"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Showers; colder; northwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,043. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market booming.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.01¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 29¾c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

FOREIGN.—A Ministerial statement regarding England's policy in China has been promised by the Foreign Office before Easter. The Russian flag was hoisted at Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan on the withdrawal of the Chinese. A French family of six persons was murdered by a robber named Cailliard. The German Naval bill was adopted in the Reichstag. W. S. Gilbert's libel suit against The Era was tried in London. Sir Henry Irving was not allowed to testify for the defense. Mr. Gladstone, it is said, expressed himself as thankful when told by his physicians that he has but a short time to live.—Page 9.

A message from the President, transmitting the Maine inquiry report, was read in both houses of Congress yesterday. In the Senate the report was also read, and the testimony submitted. Both halls and the corridors of the Capitol were crowded; nearly every legislator was in his place. The finding in the Maine case was that the battleship had been blown up by a powerful submarine mine placed near her keel; the explosion of two or more magazines followed. Officers and men of the ship were completely freed from blame. The report said that no testimony had been introduced pointing to the guilty person or persons. The President's message was a plain statement of known facts concerning the disaster. In it no action was advised. In the House the message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; in the Senate the report and testimony, together with the message, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Money made a speech on the Cuban question. Both houses finally adjourned out of respect to the late Representative Simpkins of Massachusetts.—Pages 1, 2, and 3.

Page 1.

Anton Seidl, the famous orchestra leader, died suddenly last night at the house of F. Bernstein, his business manager. It is thought death was caused by ptomaine poisoning, due to fish which he ate for luncheon.

Such information as was obtainable yesterday in Washington indicated the satisfactory progress of negotiations between this country and Spain with reference to the Cuban matter. It was reported that a note sent by the United States to Spain had received a most favorable answer, which greatly pleased the President and Cabinet. Moreover, it was said that Spain was glad to have the United States carry on relief work in Cuba and even extend it. It is believed in Washington that Spain's reply has made the way clear for the President's message to-day.

Page 2.

Supplies are opuring in upon the Cuban Central Relief Committee here in increasing volume and more satisfactory variety.

Work in connection with the organization of the National Volunteer Reserve was being pushed rapidly yesterday. Many letters and telegrams of approval were received from all parts of the country.

Page 5.

The demand for marine war insurance fell off yesterday.

Two squads of recruits for the navy came from Southern ports yesterday and were sent to the navy yard.

Mrs. Almeric Paget had a narrow escape from injury in a runaway in which her footman was badly hurt.

The body of a woman, well dressed, and bearing wounds inflicted before it entered the water, was found on the beach at Bowery Bay.

The Salem (Ohio) Wire Nail Company has entered the Wire Trust, which General Manager Baackes says will begin operations on April 1.

Mrs. Elizabeth Van Name of West New Brighton, Richmond, died yesterday, and hydrophobia was given as the cause. She was bitten twenty-eight times by a dog on February 7.

At the inquiry into the sanity of Mrs. Harriet Beach-Rogers yesterday, Stanley Beach, a grandson, testified that he had opened and read letters written to the woman by Dr. Henry R. Rogers, her present husband.

The report that President McKinley had opened negotiations with Spain for an armistice during the rainy season threw the Cubans in this city into consternation. Horatio Rubens said the insurgents would never consent to an armistice, and that to enforce it, this country would have to land a force against them. Gen. Palma left for Washington for a conference with the President, it was reported.

Page 6.

The Auxiliary Board has rejected a number of good ships because their owners ran the prices up to a fabulous figure.

Hamburg, the colt for which $60,000 is said to have been paid, is to be entered for races in England this season under the colors of Sir Broderick Cloete.

It was said at the navy yard that the hull of the battleship Texas was not injured in her contact with a coral reef. The accident occurred over a month ago. The yard is now busier than for twenty years.

Stocks bounded upward yesterday in Wall Street as a result of last week's overselling and the supposedly more peaceful aspect of affairs at Washington and Madrid. The bulls had complete control of the market, and the bears were in a panic.

Page 7.

A fusion State ticket under the name of the People's - Democratic - Silver Republican Party has been completed in Oregon and nominations made.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union continued the Committee of Fifty on Rapid Transit last night, with instructions to promote the underground plan.

The jury in the suit of H. J. Patterson against Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, for damages for alleged assault, tried in White Plains yesterday, failed to agree.

A committee and members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, headed by C. C. Shayne, will appear this week before Gov. Black to urge him to sign the Guy bill relating to honest advertising.

M. F. Scheiderup, an insurance solicitor, was shot and killed in presence of a crowd of theatre goers in Seattle yesterday by E. M. Bradley, a contractor. Scheiderup was waiting for one of Bradley's daughters, with whom he was going to a concert.

Justice W. W. Goodrich of the Supreme Court delivered a lecture in Brooklyn last night in which he said that Spain was responsible to our Government for the loss of the Maine. If an official destroyed her that was of itself war. If a private citizen did it, reparation must be made.

Some apprehension has been aroused at Albany among the friends of primary reform by the announcement made in the San Francisco correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the new California primary law has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that State.

At the regular monthly meeting held in Hardman Hall last night the Republicans of the County of New York adopted resolutions indorsing the Primary bill, and started preparations for the enrollment demanded by it. A digest of the bill by W. H. Kenyon was ordered printed for distribution.

The Battalion of the East of the New Jersey Naval Militia will furnish a detail, by order of the Navy Department, to transport the monitor Montauk from Philadelphia to Portland, Me. A detail of men for the Portsmouth with a howitzer was precipitated into the river while hauling the gun along a board walk to the boat. No one was drowned.

In the State Senate last night Senator Grady's bill extending the operation of the Black civil service law to this city was withdrawn. It is said that Mr. Grady knew it could not pass, and that Mr. Platt has given orders that the passage of all civil service measures is to be prevented. The Pavey resolution to permit Federal ownership of the canals is dead. What is known as the "Savage Gun Scandal" has been revived by a bill appropriating $300,000 to purchase weapons of that pattern.

Page 9.

The Professional Woman's League is preparing to give a minstrel show, with various attractive features, about April 18.

The [illegible] trio recital of the season took place at the home of Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, 13 East Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon.

The Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer lectured on "Modern Philanthropy and its Educational Features" at the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture yesterday.

At the Aldermanic primaries in Hoboken last night Mayor Fagan and several election officers became engaged in a lively fist fight. James White was locked up.

Walter Sanger Pullman and his bride left San Francisco last night for Chicago, the object of the journey being, it is said, to seek his mother's approval of his hastily contracted marriage.

John Addison Porter, Secretary to the President, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Connecticut. George E. Lounsbury of Ridgefield is the candidate of the organization with which Senator Hawley is identified.

Page 12.

The Consolidated Traction Company of Jersey City decided yesterday to lease its road to the North Jersey Street Railway Company.

Nelson Perry, an electrician of Brooklyn, drank poison in mistake for water while conducting an experiment in a dark room of his residence.

The will of Prosecutor C. H. Winfield of Jersey City, filed yesterday, provides that in case of the death of his widow and son the estate may go to Rutgers College.

Feather importers met yesterday and protested against the Hoar bill, introduced in the United States Senate, which prohibits the importation of dead birds, birds' skins and plumage.

Page 13.

Several rulings on customs law were announced yesterday.

The hearing on the Cincinnati "cherry juice" case, involving the rate of duty to be assessed, will be continued in this city before the Board of Customs.

The New Hampshire lumber output this season is said to be the smallest for twenty years past. Paper manufacturers say that there is not enough to supply the pulp required, and that prices will have to be raised.

Page 14.

A hearing was held by Mayor Van Wyck yesterday on a bill to relieve from penalties property in Long Island City which has been long in arrears for taxes.

A shortage of $538 was found yesterday in the money sent to Long Island City to pay the teachers there their February salaries; so no money was paid out.

A physician notified the Coroners' office yesterday that Mrs. Mary Ellis had died from ptomaine poisoning after eating an oyster stew at an east side restaurant.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission replied yesterday to the State Board's inquiry about the new rules, saying that the latter body had no authority in the matter.

The Rapid Transit Commission will meet in a few days. Charles Stewart Smith will return next week and the commission can go ahead without the Mayor or Controller.

At the inquiry in the Richardson will contest yesterday Cortez Nelson, who nursed the millionaire in his last illness, testified that he had seen Mr. Richardson examine securities which were kept in a bag in the coal cellar.

Darwin R. James, President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, has addressed a letter in opposition to the Caffery bill relating to increasing the powers of the Marine Hospital Service. The board has indorsed the Spooner bill.

Col. Fred D. Grant has gone to Washington with a letter from his late father, Gen. Grant, addressed "To the President of the United States," and asking a West Point cadetship for Ulysses S. Grant III., the General's grandson. Gen. Sherman indorsed the request.

Paul Bauer, alias George W. Duval, was convicted yesterday of carrying knockout drops. On this conviction Recorder Goff sentenced him to serve ten years, and to three years on his conviction for attempting to escape from the Tombs. Extra precautions were taken to prevent the prisoner from carrying out his threats of suicide.

H. D. Ohlsen, a member of the Kings County Grand Jury which indicted Messrs. Willis, Philips, and others in connection with the City Works scandals, committed suicide Sunday night or early yesterday morning. He was much worried by attempts which he said had been made to bribe him. He was troubled by financial difficulties also.

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FANNY DAVENPORT BETTER.

Her Physician in Chicago Thinks the Chances for Recovery Are Good.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The condition of Fanny Davenport took a decided change for the better to-day. The talented actress is still in a very precarious condition, but the symptoms are not nearly so alarming today as yesterday.

She is kept almost constantly under the influence of opiates, and experiences no pain.

"I am much encouraged about Miss Davenport's condition," said Dr. MacMartin this morning. "There was a time when I thought the chances were about even for my patient's recovery or death, but now I feel that her chances for recovery are in the excess."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has risen throughout the Mississippi and tributary valleys and the lake regions; it has fallen on the Atlantic Coast.

The weather is cloudy in the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts district, the lower lake region, and the Upper Ohio Valley. Rain has fallen along a narrow belt, extending from the lake regions southwestward to the mouth of the Mississippi.

The temperature has risen somewhat in the West and has fallen sharply in the lake regions, the Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys. It remains warm along the Atlantic Coast.

Showers, followed by clearing and colder weather, are indicated for the Atlantic Coast districts and the East Gulf States, and generally fair weather in all other districts, with slowly rising temperature in the West.

The Ohio River continues to rise from Cincinnati to Cairo, and has reached a stage of 61 feet at Cincinnati.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	32	44	45
6 A. M.	31	44	46
9 A. M.	35	43	50
12 M.	40	46	59
4 P. M.	42	47	55
6 P. M.	43	47	51
9 P. M.	38	43	48
12 P. M.	36	43	46

THE TIMES'S thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	50
Weather Bureau	45
Corresponding date 1897	37
Corresponding date for last twenty years	40

The maximum temperature yesterday was 48 degrees at 1:15 P. M.; the minimum was 42 degrees at 6:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M., was .79, and at 8 P. M., .67.

Every Patron Is an Advertiser.
The patrons of the New York Central's great through trains are never tired of telling their friends about the comfort of a trip via that line; the most popular passenger line in America.—Adv.

DEATH OF ANTON SEIDL

The Famous Orchestra Leader Expires Suddenly at the Home of His Business Manager.

PROBABLY POISONED BY FISH

His Physician Thinks that What He Ate at Luncheon Caused His Fatal Illness—A Sketch of His Busy Career.

Anton Seidl, the composer, musician, and musical director, died suddenly last night at 312 East Nineteenth Street, the residence of his business manager, F. Bernstein. He was apparently in his usual health when he reached the house at 5 o'clock.

While talking to Mr. Bernstein he was taken with a fit of vomiting, and before medical help could reach him he was quite exhausted. Dr. A. V. Mascovitz and Dr. Edward Wagner of the neighborhood were hastily summoned, and they ordered him undressed and put to bed. Mr. Seidl's family physician, Dr. Gustav Langmann, notified by telephone, arrived at 7 o'clock, with Mrs. Seidl.

Opiates were administered, but they gave no relief, and at 10:15 o'clock, after another attack, Mr. Seidl died in his wife's arms. Dr. Langmann made a report to the Coroners' office and obtained a permit for the removal of the body, and it was taken to Mr. Seidl's house, at 38 East Sixty-second Street, just after midnight.

The doctors in attendance believe that Mr. Seidl died of ptomain poison, and attribute his death to the fish he ate for luncheon. He ate luncheon with Mrs. Seidl at the Sixty-second Street house at 1:30 o'clock, and an hour later went down town to keep an appointment with some friends at the Vienna Café, at Tenth Street and Broadway.

For luncheon he had shad roe, green peas, and mashed potatoes and a cup of custard. He ate nothing at the café, but during the two hours he was there he drank several cups of coffee.

He walked from the café to Mr. Bernstein's house and complained of feeling tired, jokingly, saying that he was not as young as he used to be. He was discussing some business matter, when he was suddenly prostrated by the fatal attack.

A special meeting of the Philharmonic Society will be called for to-day at 832 Fifth Avenue, in the home of President Hyde to take action on Mr. Seidl's death.

Anton Seidl, considered for the past few years the greatest conductor of Wagnerian opera, was born in Budapest, the capital of Hungary, in 1850. Evincing from his earliest youth great talent for music, he was at the age of twenty a thorough musician. He had mastered not only the technical part of musical study, being proficient in most of the instruments of the orchestra, but he was also well equipped theoretically, harmony being his strong point.

He realized that his sphere was too circumscribed, and resolved to go to Leipsic, where he could receive the best instruction and at the same time hear all that was worth while hearing, as that city in 1870 was the musical centre of Germany. His feelings at that time were already decidedly in sympathy with Wagner, but for the moment he stifled them and devoted himself to a course of severe classical study, working for two years with the greatest application.

Returns to His Native Place.

In 1872 he received a letter from Richter, then conducting in Budapest, asking him to return to his native city, and he eagerly took advantage of the fortunate opportunity. He spent the entire Summer of that year with the master, devoting particular attention to Wagner, but still continuing his classical studies. His main desire was to become a conductor, and to the attainment of this object his utmost energies were bent.

At the close of that Summer he requested Richter to recommend him a competent musician who could assist him in preparing the preliminary work for the performances of the "Nibelungenring," such as arranging the orchestra parts, correcting the scores and lines, or about the same line of work that Richter himself had done for Wagner in Munich. Richter's reply was:

"As far as I can see, you now know how to conduct an orchestra. If you are willing to go through the same school that I went through, by all means go to Wagner. If the right material is in you, you will succeed. God be with you.'

Went Right to Baireuth.

Seidl needed no further advice. He took the first train to Baireuth. His experience there was the most profitable and the most pleasant of all he had ever enjoyed. On more than one occasion he characterized those days as the happiest in his life. He not only became thoroughly familiar with the great master's own works, "not," as he explained himself, "by pedantic lessons, but through daily, constant, and intimate musical intercourse with the German genius," but also with all that was most beautiful in Beethoven, Weber, Mozart, and some of the great French composers, whom Wagner admired.

He learned in a friendly and intimately companionable manner, and the knowledge thus absorbed became indelibly fixed in his mind. His memory was naturally good, and naturally his persistent study served still further to train and develop it.

Seidl's traditions in regard to Wagner's own works have seldom, if ever, been impeached or even questioned, for having derived them from the master himself, they were considered beyond criticism. His theories with respect to the interpretation of Beethoven, though in many ways diverging from the old and deep-rooted traditions, were also regarded as authoritative and were followed by many celebrated conductors, including Richter, Levy, Mottl, and Sucher.

At Work on the Scores.

The particular labors assigned to Seidl at Bayreuth included teaching the parts to the singers and copying himself all the scores, and no doubt the latter fact accounts for his wonderfully accurate knowledge of all the details in music. During the performances of 1876 he, in company with Mottl and Fischer, assisted in the musical management of the whole. His ability as a conductor was readily recognized by Wagner, who held him in readiness to serve as a substitute for Richter, in the possible event of Richter's illness.

Prior to these historic performances at Bayreuth, Seidl accompanied Wagner to Berlin, Vienna, and Buda-Pesth, in each of which cities separate parts of the "Nibelungenring" were performed. The year following, 1877, he also went with Wagner to London and lent material assistance in the arrangement for the concerts given in Albert Hall. A year later found him back again in Leipsic, where the first "Nibelungen" representations were being given under the leadership of Sucher, directly representing Wagner with especial regard to the studies of the singers and the settling of the whole.

In the Winter of the same year he went, at the master's request, to Vienna, bearing the celebrated letter to Director Jauner of the Imperial Opera, in which Wagner says: "Unable to come myself, I send to you my 'Nibelungen aide de camp,' Seidl, who fully represents my wishes in every detail." The young conductor scored a tremendous success in that city, arousing more enthusiasm for Wagnerian opera than had ever been shown before by the Viennese, whose prejudice in favor of light opera, and especially of the Italian and French schools, was by no means easy to overcome.

First Conductor in Leipsic.

The Summer of 1879 found Seidl appointed as first conductor in Leipsic, where he produced, along with many other operas, "Tristan und Isolde," theretofore only given once or twice in Munich and Berlin. He kept, however, his connection with Baireuth and made frequent visits there.

On one of these occasions Frau Wagner gave him the score of a student-work of her husband's, an overture in C major. The parts were copied with great secrecy, and Seidl conducted it at one of the concerts in the old Baireuth Stadt Theater. Wagner was sitting with his wife in one of the boxes, and listened intently to the piece. Every few moments he would turn to his wife and say:

"What in thunder is this music? I've heard it somewhere before. It seems very familiar." She merely shrugged her shoulders and smiled. Not until the very end, when a daring fughetta appeared, did the master realize that he was listening to one of his early works.

At the conclusion of his engagement in Leipsic Seidl went with Angelo Neumann's traveling "Nibelungen" troupe through nearly all of the European countries, including Germany, Holland, Russia, and Italy, and when the tour came to an end he accepted the post of conductor at Bremen.

His Coming to New York.

In 1885 Director Stanton of the Metropolitan Opera House called Seidl to New York, and with his first appearance here his brilliant artistic career began. Not only did he conduct with unprecedented success the operatic performances at the Opera House, but he did his best to arouse the general interest of the public in classic music, and his popular concerts, inaugurated some years ago at Brighton Beach, met with the greatest artistic as well as financial success. Seidl became the rage.

A large musical society in Brooklyn was organized and named after him in recognition of his services to promote the appreciation of high-class music in that city.

When Theodore Thomas severed his connection with the Philharmonic Society Seidl became its leader. He recently refused a call to the Royal Opera in Berlin.

The offer was made to him for a term of years, but he preferred to remain in this country, where his greatest triumphs had been achieved. He only recently returned from London, where he conducted the Covent Garden opera during the past season. He was to conduct the opera in this city for the season of 1898-9, and his death leaves a gap that will be most difficult to fill.

At the time of his death he was conducting the Waldorf-Astoria concerts, and was to have been selected as the director of the permanent orchestra, for the maintenance of which a society was recently organized and subscriptions solicited.

He leaves a wife, but no children.

SPAIN'S MAINE REPORT.

Synopsis of the Document in Washington—No Evidence of an External Explosion, It Says.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A synopsis of the report of the Spanish Naval Commission which investigated the destruction of the battleship Maine has been received from Havana. It is taken from a copy of the original report, which is now on its way here from Havana, the synopsis being cabled in the meantime and to-day placed in the hands of this Government. The conclusions reached are directly opposite to those in the report of the Court of Inquiry submitted to Congress to-day. The synopsis is as follows:

"The report contains declarations made by ocular witnesses and experts. From these statements it clearly deduces and proves the absence of all those attendant circumstances which are invariably present on the occasion of the explosion of a torpedo.

"The evidence of witnesses comparatively close to the Maine at the moment is to the effect that only one explosion occurred; that no column of water was thrown in the air; that no shock to the side of the nearest vessel was felt, nor on land was any vibration noticed, and that no dead fish were found.

"The evidence of the senior pilot of the harbor states that there is abundance of fish in the harbor, and this is corroborated by other witnesses. The Assistant Engineer of Works states that after explosions made during the execution of works in the harbor he has always found dead fish.

"The divers were unable to examine the bottom of the Maine, which was buried in the mud, but a careful examination of the sides of the vessel, the rents and breaks in which all point outward, shows without a doubt that the explosion was from the inside.

"A minute examination of the bottom of the harbor around the vessel shows absolutely no sign of the action of a torpedo, and the Fiscal (Judge Advocate) of the commission can find no precedent for the explosion of the storage magazine of a vessel by a torpedo.

"The report makes clear that, owing to the special nature of the proceedings following and the absolute respect shown for the extra-territorial rights of the Maine, the commission has been prevented from making such an examination of the inside of the vessel as would determine even the hypothesis of the internal origin of the accident. This is to be attributed to the regretable refusal to permit of the necessary co-operation of the Spanish Commission both with the commander and crew of the Maine and the different American officers commissioned to investigate the causes of the accident, and later on with those employed in salvage work.

"The report finishes by stating that an examination of the inside and outside of the Maine as soon as such examination may be possible, as also of the bottom where the vessel rests will prove that, supposing the remains (of the wreck) be not totally or partially altered in the process of extraction, the explosion was undoubtedly due to some interior cause."

A WOMAN SHOT IN A HOTEL.

Whether It Is a Case of Murder or Suicide Has Not Been Decided—Identity Not Certain.

In a room of the New Amsterdam Hotel, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, a woman was found dead last night, with a bullet in her brain. The police think she was Laura Booth, an actress, thirty-five years old, of Holyoke, Mass. It has not been decided whether the case is one of suicide or murder.

The woman went to the hotel on Saturday evening with James S. Lee, who said he was manager of the Cissy Fitzgerald company. The man registered the woman as his wife. Little was seen of the couple about the house.

The body was found some time between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. Later a policeman was called in, who soon sent word to the East Twenty-second Street Station. Capt. Hasslacher took personal charge of the investigation at once. The Captain said that a bullet had entered the woman's head behind the right ear. Beside the body was a revolver.

"The wound is in such a position that the case looks uncertain," said Capt. Hasslacher. "We want to find Lee and get a statement from him. It looks to me like a murder."

No one in the hotel, so far as is known, is able to say when Lee left the hotel. He was not about when the body was found or later. Besides the detectives of the precinct, two detectives from the Central Office were working on the case early this morning.

BROOKLYN GRAND JURY WORK.

A Report that Jacob Worth, W. J. Buttling, and G. W. Harmon Will Be Investigated.

Following upon the investigation of the Brooklyn City Works Department it was reported last night that the Kings County Grand Jury will enter further into its probing of Brooklyn municipal and county affairs of the last administration by inquiring into the transactions of ex-County Clerk Jacob Worth, ex-Sheriff Buttling, and Register Granville W. Harman.

The Grand Jury, it was said, will proceed on the theory, as heretofore announced, that all the misconduct in the late Republican administration did not end with the departments already investigated.

The Grand Jury will doubtless enter upon their work very soon. No one could be found last evening who would speak with authority, but it was given out that all of the officials would not only court an investigation, but are anxious that it should begin at once.

In this connection it is recalled that Sheriff Buttling just before his term of office expired said that the business of his office was much greater than that of his predecessor, and that his books were always open for inspection.

THE CUBAN NEGOTIATIONS

Spain's Reply to a Note from the United States Meets Favorable Reception.

RELIEF MEASURES APPROVED

Madrid's Answer Apparently Clears the Way for the Second Message of the President—What Congressmen Say.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Several dispatches received to-day from Minister Woodford in Madrid were considered in Cabinet meeting. Although the details of these dispatches are not made public, it is known that they are reassuring in character and give a basis for the belief that the present strained relations may yet be satisfactorily relieved.

The United States Government had presented, through Minister Woodford at Madrid, a carefully prepared note dealing with the distressing condition of affairs in Cuba and making clear that this Government could not much longer withhold such definite action as will bring the present struggle and the suffering it is occasioning to a close. The note was submitted to the Spanish Government the latter part of last week.

The Spanish Government has made its reply to the note of the United States thus submitted by Minister Woodford. Both the note of the United States and the answer of Spain are marked by a conservative tone, which, however, does not overcome the dignity and firmness which characterize the representations of both Governments.

The Tone of Spain's Answer.

The general tone of the Spanish answer impressed the President and Cabinet officers most favorably, so much so that after the meeting it was stated by members that the outlook was far more reassuring and that Spain had shown such a conciliatory tone that it was believed she would make concessions sufficient to permit an amicable adjustment of the present strained relations. This was qualified, however, by the statement that the danger point has not yet passed, and that war, while no longer a probability, was yet a possibility. The President had distinctly disclosed to his Cabinet assistants his purpose to avert war if it was possible with a just solution of the Cuban problem, and he had felt from the disposition manifested by Spain that this just solution could be reached. This, however, is without considering Congress, which may, now that the subject is formally before it, take some radical action.

Meantime, at the State Department, cablegrams were being received from Minister Woodford and the Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabé, was in a lengthy conference with Judge Day as to the prospective adjustment. The meeting between the Spanish Minister and Judge Day came after the Cabinet conference, so that such representation as Spain submitted through him did not get before the Cabinet. At least two of these new phases submitted by the Minister were of exceeding importance. The Spanish Government made it known that no objection would be made to the humanitarian objects of the United States Government in extending relief to the sufferers in Cuba on a far greater scale than hitherto had been contemplated. On the contrary, Spain has made known that it recognizes the humane purposes animating this country, and that it does not doubt that these purposes will be executed in such a way as to avoid all opportunities for friction. It is not expected that the relief will be carried in warships, as this would introduce a political aspect into a project which is purely humane.

Spain Clears the Way.

This acquiescence by Spain clears the way for the President's message of the next few days, asking a large appropriation for the relief of the destitution in Cuba. It had been feared that this relief, given directly by the United States Government would be resented by Spain as indirect intervention. In that event there is little reason to doubt the relief would have been forwarded at any cost, even the cost of war, as the Administration has felt that a war in behalf of a humane object would command the universal approbation of the world.

Another important Spanish document which reached the Government during the day was the abstract of the report of the Spanish Naval Commission which investigated the destruction of the Maine. It is the only answer Spain has made to the action of this Government in submitting to Spain through Minister Woodford the findings of the American court. The conclusions reached by the Spanish commission are directly the opposite of those of the American court. No demands have been made in connection with the Maine, and therefore there is no response beyond the submission of the Spanish report.

Following the call of the Spanish Minister at the State Department, the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, had a conference with Judge Day. This renewed the talk of European mediation, which is assuming tangible form. The speech of Premier Hanotaux in the Paris Chamber last Saturday is looked upon as foreshadowing at least sympathy, if not direct steps toward mediation by France and other Continental powers. There is good reason to believe Spain is ready and anxious for this move, and has been encouraging it at the European capitals. It would not be an offensive intrusion, but more of a friendly offer to mediate the differences.

Alleged Stock-Jobbing Rumors.

There was a general unwillingness here to accept the reports as to Spain's disposition to come to terms with this country in the manner indicated. Members of Congress spoke of the reports as stock-jobbing rumors, and manifested many symptoms of disappointment at what they characterize as a transparent device of Spain to gain more time and postpone a settlement of the controversy until after the rainy season. There was still some disposition to stand by the President, supported in great degree by the expectation that he would make up in his relief message to-morrow for what was considered the "shortcomings" of his message to-day.

With the receipt of the President's message and the Maine report, the members of the two committees on foreign affairs became confidential in their communications. Not one of them could be induced to say a word to be quoted. Speaking with the assurance that they might be quoted if not named, they were found to be almost unanimously of the opinion that the President would not be able to hold the Senate and the House down to a policy involving the acceptance of autonomy and Spanish control, even with the offer of a Canadian degree of freedom.

"There is no use talking about Canadian freedom," said a prominent member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, "for Spain is not Great Britain. The Cubans will never trust Spain as Canada has trusted the mother country."

The President will certainly send in, with his message asking for not less than $500,000 to be expended in food for the Cubans, the reports of Consuls in Cuba delayed since the loss of the Maine. The most conservative members of the Senate and the House declare that, while almost everything contained in these reports showing the failure of the plan of autonomy and the starvation of the Cuban people has been anticipated, the accumulation of the mass of information will produce a profound feeling of indignation. In the opinion of one pronounced opponent of anything but intervention, it is likely to provoke a prolonged and heated discussion. It is regarded as doubtful whether Mr. Reed, who is an unswerving peace man, will be able to restrain the members of his own party from advocating and voting for propositions for vigorous intervention immediately after the bill for relief has been taken up.

BRITISH PRAISE THE MESSAGE.

President McKinley's Document Heralded in London as an Augury of Peace with Spain.

LONDON, March 29.—The Times says: "President McKinley's message is temperate and contains nothing that ought to wound the feelings of the most susceptible Spaniard. It has in no way verified the anticipations that he would throw down the gauntlet. This is a distinct gain. It must be admitted, with every desire to excuse Spain's reluctance to yield to pressure, that we cannot refuse our sympathy to the American people.

"If such an incident as the Maine's destruction had happened to us it would have been very difficult even for Englishmen to preserve their boasted calm. We share the grief at the loss of a noble vessel and her crew; and we admire the patience and reserve of a democratic Government under provocation and public excitement. The sentiments of England for America, which we hope are reciprocated, are expressed in the Laureate's cordial verses."

Proceeding to dilate upon the "necessity for American support in the Far East, where both England and America are ardently interested in keeping open trade," the editorial says:

"For this reason, if for no other, we should deeply regreat to see America involved in a war with Spain, which could be of advantage to neither and must cripple the strength of both."

The Daily News says editorially this morning:

"Again the unexpected has happened. According to our American correspondent's report the spirit of peace has descended upon the American people, apparently on the belief that United States Minister Woodford has sent a dispatch containing assurances that Spain is willing, under conditions, to withdraw her troops from Cuba and thus give the island effective autonomy, if not independence.

"If this be true, it throws the Maine disaster into its due perspective by giving America due satisfaction on the larger issue. Yet there are still uncertainties. The President's message undoubtedly suggests some kind of reparation. Then there is the question of Cuba's future, which is expected to be dealt with in to-morrow's Presidential message.

"Gen. Woodford's dispatch comes just in time to determine the character of that communication. The situation may thus be summarized: The United States is willing to stifle its resentment for the loss of the Maine if it receives satisfaction with regard to the Cuba of the future. It is a generous compromise, and Spain will do well to be wise in time."

The Daily Graphic says: "President McKinley's message is the work of a man of character and a statesman. Its moderation, perfect fairness, and un-American avoidance of all emotional verbosity must command the sympathies of the civilized world. The United States is fortunate in having a man of this calibre at its head at this moment.

"His dignified appeal should strike a responsive chord in Spain, which cannot afford to be less handsome than this Americano. The message is an olive branch and leads us to attach more importance than we otherwise should to rumors of a peaceful solution."

The Standard says:

"With a report so inconclusive and a Presidential message so cordial toward Spain, the latter should be able to make suitable amends. Therefore war on that issue need not be apprehended.

"Still, the situation is exceedingly grave. All the reports of compromise emanate from America. The danger is not passed. Let the United States continue in their patient mood. Their interests in Cuba, humanitarian or commercial, are not great enough to make it worth their while to break the peace of the world."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"It is inconceivable that the Spanish Government should be so mad as not to meet the feeling of America, as evidenced in the Maine report and the President's message, half way."

The Morning Post thinks the signs make for peace, and takes it for granted that there will be an armistice until October, Spain and the United States co-operating meanwhile for the relief of the suffering Cubans.

The Daily Telegraph and other papers comment generally upon the "brighter aspects of the whole question."

LONDON, March 28.—The St. James's Gazette, commenting this afternoon on the report of the United States Naval Court of Inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine, says:

"There can be no doubt Spain owes reparation to the American Government, to say nothing of the most humble apologies and the most extreme considerations for the feelings of the Nation which has lost a fine cruiser lying in peace in a presumably friendly harbor. The outlook is as threatening as it could be, but Spain is in the wrong, and it is for Spain to walk warily."

The Westminster Gazette remarks:

"The resources of diplomacy ought not yet be exhausted. We trust President McKinley will maintain his unexceptionable attitude, and not allow himself to be jingoed into war."

The Globe thinks the report "gives Spain ground for maintaining that it shows bias," adding:

"The evidence that a mine caused the explosion is meagre, unconvincing, and not borne out by previous experiences of the effects caused by mines exploding."

In conclusion, The Globe says:

"Whichever way we look at the matter, it is hard to agree with the verdict of the Court of Inquiry."

George W. Smalley's Opinion.

LONDON, March 28.—Mr. George W. Smalley, the New York correspondent of The Times, says:

"Whatever happens, to-day has been a triumph for President McKinley. Whatever truth there is in the various rumors, Señor Sagasta can accept to-day what he could not accept yesterday. The elections have made him master of Spain. The President is master here. Both desire peace. Why should there be war? There is no doubt that the Nation will accept Mr. McKinley's policy. He has made American diplomacy and influence respected, and seems likely to gain without war more than war could have given."

FRENCH NEWSPAPER OPINIONS.

The Figaro Expects a Ready, Active Policy from the United States.

PARIS, March 28.—The Figaro, commenting to-day upon the Cuban situation, says:

"There is more reason to-day than yesterday to suppose that the ostentatious policy of the United States will be transformed into a ready, active policy. The sole danger of war lies in the new Cortes allowing themselves to be drawn into replying to the impertinences addressed to Spain."

The Eclair says that "in spite of the pessimistic cable dispatches, we do not believe war is inevitable."

The Journal approves of M. Hanotaux's adoption of neutrality, "the moral standpoint of which permits him to assist in solving the difficulty."

The Temps admits President McKinley is in a most difficult position, and strongly urges the "disputants to consent to mediation, or even arbitration," adding:

"In any case, Europe is ready to offer her good offices."

CRUISER BOUGHT IN GERMANY.

Lieut. Commander Niblack Secures a Vessel Built for a South American Republic.

BERLIN, March 28.—Lieut. Commander Niblack, the United States Naval Attaché, has returned here from Kiel. It is understood he has conditionally purchased for the United States Government a protected cruiser building at the Germania Yards for a South American Government, and that he is considering the purchase of a vessel building at the Voss Yards, Hamburg.

ROME, March 28.—The Tribuna announces that a "superior officer of the United States Navy" is coming to Rome to negotiate for the purchase of warships, and that after visiting the Italian dockyards he will visit those of France and Germany.

MANDOLINS, $4, worth $6; $6, worth $9; $10, worth $15, &c. KRELL, 174 5th Av. (22d St.)

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Court of Inquiry Report Sent to Congress with a Statement of Facts About the Disaster.

NO COURSE OF ACTION ADVISED

Spanish Nation's Sense of Justice Expected to Dictate What It Should Do—Deliberate Consideration by Congress Invoked.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The President to-day sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

For some time prior to the visit of the Maine to Havana Harbor our consular representatives pointed out the advantages to flow from the visit of National ships to the Cuban waters, in accustoming the people to the presence of our flag as the symbol of good-will and of our ships in the fulfillment of the mission of protection to American interests, even though no immediate need therefor might exist.

Accordingly, on the 24th of January last, after conference with the Spanish Minister, in which the renewal of visits of our war vessels to Spanish waters was discussed and accepted, the peninsular authorities at Madrid and Havana were advised of the purpose of this Government to resume friendly naval visits at Cuban ports, and that in that view the Maine would forthwith call at the port of Havana. This announcement was received by the Spanish Government with appreciation of the friendly character of the visit of the Maine and with notification of intention to return the courtesy by sending Spanish ships to the principal ports of the United States. Meanwhile the Maine entered the port of Havana on the 25th of January, her arrival being marked with no special incident besides the exchange of customary salutes and ceremonial visits.

The Maine continued in the Harbor of Havana during the three weeks following her arrival. No appreciable excitement attended her stay; on the contrary, a feeling of relief and confidence followed the resumption of the long-interrupted friendly intercourse. So noticeable was this immediate effect of her visit that the Consul General strongly urged that the presence of our ships in Cuban waters should be kept up by retaining the Maine at Havana, or, in the event of her recall, by sending another vessel there to take her place.

The Explosion.

At 9:40 in the evening of the 15th of February the Maine was destroyed by an explosion, by which the entire forward part of the ship was utterly wrecked. In this catastrophe 2 officers and 264 of her crew perished, those who were not killed outright by her explosion being penned between decks by the tangle of wreckage and drowned by the immediate sinking of the hull. Prompt assistance was rendered by the neighboring vessels anchored in the harbor, aid being especially given by the boats of the Spanish cruiser Alphonso XII. and the Ward Line steamer City of Washington, which lay not far distant. The wounded were generously cared for by the authorities of Havana, the hospitals being freely opened to them, while the earliest recovered bodies of the dead were interred by the municipality in a public cemetery in the city. Tributes of grief and sympathy were offered from all official quarters of the island.

The appalling calamity fell upon the people of our country with crushing force, and for a brief time an intense excitement prevailed which in a community less just and self-controlled than ours might have led to hasty acts of blind resentment. This spirit, however, soon gave way to the calmer processes of reason and to the resolve to investigate the facts and await material proof before forming a judgment as to the cause, the responsibility, and if the facts warranted the remedy due. This course necessarily recommended itself from the outset to the Executive, for only in the light of a dispassionately ascertained certainty could he determine the nature and measure of his full duty in the matter.

The usual procedure was followed, as in all cases of casualty or a disaster to National vessels of any maritime State. A naval court of inquiry was at once organized, composed of officers well qualified by rank and practical experience to discharge the onerous duty imposed upon them. Aided by a strong force of wreckers and divers, the court proceeded to make a thorough investigation on the spot, employing every available means for the impartial and exact determination of the causes of the explosion. Its operations have been conducted with the utmost deliberation and judgment, and, while independently pursued, no source of information was neglected, and the fullest opportunity was allowed for a simultaneous investigation by the Spanish authorities.

Report of the Court of Inquiry.

The finding of the court of inquiry was reached after twenty-three days of continuous labor, on the 21st of March, instant, and, having been approved on the 22d by the Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval force on the North Atlantic station, was transmitted to the Executive.

It is herewith laid before the Congress, together with the voluminous testimony taken before the court.

Its purport is, in brief, as follows:

When the Maine arrived at Havana she was conducted by the regular Government pilot to Buoy No. 4, to which she was moored in from five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

The state of discipline on board and the condition of her magazines, boilers, coal bunkers, and storage compartments are passed in review, with the conclusion that excellent order prevailed and that no indication of any cause for an internal explosion existed in any quarter.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of Feb. 15 everything had been reported secure and all was quiet.

At 9:40 o'clock the vessel was suddenly destroyed.

There were two distinct explosions, with a brief interval between them. The first lifted the forward part of the ship very perceptibly; the second, which was more open, prolonged, and of greater volume, is attributed by the court to partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines.

The evidence of the divers establishes that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the explosion. The forward part was completely demolished.

Upon the evidence of a concurrent external cause the finding of the court is as follows:

At Frame 17 the outer shell of the ship, from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel when in its normal position [illegible] above the surface of the water; therefore about thirty-four feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured. The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V-shape A, the after wing of which, about 15 feet broad and 32 feet in length, (Frame 17 to Frame 25) is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

At Frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plates. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water and about thirty feet above its normal position.

Only a Mine Could Have Done It.

In the opinion of the court, this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about Frame 18 and somewhat on the shore side of the ship.

The conclusions of the court are:

That the loss of the Maine was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of her crew;

That the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines, and,

That no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

I have directed that the finding of the court of inquiry and the views of this Government thereon be communicated to the Government of her Majesty the Queen Regent, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish Nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two Governments.

It will be the duty of the Executive to advise the Congress of the result, and in the meantime deliberate consideration is invoked. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, March 28, 1898.

CONGRESS HEARS THE NEWS.

The President's Message and the Maine Report Read—Adjournment on Account of Mr. Simpkin's Death.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Except on the occasions of the inauguration of a President, no such crowds as surged through the corridors and stormed the galleries for admission have been seen at the Capitol in a quarter of a century. Public interest in the findings of the board of inquiry appointed to investigate the disaster which sent one of Uncle Sam's noblest war vessels to the bottom of Havana harbor and sacrificed the lives of 260 American sailors was at white heat. At daylight this morning people were already seeking entrance to the Capitol, and hours before noon, when the two houses convened, the marble stairways were choked with pushing, jostling people pressing toward the galleries. Not an inch of space remained in the public galleries at 9 o'clock, though long lines of people stretching down the stairways to the lower corridors continued to press forward. Within a few minutes after the reserved galleries were thrown open they too were completely filled with the exception of those reserved for the diplomatic corps and the families of the President and Cabinet. Admission to these galleries was strictly by card. Many distinguished personages were in the galleries. The halls buzzed like a beehive with the sounds of myriads of voices.

In the diplomatic gallery of the Senate were Abner McKinley, the President's brother, and Mrs. Sigsbee, wife of Capt. Sigsbee, United States Navy. The attendance of Senators was unusually large. It was quite evident that the individual members of the body, despite the dignified reserve in which many of them were wrapped, were quite as deeply interested in the proceedings as was the general public. Every Senator at the Capitol was in his seat when the gavel of the Vice President fell.

The message from the President only was read in the House and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Resolutions were then adopted in regard to the death of Representative Simpkins of Massachusetts, and a committee was appointed to attend his funeral. As a further mark of respect the House adjourned.

In the Senate the report of the Maine inquiry board was read, together with the President's message. Both the message and the report, with the testimony, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Mason of Illinois gave notice that he would to-morrow address the Senate on the message, and Senator Money delivered a speech on the Cuban question. The Senate then adjourned out of respect to Representative Simpkins.

In the House.

Fifteen minutes before the House convened the floor was cleared. The diplomatic and executive galleries shortly afterward were opened, and before the gavel fell at noon, not a seat was vacant. Altogether there were an unusually large number of women in the galleries, and their gay Spring costumes added much to the brilliancy of the notable scene. Chairman Dingley and Mr. Bailey and the other leaders entered the hall without demonstration. At exactly 12 o'clock the Speaker ascended the rostrum and called the House to order. Amid the impressive silence that followed the blind Chaplain delivered a solemn prayer, which rang through the hall like a warning. He referred to the storm clouds that hung above the country, threatening to break at any time. He prayed to God to interpose His power that these clouds might pass away, leaving us in peace and tranquillity. "Yet, if war must come," he prayed, "in vindication of truth and justice, mercy and right, help us to be prepared with brain and heart and brawn to meet it. To this end be with the President and the Cabinet, our counsellors, and all officially connected with the affairs of State."

There were no preliminaries. While the journal was being read, Chief Executive Clerk Pruden appeared with the message, which was announced as soon as the reading of the journal was concluded. The thronged galleries were hushed as the clerk carried the document down the main aisle and placed it on the Speaker's table. Speaker Reed himself broke the large red seal of the envelope and, without so much as looking at the message, handed it to the Clerk, at the same time announcing in a clear, distinct voice: "A message from the President of the United States."

No Presidential message was ever listened to with such breathless interest. Members sat with intense faces straining to catch every word.

When the reading of the message was concluded a wave of applause swept over the floor and galleries. The Speaker immediately announced the reference of the message to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, under the rules.

Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, arose and said he understood the message would take that course without debate, under the rules, but asked if the report of the board of inquiry had not accompanied the message.

The Speaker replied that a footnote to the message contained the information that the report and testimony had been transmitted to the Senate.

"Would it be in order to ask unanimous consent to set apart Wednesday for the consideration of the message?" asked Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.)

"The Chair thinks not," replied the Speaker.

Meantime Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) was on his feet, and when recognized he announced, as dean of the delegation, the death of his colleague, Representative Simpkins. The usual resolutions were adopted, the Speaker appointing the following committee to attend the funeral: Messrs. [illegible], McCall, Moody, and Lovering, of Massachusetts; Cousins of Iowa, Foss of Illinois, Littauer of New York, Newlands of Nevada, and Berry of Kentucky. Then, at [illegible] P. M., the House, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

Scene in the Senate.

At 12:01 P. M., in the Senate, Major Pruden, executive secretary to the President, delivered to the Senate the message of the President, transmitting the long expected and much discussed report of the Maine board of inquiry.

As Major Pruden was recognized by the Vice President there was a hush in the chamber, a majority of the spectators expecting that the message and report were to be read to the Senate immediately. Routine business, however, was taken up for [illegible].

When Mr. Morgan (Ala.) rose and demanded the reading of the President's message instantly there was a hush in the chamber so profound that a whisper might have been heard. Vice President [illegible] before the Senate and its reading was begun.

The closest attention was given to the reading of the message by every person within hearing. Around the inner semicircular wall of the chamber many of those entitled to the floor stood. Among these were two score or more of the members of the House of Representatives. As that part of the message summarizing the findings of the court was read people scarcely breathed, so intense was the interest in the document.

At the conclusion of the reading of the message Mr. Davis, (Minn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, amid a buzz of whispered conversation, arose and requested that the findings of the court of inquiry be read.

In reading the findings the clerks experienced great difficulty, as they had not been placed in typewritten form and were blindly written.

At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Davis moved that the message of the President, the findings of the court of inquiry, and the testimony taken before the court be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered printed. It was so ordered.

Mr. Lodge (Mass.) introduced a resolution that 2,000 additional copies of the message, findings, and testimony be printed for the use of the Senate. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Mason (Ill.) gave notice that he would to-morrow briefly address the Senate upon the President's message. Senator Money then delivered a speech on the Cuban question.

When the announcement of Representative Simpkins's death was received from the House, Mr. Hoar (Mass.) presented the usual resolutions, which were adopted.

On Mr. Hoar's motion the Senate then, at 1:55 P. M., adjourned.

MONEY MAKES HIS SPEECH.

The Mississippi Senator Wants Prompt Action to End Barbarities in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) spoke on the Cuban situation, basing his remarks on what he saw during his recent visit to Cuba in company with Senators Gallinger and Thurston.

After discussing the situation in Cuba among the reconcentrados as he found it, Mr. Money said that much time had been wasted in efforts to bring about peace on the island through autonomy and through diplomatic agencies.

"Such negotiations are not, perhaps, imbecile," said he, "but their inutility ought to suggest itself to the commonest mind. As long as the yellow flag of Spain salutes the sky over the afflicted island, the Cubans would die to a man rather than accept anything less than independence."

There was only one remedy, Mr. Money said, and that was such action by the United States as would bring the war in Cuba to an end. He thought we should make decisive demands upon Spain for the cessation of hostilities in Cuba. If such action should bring war—let war come.

"Any sort of war is better," said Mr. Money, "than a rotting peace."

In the present condition of this country a tempest was needed to clear the atmosphere, and an honorable war with Spain would be from many points of view a desirable consummation of our present difficulty.

Mr. Money referred briefly to the message of the President, and to the Maine disaster, and then declared that it was not becoming in Congress to await the slow processes of diplomacy. He had confidence in the American Congress. He did not desire to offer factious opposition to the Administration's policy, but for one he would not abdicate his right to act for himself and those whom he represented.

"This Government," said he, "will do nothing to tarnish the brilliant lustre of its past. While we do not and shall not ask for the approval of other nations, we will always command their respect. If any power, great or small, should interfere with us, we shall still stand undaunted. I despair of peaceful negotiations, and now have a contempt for them."

MICHIGAN STUDENTS WOULD FIGHT.

Secretary Alger Praises the Young Patriots of the University.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Secretary Alger to-day gave out for publication the following telegrams:

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 26, 1898.

To the Hon. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The students of the University of Michigan stand by the Administration and tender services in case of war.

STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Washington, D. C., March 28, 1898.

To the Students of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.:

Message sent by you tendering your services to the Government, should we have war, was delivered by me to the President, who greatly appreciates it. I am sure all wish for continued peace, if we can have it with honor; but should we unhappily be plunged into war, it is gratifying to know that creeds, nationality, and party affiliations will all merge in one thought, and that the defense of the Nation's honor and its flag. I am happy to know that among those who are willing to make the sacrifice, if need be, the students of the great university of my State stand among the list of those noble young men who are ready for the call.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS CAUTIOUS.

Decide to Wait Before Indorsing President McKinley's Policy.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—It is announced this afternoon that the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange will not follow the lead of the Boards of Trade of Boston and Philadelphia in officially indorsing the course of President McKinley in the present crisis, or officially assuring the Executive that its members would stand by him whatever his ultimate action might be.

President Christopher Sharpe refuses to put either of these questions to a vote, though he has been requested to do so. To-day he received a communication from the President of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, stating that that body had pledged itself to stand by the President of the United States, and asking him to obtain a similar pledge from the local Exchange. Preceding this message came one from the executive of the Boston Board of Trade, asking for an indorsement of President McKinley's policy.

Mr. Sharpe replied to both that the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange would defer action.

"The Exchange does not refuse to indorse the President," said President Sharpe. "I do not believe in indorsing a policy before I know what that policy is. As to pledging ourselves to stand by the decision of the President, that would be useless. Every American will do that once the decision is arrived at. It is not time for a body like ours to indorse a policy. That is a matter that Congress should deal with."

Veterans Offer Their Services.

UTICA, N. Y., March 28.—A letter from Department Commander G. A. R. Col. A. D. Shaw to Secretary of War Alger suggested that if necessary the veterans he could put into the field could be used to man all the stations where Federal troops are now placed, so that all regulars could be free for use in case of war. This would not make it necessary to hold regulars at such places as Buffalo, Sacket's Harbor, Plattsburg, &c., as veterans, who might not be able to take the field, could undertake the routine soldiers' police duty. Secretary Alger thanks Col. Shaw for his offer and says that he is very much interested in the suggestions, but hopes the future turn of events may not make it necessary to adopt them.

Chicago Wheat Market Buoyant.

CHICAGO, March 28.—The question of peace or war overshadowed all else on 'Change to-day. Assumptions of a peaceful solution of the Cuban question resulted in sharp recoveries from early declines, and, with the exception of oats, everything closed strong and higher. Wheat advanced [illegible] for July and [illegible] for May. Corn closed [illegible] higher, oats a shade lower, and provisions [illegible] higher.

Peace Prayer in the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 28.—Another strong plea for the peaceful settlement of difficulties between this country and Spain was made by the Rev. Charles A. Richmond in his prayer at the opening of the Assembly to-night. He alluded to the tension in National affairs and called for divine guidance and patriotic support for President McKinley in his hour of trial.

IMPATIENCE IN CONGRESS

Members Generally Feel the Time Has Arrived for Intervention and Reckoning with Spain.

PEOPLE WANT NOTHING ELSE

The President's Policy Characterized as Giving Advantage to Spain and Lessening the Chances of the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—It was perfectly evident an hour after the report of the Maine board of inquiry had been received by the Senate and the House that the communication of that report by the President had not created the excitement that had prevailed in anticipation of it, nor created any new excitement in consequence of information contained in the report. There was much more talk in the halls of both houses about the message itself than there was about the findings of the board. It is to speak moderately to say that the general tone of comment on the message was one of disappointment. The vast crowd that had thronged the two houses came prepared to hear something more than a bare recital of facts.

It was a common expression in the halls after the crowd had begun to disperse that we had "apologized to Spain for having our battleship in Havana Harbor."

It was evident that the repeated announcements that the President would send simply a message of transmittal had not been carefully read, or if read, had not been believed.

The talk in the Senate and the House after adjournment made it evident that the members of those bodies were impatient and anxious to have an opportunity to hear at once the message of the President proposing relief to the Cuban people, and the opportunity to speak on the question of Cuban autonomy or independence. The bottled-up desire to bring the Cuban war at once to an end found expression on every side. Members who had been very calm and moderate and disposed to rely upon the judgment of the President to the uttermost declared at once that they would not longer consent to a policy that seemed to be giving advantage to Spain and gradually lessening the chances of the Cubans for independence.

Among the most significant utterances of the day were those of Representative Sayers and Representative Dockery. Gov. Sayers is the ranking Democrat on the Committee on Appropriations, and was Chairman of that committee in the last Democratic Congress. Mr. Dockery is next in rank on the committee, and is high in the councils of the Democratic Party.

"I will not vote for an appropriation," said Representative Sayers, "to furnish food for the suffering Cubans unless it be accompanied by armed intervention. Conditions, in my judgment, are such that no such appropriation should be made by Congress unless accompanied by intervention, in order to put an end to the strife. Unless this be done the practical effect of any such contribution by our Government to feed Spanish subjects would be so much substantial aid to the Spanish Government.

"Spain could well afford to let the United States support her starving noncombatants while her soldiers were fighting the revolutionists who were in arms against her authority. This, in my opinion, is the true situation, and the Administration should face it and deal with it accordingly."

Mr. Dockery said:

"I have not read the findings of the court of inquiry or the accompanying evidence, and therefore my opinion is based solely upon the President's message. I confess to a deep sense of disappointment at its tenor. Doubtless the language of diplomacy calls for respectful phrases; but the facts already known to the country in relation to the Maine do not, it seems to me, warrant any departure from a strict and simple recital, devoid of coloring either way. I do not know the contemplated policy of the Administration; but it may as well be understood now as later that the people of the United States will disapprove of any attempted settlement of the Cuban question involving the payment or guarantee of bonds or leaving the Spanish flag floating on the island, or any action resulting in the feeding of Cuban noncombatants while the Spanish Government is fighting the insurgents in the field.

"An appropriation for relief to the starving Cubans will be a very proper accompaniment of armed intervention."

Other members of the House talked as follows:

Mr. Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa.)—The report shows that the explosion was the result of a well-planned conspiracy involving many persons expert in the use of infernal weapons and having access to the military stores of the Havana Government. It was an act of barbarism, and if it were not overshadowed by the larger national duty in respect to Cuba would lead at once to a declaration of war. As the whole case now stands, our duty to end the misery in Cuba by whatever means are necessary is plain. I hope that there will be no hesitation and little delay.

Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee—There is no question now that the Maine was blown up by a Spanish mine, that the ship was anchored over a mine placed there by the Spanish, and the control exercised over the Spanish officers by its Government is all the control which any Government could have. I favor immediate intervention in Cuba by this country.

Mr. Curtis, (Rep., Kan.)—The message does not go as far as I expected. It is very conservative, the findings of the court are not as complete as I had hoped. I think the time has come to recognize the independence of Cuba, to notify Spain that its inhuman policy must cease at once, or this Government will intervene.

Mr. Babcock, (Rep., Wis.,) Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee—The President has treated the matter with great forbearance, and has been very conservative in his action.

Mr. Warner, (Rep., Ohio)—The report settles the question beyond cavil that the Maine was blown up by a mine in Spanish waters. The time for talking on our part has passed. We should now act.

Representative Foss, (Rep., Ill.,) a member of the Naval Affairs Committee—The report fails to fix the responsibility, but it will be difficult to make the American people believe that Spain did not have something to do with it.

Mr. Quigg, (Rep., N. Y.,) a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee—The facts disclosed in the message are those, and only those, which have been anticipated, and their effect on public feeling is naturally discounted. The President states them clearly and defines a course which becomes the Chief Magistrate of a sober right intending, and self-confident people. He is acting with absolute good judgment and I, as one Representative, purpose to sustain him. War is hideous and should be resorted to only when no other course is possible in justice and self-respect.

Mr. Livingstone, (Dem., Ga.)—The message reads like an apology.

Mr. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.)—The message is thoroughly non-committal and does not acquaint Congress with the policy of the Administration. I judge that we are expected to do nothing until Spain is heard.

Mr. Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) a member of the Naval Committee—In my opinion the blowing up of the Maine ought to be considered one of the main factors in the case against Spain. I have no comment to make. The American people will make their own comment and make it so loud that even the deaf will hear them.

Charles A. Russell, (Rep., Conn.,) a member of the Ways and Means Committee—The findings of the board of inquiry will further convince Congress and the country that the destruction of the Maine was an incident to a state of affairs in Cuba for which Spain is responsible and for which the United States in proper time and with full force will hold Spain accountable. Congress and the country ought to receive this message of the President and the report as the forerunner of some decisive action, delayed for only two reasons—First, to exhaust every effort to preserve peace with honor to ourselves and justice to Cuba, and, second, to prepare most effectively for war.

Mr. Hartman (Silver Rep., Mont.)—The message simply confirms what every one knows, that the President, in his every act, is responsive to the wishes of the Spanish bondholders and the so-called business interests of the country, which being interpreted means the moneyed interests and gold gamblers of the world. If the people of the United States will only keep in mind this supreme power as controlling the destinies of both Spain and the United States there will be no fear of war.

Representative McCleary, (Rep., Minn.)—The report is not full enough to warrant one in stating a final opinion. It does not attempt to locate the responsibility, but it seems to rest on Spain. She should, in this case promptly disavow her responsibility, express her determination to find and punish those responsible, and express her anxiety to make such reparation as is possible. If she does not do so, I trust that [illegible] cannot be somewhere with impunity."

Mr. Landis, (Rep., Ind.:) "I am in favor of ordering Spain out of the Western Hemisphere, and if she does not go I am in favor of putting her out. The people demand action. They indorse the President's course to date, and think the time has now come for business."

Mr. Maguire, (Dem., Cal.:) "The evident purpose of the President's message is to relegate the Maine incident to a subordinate place and to diplomatic adjustment."

Thomas M. Jett of Illinois: "Intervention is wanted by the people, and nothing short of it will be satisfactory to them."

Mr. Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio:) "I believe in holding Spain strictly accountable for the loss of our vessel and the murder of our men. The former she can settle in money, but the only recompense she can make for the latter is immediate cessation of her barbarous warfare in Cuba and the recognition of the independence of the island. I feel that the time has come for intervention, even if that means immediate war."

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.)—I think the next step should be armed intervention. The death of 420,000 people under the military order of Spain calls for prompt and aggressive action."

Mr. Cooper (Dem., Texas)—I think the proposition to feed the Cubans weak and ineffective if not wrong in principle. We cannot afford to accept blood money for dead patriotic sailors."

Mr. Berry, (Dem., Ky.,) a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee—The massage gives no advice or any conclusions except those of the Naval Board. I am more impressed than ever that some one closely allied to the Spanish Government exploded the mine which destroyed the Maine and sacrificed the lives of our brave sailors.

Neither Speaker Reed, Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, nor Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader of the House, would make any comment on the message.

WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

In Accord, Ready for Business, and Chafing Under the Administration's Policy of Delay.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Navy and War Departments are chafing under the delay policy that the Administration is pursuing. Officials in both repeatedly say that the time has passed for uncertainty and that something positive ought to be done at once. Preparation, it is said, is as complete now as it will be within the next two months. Both departments have been working with the idea in view that war would either be in progress or declared off before this time, and everything was done that could be done in preparing for immediate hostilities.

If war does not follow soon, the departments will begin planning for remote possibilities and making ready more elaborate supplies and mobilizing heavier forces than have yet been thought necessary.

The opinion has prevailed that if war should be declared it would call for a short, sharp, and decisive campaign by sea and land, and preparations have been hurried forward with such a campaign in view. Now that rumors are floating from the White House that peace seems assured for a short time at least, they have settled down into the more serious work of arranging for campaigns and operations on a far larger scale.

Think War Should Come at Once.

The war sentiment has by no means abated in any of the departments, especially those of State, Navy, and War. Officials openly discuss the situation, and say that they feel that war is inevitable, and that it should come at once, if at all. A prominent official said to-day:

"I would rather see an ultimatum at this time than anything else. We have had a great deal of talk of ultimata, and I think the time has about arrived for sending one to Spain, or receiving one from her."

Another remarked, in referring to the President's message to Congress to-day, that the United States is fully prepared for war with Spain.

"To do anything more now," he said, "would look as if John L. Sullivan were training to fight me."

This was in allusion to his slightness of stature, as he is very thin, although he has seen plenty of rough service in the West.

Everywhere all talk of the "armistice" is met with a sneer and a suggestion that it would only mean six months more of starvation in Cuba and of preparation for war in the United States. In the meanwhile, it is said, business would be far more demoralized and injured than it would be by actual war. The near approach of the wet season in Cuba adds fire to the impatience of these officers.

An important conference is being held to-day between the War and Navy Departments with the view to their being able to operate in entire harmony in the event of war. There have been many reports that the army officers had refused to let the navy officers know where mines and torpedoes have been placed in the various harbors and along the coast. A Navy Department official to-day declared these reports to be "fakes" and said that the department has seen to it that the location of every mine, torpedo, disappearing gun, and coast mortar has been made known to the officers of the navy.

Will Co-operate to Fullest Extent.

The War Department and the Navy Department are determined to co-operate to the fullest extent in all preparations for war, and whatever is done by one will be known to the other, if such knowledge is necessary for the proper conduct of contemplated or probable movements.

To insure the fullest mutual understanding between the two, Col. Wagner, Assistant Adjutant General, and Capt. Barker of the Oregon, and a member of the War Board, are conferring daily about the plans of the two departments. Usually the operations of the two are quite distinct and sharply enough defined; but in other cases where war would have to be carried on by sea and land, and where each arm of the service would have to support the other in Cuba or along the coast of this country, the fullest measure of success would be impossible without the fullest information concerning the plans and preparations made by each other.

If an army of occupation were sent to Cuba or Puerto Rico, it would probably be accompanied along the coast by a strong squadron. The same would be true of an army of defense along other shores, should a Spanish attack be made, and the army and navy would act in concert.

There was an apparent lull in preparations in the two departments to-day owing not only to the fact already mentioned that each has done about all it can do at present, but also because the President's message has practically called a halt to any feverish haste in preparing for contingencies. The vessels of the navy have been assigned to the several stations, and are moving into place to form squadrons at Key West, Hampton Roads, and Port Royal. All available ships have been disposed of, and all that is necessary is for them to proceed to their destination and wait further orders.

The Captains and Commodores are departing, the shouting and the tumult are dying away, and there is not much for the Navy Department to do but to look around for more ships in the European markets and put boilers and coats of paint on the monitors at League Island. This latter, it does not seem inclined to do, despite the urging of Engineer in Chief Melville and Chief Constructor Hichborn, who are very anxious to get the fighting machines into condition to give a good account of themselves. Secretary Long thinks that this is a matter that can wait, and he has decided to let the monitors take their turn at the docks for repairs.

War Department Equally Quiet.

The War Department is equally quiet. The army has been re-divisioned and assigned to its several headquarters, whence it is watching and waiting for further developments. The Secretary of War is confining himself to the transfers of privates to-day, all the officers having been looked after.

It is not probable that either this department or the Navy Department will take any very decisive steps until the report of the board of inquiry comes out of the Committees on Foreign Affairs. There is a general feeling in the departments and among army and navy men that the report has been shelved for a time at least; although they hope that the consular reports of the conditions of the Cubans may stir Congress so deeply that it may demand the immediate consideration of the matter.

Chicago Ministers for Intervention.

CHICAGO, March 28.—At the regular meetings of the Methodist and Congregational ministers of Chicago, resolutions were adopted favoring immediate intervention in behalf of the starving Cubans, and favoring the use of force if necessary in supplying them with food. The President's course in the matter was heartily commended at each meeting.

[illegible]

Battleship Was Blown Up by a Submarine Mine Placed Near Her Keel.

THAT EXPLODED MAGAZINES

Catastrophe Not Due to Fault or Negligence of Officers or Men—No Conclusions Stated to Show Who Was Guilty.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following is the full text of the report of the court of inquiry:

UNITED STATES SHIP IOWA,
FIRST RATE,
Key West, Fla.,
Monday, March 21, 1898.

After full and mature consideration of all the testimony before it, the court finds as follows:

First—That the United States battleship Maine arrived in the Harbor of Havana, Cuba, on the twenty-fifth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and was taken to Buoy No. 4, in from five and a half to six fathoms of water, by the regular Government pilot.

The United States Consul General at Havana had notified the authorities at that place, the previous evening, of the intended arrival of the Maine.

Second—The state of discipline on board the Maine was excellent, and all orders and regulations in regard to the care and safety of the ship were strictly carried out.

All ammunition was stowed in accordance with prescribed instructions, and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was handled.

Nothing was stowed in any of the magazines or shell rooms which was not permitted to be stowed there.

The magazines and shell rooms were always looked after having been opened and after the destruction of the Maine the keys were found in their proper place, in the Captain's cabin, everything having been reported secure that evening at 8 P. M.

The temperature of the magazines and shell rooms was taken daily and reported. The only magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after ten-inch magazine, and that did not explode at the time the Maine was destroyed.

Torpedo Warheads Did Not Explode.

The torpedo warheads were all stowed in the after part of the ship under the ward room, and neither caused nor participated in the destruction of the Maine.

The dry guncotton primers and detonators were stowed in the cabin aft, and remote from the scene of the explosion. Waste was carefully looked after on the Maine to obviate danger. Special orders in regard to this had been given by the commanding officer.

Varnishes, driers, alcohol, and other combustibles of this nature were stowed on or above the main deck and could not have had anything to do with the destruction of the Maine.

The medical stores were stored aft under the ward room and remote from the scene of the explosion.

No dangerous stores of any kind were stowed below in any of the other storerooms.

The coal bunkers were inspected daily. Of those bunkers adjacent to the forward magazine and shell rooms, four were empty, namely: B 3, B 4, B 5, B 6. A 15 had been in use that day, and A 16 was full of New River coal. This coal had been carefully inspected before receiving it on board. The bunker in which it was stowed was accessible on three sides at all times, and the fourth side at this time, on account of bunkers B 4 and B 6 being empty. This bunker, A 16, had been inspected that day by the engineer officer on duty.

The fire alarms in the bunkers were in working order, and there had never been a case of spontaneous combustion of coal on board the Maine.

The two after boilers of the ship were in use at the time of the disaster, but for auxiliary purposes only, with a comparatively low pressure of steam, and being tended by a reliable watch. These boilers could not have caused the explosion of the ship. The four forward boilers have since been found by the divers and are in a fair condition.

On the night of the destruction of the Maine everything had been reported secure for the night at 8 P. M. by reliable persons through the proper authorities to the commanding officer. At the time the Maine was destroyed the ship was quiet, and therefore least liable to accident, caused by movements from those on board.

The Explosions.

3. The destruction of the Maine occurred at 9:40 P. M., on the 15th day of February, 1898, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, she being at the time moored to the same buoy to which she had been taken upon her arrival.

There were two explosions of a distinctly different character, with a very short but distinct interval between them, and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree at the time of the first explosion. The first explosion was more in the nature of a report, like that of a gun, while the second explosion was more open, prolonged, and of greater volume. This second explosion was, in the opinion of the court, caused by a partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine. The evidence bearing upon this, being principally obtained from divers, did not enable the court to form a definite conclusion as to the condition of the wreck, although it was established that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the destruction of the forward part.

The Condition of the Wreck.

The following facts in regard to the forward part of the ship are, however, established by the testimony: That portion of the port side of the protective deck which extends from about Frame 30 to about Frame 41 was blown up aft and over to port. The main deck from about Frame 30 to about Frame 41 was blown up aft and slightly over to starboard, folding the forward part of the middle structure over and on top of the after part.

This was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

5. At Frame 17 the outer shell of the warship from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel when in its normal position has been braced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water; therefore about thirty-four feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured. The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V-shape, the after wing of which, about 15 feet broad and 30 feet in length, (from Frame 17 to Frame 25,) is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

The Keel Broken in Two.

At Frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plating. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water and about thirty feet above its normal position.

In the opinion of the court, this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom [illegible] the Maine on the occasion named was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of said vessel.

7. In the opinion of the court, the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines.

8. The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

W. T. SAMPSON, Captain, United States Navy, President.

A. MARIX, Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy, Judge Advocate.

The court having finished the inquiry it was ordered to make, adjourned at 11 A. M., to await the action of the convening authority.

W. T. SAMPSON, Captain, United States Navy, President.

A. MARIX, Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy, Judge Advocate.

United States Flagship NEW YORK,
March 22, 1898. Off Key West, Fla.

The proceedings and findings of the court of inquiry in the above case are approved.

M. SICARD, Rear Admiral, Commander in Chief of the United States naval force on the North Atlantic station.

MR. McCALL ON THE PRESIDENT

Obligations That Would Be Forced Upon the United States in Case of Intervention.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, who came to Washington yesterday, and who has had consultations with Vice President Hobart, Speaker Reed, and Attorney General Griggs since his arrival, this morning received an invitation from the President to call upon him at the White House. Mr. McCall arrived at the White House immediately after the Cabinet meeting.

After a very cordial reception by the President, and upon the suggestion of the latter, the two gentlemen went out into the grounds in the rear of the Executive Mansion and walked for an hour, engaged in conversation the entire time.

The President was anxious to learn from Mr. McCall the feeling he had noted in an extensive tour of the country and to obtain his advice as to the contemplated programme of the Administration.

"I found the President very sincere in his determination to avoid war," said Mr. McCall, "if it can be averted without sacrifice of National honor. He has plenty of backbone, and he is as ready to adopt heroic measures as the most pronounced of jingoes, if it becomes necessary to resort to force; but he is so averse to plunging the Nation into a war, with the horrors of which he has been acquainted, that he will not neglect any opportunity to avert such a disaster.

"The President undoubtedly has a plan, and much of it will be made known in his relief message to be sent in to-morrow. There is no doubt that a part of that message will depend upon the receipt of a message from Spain, conveying a definite offer of liberal autonomy for Cuba. I do not believe the President is prepared to pronounce for Cuban independence. To make such a declaration would not make Cuba independent unless we contributed aid to secure that independence. Nor do I believe that the President is prepared to employ the power of the United States to force upon Cuba a plan of settlement objectionable to the advocates of independence.

"The President is looking at the question from many points. He is profoundly in sympathy with the objects of the struggling patriots, but he is constantly brought to consider what shall be done if intervention should be resolved upon and Spain should be compelled to withdraw from its colony, exposing the Spanish residents to lawless and resentful Cubans. To him, as many other very patriotic Americans, it looks as if intervention would impose upon the United States duties so serious and so difficult that annexation would be the imperative step next to intervention.

"Indeed, it may be safe to say that unless Cuba will accept a plan of liberal autonomy, under the guarantee of the United States, its ultimate condition will be annexation."

INFANTRY MOVEMENTS ORDERED.

Gen. Miles Issues an Order Which May Have a Bearing on War.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Major Gen. Miles issued an order to-day transferring the headquarters and six companies of the Eleventh Infantry, now in the Department of Colorado, to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and also directing the commanding General of the Department of the Colorado to order the headquarters, staff, and band of the Fifteenth Infantry, from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and one company of the Fifteenth Infantry from Foray Bayard to Fort Apache, Arizona.

Orders were also issued discontinuing the post at Whipple Barracks. Although they do not seem to do so, these orders may have a bearing on the proposed reported concentration of troops for use in a possible emergency.

WAR CONFERENCE AT ALBANY.

Talk That Gov. Black Will Follow the Precedent of 1861 and Recommend an Appropriation.

ALBANY, March 28.—The possibility of extraordinary action by the State authorities in preparation for war is suggested by the action of some high officials who have been busied to-day looking up the records of what the State did when the civil war began.

There is no direct evidence that this is the result of more specific information concerning the imminence of hostilities than the public is in possession of, but there are good grounds for the statement that the Governor and his advisers are seriously considering the question of what shall be done if the emergency arises.

Investigation of the State records of 1861 shows that the Legislature was in session when Fort Sumter was fired on, and that two days after that event, on April 15, it passed a bill appropriating $3,000,000 to equip 30,000 State troops, and levied a tax of $2,000,000 for the purpose.

On April 17 another bill, appropriating $500,000 for arms for the troops, was passed, making the total war appropriation inside of three days $3,500,000.

It is related by men who were in the legislative service at the time that Gov. Morgan, who was in the Executive chair, and who was a very wealthy man, put his own name and credit behind the loan, and thereby made it immediately available.

This investigation of the precedents of 1861 is believed to shadow forth a conviction on the part of Gov. Black that he may be called on to face a similar emergency. It was actually rumored to-night that the Governor had in preparation a special message, to be sent to the Legislature, appropriating $1,000,000 for the use of the National Guard.

This is officially denied, but in spite of the denials there is a disposition among the legislators to regard such a message as not unlikely. If sent before the adjournment of the present session, it will have to come to-morrow or Wednesday, as the end will come at noon on Thursday.

The air of the Capitol is surcharged with expectancy and nobody would be surprised should such a message come at any moment. The Governor is anxious to avoid an extra session, and those who place credence in the reports flying about to-night look for him to take prompt action, so as to place the State in shape for the emergency if it comes without having to reconvene the Legislature for the purpose.

AN ENGLISH EX-CAPTAIN'S OFFER.

Places Himself at the Disposal of the Government in Case of War.

RAMSEYS, N. J., March 28.—Capt. Hugh Johnson, formerly of the English Army, but now a resident of this place, has written Secretary of War Alger the following letter:

Ramseys, N. J., March 27, 1898.

Sir: In the event of hostilities between the United States of America and Spain, I have the honor to offer my services to the Government. I served for ten years in the British Army, in the King's School Regiment, and resigned my commission two years ago. I obtained from the School of Musketry at Hythe a first-class certificate qualifying me to impart instruction in musketry and in the use of the Maxim and Nordenfeldt guns. I went through a course in the Mounted Infantry Regiment in England, and in 1890 in Burmah I trained and organized the Mounted Infantry of the Border Regiment and the Nineteenth Infantry. In command of the former I was employed in the suppression and capture of Dawita.

To the best of my belief there is no mounted infantry in the United States Army, and I venture [illegible]

Trusting that you will give my offer your [illegible] I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

HUGH JOHNSON,
Late Captain in the King's School Regiment.

THE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Work of Organization of the National Movement is Being Pushed Forward Rapidly.

Work in connection with the organization of the National Volunteer Reserve, which, according to expectation, will number many thousands of volunteers, hitherto unaffiliated with any military organization, was being pushed rapidly yesterday.

The offices of the new organization, in the Washington Building, 1 Broadway, were thronged by army men, many of whom fought in the civil war. Letters and telegrams of approval were received from the Governors of New Mexico, Alabama, North Carolina, Nebraska, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Utah, and many other States. A note was received from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, approving the idea in general.

The Executive Committee, consisting of President Washington, Gens. O. O. Howard, A. McD. McCook, J. Fred Pierson, M. F. McMahon, and Edward H. Ripley, met in executive session late in the afternoon and decided to ask Brayton C. Ives to act as temporary Treasurer of the organization. It was decided to send a telegram, of which the following is a copy, to the Governors of States who have responded to the call approvingly:

"National Volunteer Reserve fully organized. Every living General of both armies elected members of the Military Committee. Great united movement under way. Please give matter your encouragement. Urge press to publish enlistment blank, and citizens to further movement."

A woman from White Plains wrote asking that "all loyal women all over the land be made honorary members of the reserves." Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has been notified of his election to membership in the committee. The representatives of the National Commandery, Union Veteran Legion, and the Sons of Veterans, have written expressing approval of the movement.

Many applications have already been received for enlistment in the reserve. The following is a copy of the application blank:

State of ——, City of (Town of) —— ss.:

I, ——, born in ——, in the State of ——, aged —— years, now residing at —— in the County of —— and State of ——, with Post Office address below stated, by occupation a ——, do hereby state and declare that I am of proper age and believe myself to be physically and otherwise qualified to bear arms; that I am not enlisted in the National Guard or Naval Reserve of any State or in the army or the navy of the United States, but desire that my services shall be available to the United States in the event of war with any foreign power. I do, therefore, enlist in the National Volunteer Reserve, and ask that my name be enrolled as a member of said organization, and I do solemnly undertake and agree, in the event of war between the United States and any foreign power, if called upon by the constituted authorities of the State of —— or of the United States, through the lawful channels, to enlist as a soldier (sailor) in the National Guard or the Naval Reserve of said State, or in the Army or Navy of the United States for the length of time and upon the terms that may by law be provided, and I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever.

Subscribed and duly sworn to before me this —— day of ——, 189

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, retired, has written a letter to Brig. Gen. J. Frederick Pierson disapproving the proposed organization. Capt. Mahan's letter was in reply to one asking his approval of the movement. One sentence of his letter reads: "No good can flow through such a channel." Capt. Mahan sailed for Europe on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin received a telegram to-day from Gens. J. M. Schofield, O. O. Howard, and Alexander McD. McCook, a committee representing the National Volunteer Reserve, as follows:

Speak well of and support our great union movement of Northern and Southern veterans for forever putting aside the shadow of sectionalism, strengthening the President's hands, and declaring the firmness and loyalty of the people to the Nation. Urge all newspapers throughout the country to publish enrollment blanks. The National Volunteer Reserve movement will have all the effect of the President calling out volunteers, and this without delay or expense to the Government or creating too much feeling as an act of war.

COL. A. D. BAIRD READY FOR WAR.

Would Raise a Regiment in Williamsburg if Hostilities Should Come.

Col. Andrew D. Baird, who was twice the Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn and one of the East River Bridge Commissioners removed by Mayor Van Wyck, has announced that in case there is war with Spain he will organize a regiment of men from the Eastern District of Brooklyn. He was Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders during the civil war, was wounded at Chantilly, Blue Springs, and Petersburg, and was twice promoted on the field for bravery.

"The militia," said Col. Baird yesterday, "will probably be called upon first, to man the forts along the coast, in the event of war, but the President will undoubtedly find it necessary to call for volunteers, to be apportioned among the States. I am prepared, in case of such a call, to raise a regiment for active service at short notice. I know I could raise 1,000 men in the Eastern District in twenty-four hours."

The employes in Col. Baird's stone yard began some time ago the formation of a company, whose services will be offered in case of a call for volunteers. About 100 men in the stone yard have signed their names. This company will form a portion of Col. Baird's regiment, should he carry out his intention.

MOVEMENTS OF ARTILLERYMEN.

Fifty Well-Trained Men to Drill Recruits at Fort Slocum.

Fifty additional artillerymen arrived at Governors Island yesterday destined for Fort Slocum, Davids Island. The men were drawn from Fort Adams, at Boston, and Fort Monroe, Va. They are well trained men and will be employed in drilling the recruits.

The Atlantic Transport Liner Michigan, which arrived from London yesterday morning, brought 200 cases of smokeless powder. The powder was consigned to a Broadway firm, which refused to give any information concerning it. It is believed, however, that it will be sold to the Government and taken to Key West for the war fleet.

The schooner John Paul, Capt. Farce, now lying at Pier 15 East River, received yesterday the first of two carriages for ten-inch disappearing guns which are to be delivered at Key West. The carriage and equipment weigh ninety-five tons, and are from the Bethlehem Iron Works. The vessel will sail the latter part of this week.

A MASS MEETING PLANNED.

New Yorkers to Gather at the Metropolitan Opera House Monday.

It has been decided to call a mass meeting of citizens of New York at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday night to express confidence in the President and Congress in the present Cuban crisis, and incidentally, it is supposed, to urge intervention in suppressing the war in Cuba. The call was issued by Charles Henry Butler, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, for a meeting on Thursday night, but the time was changed to Monday at the suggestion of Gen. Sickles, who will preside.

Mr. Butler last night opened headquarters in the Waldorf-Astoria. It is Mr. Butler's plan to get 250 representative names to the call, a great proportion of which have already signed. Among these are the Rev. Drs. Paxton and R. Heber Newton, the Very Rev. E. A. Hoffman, the Rev. Drs. Van De Water, Alexander J. Kerr of the Broome Street Tabernacle, and James Dallas Steele of the Seventeenth Street Church; Warner Miller, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. McMahon, Douglass Taylor, W. E. D. Stokes, Ethan Allen, Marcus Nathan, Max Marx, and W. De H. Washington.

AMERICANS IN HAVANA ANXIOUS.

E. H. Hart, a photographer of Brooklyn, returned yesterday on the steamship Yucatan from Cuba. He traversed extensively the desolated island, visiting the centres in which the reconcentrados are starving to death and taking views, his work being in part, he says, for the United States Government.

"There is quiet on the surface in Havana," he said, "but there is really great anxiety among the Americans. They awaited with much concern the sending in of the report of the Maine court of inquiry. They felt that the quiet was only that preceding a storm. The pitiable condition of the reconcentrados has not been exaggerated. They need all the assistance that can be given."

MAINE WRECK EVIDENCE

The Ship Destroyed by a Mine in the Water a Little Distance Away.

THE EXPERTS ALL THINK AND TESTIFY ONE WAY.

One Witness Unknown Seeks to Implicate Spanish Officers and Citizens.

No Change in Anchorage, and No Accusations Made in the Finding of the Court.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The immense mass of testimony taken by the Maine court of inquiry was taken on eighteen different days, the fourteenth day, however, being devoted to viewing the wreck. Every witness who was known to have any information was called to give testimony. The story of the destruction of the vessel is told not graphically, but in a manner which gives all the obtainable facts. No technical detail is omitted. Every movement and incident connected with the Maine from the time she left Key West until the last diver examined the wreck slowly sinking in the mud of Havana Harbor is given.

Capt. Sigsbee with elaborate care and in minute detail gives an account of the management of the ship, how she was handled, what was done from day to day on board, how she sailed into Havana, her anchorage, and what he knew about it, and, in fact, every point upon which the Government and the country desires to be informed. Nothing in his testimony shows that the anchorage was changed, or that it was considered dangerous by any one.

Testimony of equal interest and importance is given by Ensign Powelson, who had charge of the divers, and knew from day to day what these divers found. This officer was minutely informed as to the construction of the Maine and everything about her. His testimony was to a certain extent technical, bearing upon the construction of the ship, her plates, &c., but it was from these plates and this technical knowledge that he was able to declare that the explosion took place from the outside and to demonstrate scientifically and mathematically the reasons for his conclusions, which are:

That the Maine was lifted, a huge hole was torn in her bottom by a mine of tremendous strength sprung beneath her in the water at some little distance from her, and that she was literally broken in two;

That her broken bow is thrown to starboard and lies with its forepart down and its afterpart, the point of fracture, elevated;

That one magazine, at least, in the ship was exploded by the explosion from without.

The divers, Morgan, Olsen, and Smith, all contributed important evidence. They testified that the plates were bent inward on the bottom port side and outward on the starboard side, and curled upward above the great hole in the hull.

The story of the explosion, as seen upon and from outside the ship, is told by several witnesses.

Nothing in the testimony fixes responsibility; no conspiracy is apparent; no knowledge of the planting of a mine is shown. Capt. Sigsbee states that a somewhat bitter feeling existed against the American ships and Americans generally, and a witness whose name is suppressed tells of overhearing a conversation among Spanish officers and a citizen indicating a foreknowledge of the destruction of the Maine by intention to blow her up. An official of the American Consulate tells of information received anonymously tending to show that a conspiracy existed. But nothing is definitely stated which fixes any responsibility.

CAPT. SIGSBEE'S EVIDENCE.

Order and Discipline Perfect—The Explosion Described.

Capt. Sigsbee, in testifying before the court of inquiry, which convened in the Harbor of Havana Monday, Feb. 21, said that he assumed command of the Maine on April 10, 1897, and that his ship arrived in the Harbor of Havana the last time Jan. 24, 1898. The authorities at Havana knew of the Maine's coming, Consul General Lee having informed the authorities, according to official custom. After an official pilot, sent by the Captain of the Port of Havana, had been sent to the Maine, the ship was berthed in the man-of-war anchorage off the Machina, or the Shears, and, according to his understanding, had one of the regular buoys of the place.

He then stated that he had been in Havana in 1872, and again in 1878. He could not state whether the Maine was placed in the usual berth for men-of-war, but said that he had heard remarks since the explosion, using Capt. Stevens, temporarily in command of the Ward Line steamer City of Washington, as authority, that Capt. Stevens had never known in all his experience, which covered visits to Havana for five or six years, a man-of-war to be anchored at that buoy; that he had rarely known merchant vessels to be anchored there, and that it was the least used buoy in the harbor.

Where the Other Vessels Lay.

In describing the surroundings when first moored to his buoy, Capt. Sigsbee said that the Spanish man-of-war Alfonso XII. was moored in position now occupied by the Fern, about 250 yards to the northward and westward of the Maine. The German ship Gniesenau was anchored at the berth now occupied by the Spanish man-of-war Segaspe, which is some 400 yards due north from the Maine. He then located the German man-of-war Charlotte, which came into the harbor a day or two later, which was anchored to the southward of the Maine's berth about 400 or 500 yards.

In describing the surroundings at the time of the explosion Capt. Sigsbee said that the night was calm and still. The Alfonso XII. was at the same berth. The small Spanish dispatch boat Segaspe had come out the day before and taken the berth occupied by the German man-of-war, the Gniesenau, which had left. The steamer City of Washington was anchored about 200 yards to the south and east of the Maine's stern, slightly on the port quarter.

The Maine coaled at Key West, taking on about 150 tons, the coal being regularly inspected and taken from the Government coal pile. This coal was placed generally in the forward bunkers. No report was received from the chief engineer that any coal had been too long in the bunkers and that the fire alarms in the bunkers were sensitive.

Regarding the regulations regarding inflammables and paints on board, Capt. Sigsbee testified that the regulations were strictly carried out in regard to stowage and that the waste also was subject to the same careful disposition. As to the situation of the paint room, he fixed it as in the "eyes of the ship," just below the berth deck, the extreme forward compartment. As for the disposition of inflammables they were stowed in chests according to regulations, and when inflammables were in excess of chest capacity they were allowed to be kept in the bath room of the Admiral's cabin. Regarding the electric plant of the Maine, Capt. Sigsbee stated that there was no serious grounding nor sudden flaring up of the lights before the explosion, but a sudden and total eclipse.

Temperature in the Magazines.

As for regulations affecting the taking of temperature of the magazines and so on there were no regulations other than those usually required by the department. He examined the temperature himself and conferred with the ordnance officer as to the various temperatures and the contents of the magazines, and according to the opinion of this officer, as well as his own, the temperatures were never at the danger point. "I do not think there was any danger in this direction," said the Captain in reply to a question of Judge Advocate Marix.

He had no recollection of any work going on in the magazine or shell rooms on the day of the explosion. The keys were called for in the usual way on the day in question and were properly returned. At the time of the disaster the two after boilers in the after fireroom were in use, because the hydraulic system was somewhat leaky.

Speaking generally of his relations with the Spanish authorities, Capt. Sigsbee said that with the officials they were outwardly cordial. The members of the Autonomistic Council of the Government, however, seemed to have brought to the attention of the Navy Department the fact that he did not visit them, and that fact brought some embarrassment to the Government at Washington. He took the ground to the department that it was unknown etiquette to call on the civil members of the Colonial Government other than the Governor. Without waiting for an order, however, Capt. Sigsbee made a visit afterward, and was pleasantly received, and his visit was promptly returned by certain members of the Council. Later a party of ladies and gentlemen called, and the President of the Council made a speech which Capt. Sigsbee could not understand, but which was interpreted to him briefly, to which he replied.

"My reply," said Capt. Sigsbee, "was afterward printed in at least two papers in Havana, but the terms made me favor Autonomistic government in the island. I am informed that the Autonomistic Government in Havana is unpopular among a large class of Spanish and Cuban residents. I have no means of knowing whether my apparent interference in the political concerns of the island had any relation to the destruction of the Maine."

When asked whether there was any demonstration of animosity by people afloat, Capt. Sigsbee said that there was never on shore, as he was informed, but there was afloat. He then related that on the first Sunday after the Maine's arrival a ferryboat, crowded densely with people, civil and military, returning from a bull fight in Regla, passed the Maine, and about forty people on board indulged in yells, whistles, and derisive calls.

Took Unusual Precautions.

During the stay in Havana Harbor Capt. Sigsbee said he took more than ordinary precautions for the protection of the Maine by placing sentries on the forecastle and poop, Quartermaster and signal boys on the bridge and on the poop. A Corporal of the Guard was especially instructed to look out for the port gangway, and the officer of the deck and Quartermaster were especially instructed to look out for the starboard gangway. A quarter watch was kept on deck all night. Sentries' cartridge boxes were filled, their arms were kept loaded, a number of rounds of rapid-fire ammunition was kept in the pilot house, and in the Captain's spare pantry under the after superstructure were kept additional charges of shell close at hand for the second battery. Steam was kept up on two boilers instead of one, and positive instructions were given to watch carefully all the hydraulic gear and report defects. He said he had given orders to the master at arms and the Orderly Sergeant to keep a careful eye on everybody that came on board, and to carefully observe any packages that might be held on the supposition that dynamite or other high explosive might be employed, and afterward to inspect the route these people had taken, and never lose sight of the importance of the order. He said that very few people visited the ship, Lieut. Commander Wainwright being rather severe on desultory visitors. There were only two visits of Spanish military officers. Once a party of five or six Spanish officers came on board, but they were constrained and not desirous of accepting much courtesy. This visit was during the absence of the Captain. He said he made every effort to have the Spanish officers visit the ship to show good will, according to the spirit of the Maine's visit to Havana, but with the exceptions stated, no military officer of Spain visited the ship socially.

Capt. Sigsbee then went into details regarding the precautions in force, especially in relation to quarter watches, which he said had never been rescinded. One of the cutters was in the water at the time of the accident, and one of the steam launches, the first, was riding at the starboard boom. The Captain said that the night was quiet and warm, and that he remembered hearing distinctly the echoes of the bugle at tattoo, which were very pleasant. Stars were out, the sky, however, being overcast. The Maine at the time of the explosion was heading approximately northwest, pointing toward the Shears. He was writing at his port cabin table at the time of the explosion and was dressed.

Description of the Crash.

He then went into a description of his experience when he felt the crash. He characterized it as a bursting, rending, and crashing sound, or roar, of immense volume, largely metallic in its character. It was succeeded by a metallic sound, probably of falling débris, a trembling and lurching motion of the vessel, then an impression of subsidence, attended by an eclipse of electric lights and intense darkness within the cabin. He knew immediately that the Maine had been blown up, and that she was sinking. He hurried to the starboard cabin ports, but changed his course to the passage leading to the superstructure. Then he detailed the manner of meeting Private Anthony, which is much the same as has been published. Lieut. Commander Wainwright was on deck when Capt. Sigsbee emerged from the passageway, and turning to the orderly he asked for the time, which was given as 9:40 P. M. Sentries were ordered placed about the ship and the forward magazine flooded if practicable. He called for perfect silence. The surviving officers were about him at the time on the poop. He was informed that both forward and after magazines were under water. Then came faint cries, and he saw dimly white floating bodies in the water. Boats were at once ordered lowered, but only two were found available—the gig and whaleboat. They were lowered and manned by officers and men, and by the Captain's direction they left the ship and assisted in saving the wounded, jointly with other boats that had arrived on the scene. Fire amidships by this time was burning fiercely, and the spare ammunition in the pilot house was exploding in detail.

Wainwright's Whispered Warning.

At this time Lieut. Commander Wainwright whispered to the Captain that he thought the ten-inch magazine forward had been thrown up into the burning mass, and might explode in time. Everybody was then directed to get into the boats over the stern, which was done, the Captain getting in the gig, and he then proceeded to the City of Washington, where he found the wounded in the dining saloon being carefully attended by the officers and crew of the vessel. He then went on deck and observed the wreck for a few minutes, and gave directions to have a muster taken on board the City of Washington and other vessels and sat in the Captain's cabin and dictated a telegram to the Navy Department.

Various Spanish officials came on board, Capt. Sigsbee testified, and expressed sympathy and sorrow for the accident. The representatives of Gen. Blanco and of the Admiral of the station were among the Spanish officials who tendered their respects. About eighty-four or eighty-five men were found that night who survived.

By the time Capt. Sigsbee reached the quarterdeck it was his impression that an overwhelming explosion had occurred. When he came from the cabin he was practically blinded for a few seconds. His only thought was for the vessel, and he took no note of the phenomena of the explosion. In reply to the direct question whether any of the magazines or shellrooms were blown up, the Captain said it was extremely difficult to come to any conclusion.

The Centre of the Explosion.

The centre of the explosion was beneath and a little forward of the conning tower on the port side. In the region of the centre axis of the explosion was the six-inch reserve magazine, which contained very little powder, about 300 pounds. The ten-inch magazine was in the same general region, but on the starboard side. Over the ten-inch magazine, in the loading room of the turret and in the adjoining passage, a number of ten-inch shells were permanently placed. According to Capt. Sigsbee, it would be difficult to conceive that the explosion involved the ten-inch magazine and that no reports showed that any ten-inch shells were hurled into the air because of the explosion. The Captain went into details as to the location of the small-arms ammunition. He said that he did not believe that the forward six-inch magazine blew up. The location of the guncotton was aft under the cabin. The guncotton [illegible] examined the wreck [illegible] conversed with other officers and men, but as the Spanish authorities were very much averse to an investigation except officially on the grounds as stated by the Spanish Admiral, that the honor of Spain was involved, he forbore to examine the submarine portion of the wreck for the cause of the explosion until the day the court convened. He said the discipline of the ship was excellent. The marine guard was in excellent condition. The reports of the medical department show that about one man and a quarter per day were on the sick list during the past year. In the engineer's department the vessel was always ready and always responsive. He paid a tribute to the crew and said that a quieter, better-natured lot of men he had never known on board any vessel in which he had served. He had no fault to find with the behavior of any officer or man at the time of the disaster, and considered their conduct admirable.

On his examination by the court, Capt. Sigsbee said that the highest temperature he could remember was 112, but that was in the after magazine, the temperatures in the forward magazines being considerably lower. There was no loose powder kept in the magazine. All the coal bunkers were ventilated through air tubes examined weekly by the chief engineer, and were connected electrically with the annunciator near his cabin door. The forward coal bunker on the port side was full. The forward coal bunker on the starboard side was half full, and it was in use at the time of the explosion.

This ended the first day of Capt. Sigsbee's examination. On the second day he was examined in detail as to the ammunition on board the Maine. He said that there were no high explosives, gun cotton, detonators, or other material in magazines or shell room, which the regulations prohibit. He testified that no war heads had been placed on torpedoes since he had command of the ship.

On the third day, being again recalled, he said that he had detailed Lieut. Commander Wainwright, Lieut. Holman, and Chief Engineer Howell, all of the Maine, to obtain information in regard to any outsiders who may have seen the explosion.

Capt. Sigsbee also gave as his opinion that if coal bunker A16 had been so hot as to be dangerous to the six-inch reserve magazine this condition would have been shown on three sides where the bunker was exposed, and that men constantly passing to and fro by it would have necessarily noticed any undue heat.

POWELSON'S MATHEMATICS.

Show the Ship's Distortion and Whence the Force Came.

Ensign W. V. N. Powelson was called the third day of the court. He testified that he had been present on the Maine every day from the arrival of the Fern, and during a great deal of the diving. The forward part of the ship forward of the after smokestack, he said, had been to all appearances completely destroyed. The conning tower lay in a position opposite the door leading to the superstructure aft and to starboard, inclined at about 110 degrees to the vertical with the top of the conning tower inboard.

Continuing, he described with close detail the condition under the main deck on the port side. The fixtures were completely wrecked, while fixtures in corresponding position on the starboard side were in some cases almost intact. The port bulkhead between the main and berth decks at the conning tower support had been blown aft on both sides, but a great deal more on the port than the starboard side. The fire room hatch immediately abaft of the conning tower had been blown in three directions, aft, to starboard, and to port. The protective deck under the conning tower supports was bent in two directions, the plates on the port side being bent up and on the starboard side bent down. Speaking with reference to their original positions, the beam supporting the protective deck a few inches abaft of the armored tube, to port of the midship line, was bent up to starboard of the midship line. Just forward of the conning tower underneath the main deck two beams met at right angles; one beam was broken and pushed from port to starboard. A grating was found on the poop awning just forward of the after searchlight.

Position of Broken Plating.

A piece of the side plating just abaft of the starboard turret was visible. This plate was bent outward and then the forward end bent upward and folded backward upon itself.

"This plate," he said, "was sheared from the rest of the plating below the water line. This plating below the water line has been pushed out to starboard."

The unarmored gratings of the engine room hatch were blown off. A compensation strainer was picked up from the bottom on the starboard quarter, at a point about opposite the poop capstan, and about seventy feet from it. The Chief Engineer throught the strainer was from the firemen's washroom. It was not a strainer in the ship's side.

Near the piece of outside plating to which witness referred above he said there were pieces of red-shellaced planks. On these planks was bolted a composition track two inches wide and an ich thick.

Ensign Powelson then asked if the court meant for him to say anything about what the divers reported, or just what he saw. The Judge Advocate replied that he would like to have him state any important discoveries which might lead the court to draw some conclusion as to the cause, and if a diver gave such information to state the diver's name.

The Bow Thrown to Starboard.

Before going further the Judge Advocate asked witness to state if the forward and after part of the ship were in line as they lay on the bottom. Ensign Powelson replied that, as far as he could judge, they were not. The end where the explosion occurred seemed to be pushed from port to starboard from 5 to 10 degrees, he should judge, with the apex to the starboard. The divers reported to witness that at a point where the ten-inch shellroom should be they discovered ten-inch shells, regularly arranged, but the ship had sunk down so much that some of the shells were in the mud. Gunner Morgan reported to him that in walking on the bottom he fell into a hole on the port side and went down into the mud He also reported that, as far as he could judge, everything seemed to be bent upward in the vicinity of this hole. He also reported that the plates seemed to have been pushed over to starboard and bent down.

Ensign Powelson then said that a six-inch powder tank that he saw appeared to be an empty tank broken by the explosion, as it was not badly dented and merely ripped the length of the seam. A ten-inch tank was badly battered out of all conceivable shape.

Continuing, the witness said the divers up to the night before he was then on the stand had not been on the outside of the ship. The mud was too deep for them to walk on the bottom.

"What is the condition of the starboard turret?" the witness was asked.

"To my knowledge it has not been found, Sir," was the reply.

He understood something had been found under the place where the turret formerly was, but its exact character had not been determined.

"What impression is produced upon your mind by the reports so far as you have quoted them?" Ensign Powelson was asked.

"From reports alone or from the appearance of the wreck?"

"Either from such reports or from the conditions which you believe to exist."

Conclusions from Observations.

"The impression produced upon me," replied the witness, "is that an explosion took place well to port of the midship line and at a point in the length about opposite the conning tower."

Witness, in reply to further questions, said his opinion was based upon the observation of things above water. He gave no weight to Morgan's statement about falling into a hole on the port side because Morgan might have been mistaken about it. Referring to his notes made of things on the Maine, Ensign Powelson said that the arc of the engine room telegraph and the shaft of the steering geer coming down through the armored tube (turret) was bent from port to starboard. The port side of the protective deck was covered with a greasy deposit; the starboard side being comparatively free from it. The forward smoke pipe hatch between the main and superstructure decks did not show signs of the internal pressure of gases. On the main deck forward of the conning tower where the fore and after angle bulb beam was located, the planking was blown off on the only remaining plate of the main deck on the port side, while the wood was still attached to that part on the starboard side between the conning tower base and the turrets. What witness saw would indicate that the pressure lifted the protective deck up on the port side and the protective deck on the starboard side held fast and bent that deck downward. Witness here exhibited two sketches to the court showing diagram of various parts of the sunken ship, and explained them to the court.

The witness's evidence about the strip on the starboard side of the outside plating of the ship, which was folded and rolled back was recalled to him, and he said he could see the plate underneath it was bent outward, as it was only two feet under water where the shear occurred. He had taken soundings and had found five fathoms of water on both sides of the Maine down to the mud.

Taking a fourteen-pound lead line and dragging with a wherry for obstruction on the port side, dragging close to where he thought the waterways would be found, he found no obstructions whatever. On the starboard side he found obstructions for twenty feet, where he had reason to believe the waterways had originally been.

In answer to questions he said there was nothing left of the port plating at all. He dragged along the outside to see if anything had fallen out, and found nothing. Witness thought the ship on the port side was entirely gone opposite a point indicated on a diagram handed the court. It was entirely blown out.

The Tell-tale Plates.

On Feb. 25, the fifth day of the hearing, Ensign Powelson, again recalled, showed the plans of the Maine from which he had identified the bottom plates that were blown up through the upper deck. The finding of these plates on top of the wreck clear above water was among the first and most important points of evidence clearly disproving the possibility of an internal explosion.

After minutely describing the bottom plates, with their green coating of paint and the other marks by which they were identified, Mr. Powelson stated that they must have been blown up thirty-eight or thirty-nine feet to reach their present position. Besides the bottom plates he found some pipes from the bottom compartment lodged in the angle of the bottom plates that protruded above the water. The berth deck over this bottom compartment was also on top of the wreck and twenty feet forward of the plates, while this section of the main deck had disappeared. The diver who had been working for Mr. Powelson on this investigation informed him he had found the ammunition for the six-inch magazine pushed over to the starboard side.

Since his last testimony, he said, he had received a book of specifications of the Maine. Refreshing his memory from these records, he said the plates of the protective deck were one inch thick, weighing forty pounds per square foot.

Ensign Powelson, wishing to give some testimony regarding the condition of the wreck, Gunner's Mate Olsen, the diver, was admitted in order that he might correct any erroneous statement, the two having worked together.

Mr. Powelson said that on Feb. 26 Diver Olsen reported to him that on coming up from below he had followed the forward and after wings of the V-shape made by the bottom plating at Frame 17, and that on the forward wing of the V the plates ran down on a very steep slant and then turned under and out under the starboard side; that just above where the plates turned to go under the starboard side he found two dents as if the plating had been bulged in between the frames from outside in.

The court asked the size of the two dents. Mr. Powelson replied that they were about two and one-half feet long and bulged in about six inches.

He further testified that Olsen again went down and came to the surface at 11 o'clock, saying he thought he had found the flat keel. Olsen had reported the keel was sloping downward about 45 degrees and to port, with the after part of the keel uppermost. He said he had explored the after wing of the V and had found a semi-circular hole about two feet in diameter, with rivet holes all around it. He said that this semi-circular hole was about 20 feet from the top of the V made by the bottom plating. He said the hole presented a jagged appearance as if it had been torn, and that a crack had extended from the bottom edge of the semicircular hole to a distance of about eight inches, and that the plates about this hole were bent away from the green side of the plating. Mr. Powelson continued to say that Olsen told him he had found a hole cut in a plate 25 feet from the angle of the V, and exhibited a sketch showing that the keel line was found by him sloping down 65 degrees below the horizontal and to port. The point where he had found the keel was about 20 feet under water. He had not followed the keel at that point, as the platings between which he was wedged opened out so that he had nothing to support him. Mr. Powelson said Olsen told him that about twenty feet from the sluice valve he found an opening in the ship's side. He had found boarding near the sea suction in Apartment A 10, about twenty-one feet from the sluice valve in an almost vertical position, although it was originally horizontal.

Locating the Point of Impact.

Replying to a question, Mr. Powelson said that he thought the explosion occurred on the port side, somewhere about frame 18, the centre of impact. The ship yielded at 17, and also at 15, but it was pretty hard to say exactly where the impact came. Frame 15 was blown in.

"How do you account for the immense damage done abreast of the reserve magazine, where there is nothing left, whereas between frames 16 and 18 you have found damaged plates?" Mr. Powelson was asked.

"My idea," he replied, "is that after the ship was raised up at Frame 18 the magazines, one or all of them aft of that, were exploded, for some powder tanks that I have seen I think were exploded, while others I have seen were not exploded. I saw a coffee can that was brought up this morning, which was about as badly battered as most of the powder cases that came up. It looks in very much the same condition."

"When you say some of the powder tanks had, in your opinion, exploded, and some had not, do you refer to six-inch tanks only, or two-inch tanks also?"

"I refer to both, as I have seen a six-inch tank that was very little ripped open, and I saw one this morning that had been burst open and flattened out, with evidences of burned powder on it. I saw one ten-inch tank that was scarcely battered at all, and only the head of it gone. I also saw ten-inch tanks with the packing which looked like excelsior, unburned, so that in my opinion some, but not all, of the ten-inch and six-inch charges were exploded."

Mr. Powelson said four or five tanks had been brought up that morning, but he did not [illegible] powder tanks was exploded and burst out so that the case formed almost a plane surface. The ten-inch tank had its head removed, but it had preserved its approximate shape.

When questioned further as to what he regarded as the cause of the injury, Mr. Powelson said:

Force from a Distance Outside.

"On the bottom, forward, where that frame was thrown up, it would seem to me the force was communicated some distance through the water, because it was lifted up instead of being battered in. It was a force that was cushioned in some way, because the diver tells me that there was a bulge in plates between the two frames, and such a force as that would be a cushion pressure. So the plates in that part of the ship not having been broken in this explosion may have occurred aft, and the frames forward of the transverse armor being weaker than they are aft, the ship might have been lifted up there by this cushion pressure from further aft.

"It struck me," continued Mr. Powelson, speaking of the same part of the vessel, "that the mine there could not have been very close to the plates where they were lifted up, because, as I say, the plates are not so much damaged, are bent in the form of a V, and raised up a verticle distance. It seems to me that the mine was somewhat removed and the pressure came through the water which produced that cushion sort of pressure."

On the tenth day of the investigation Mr. Powelson continued his testimony regarding reports he had taken from Olsen. In part he said: "Olsen followed the second longitudinal down until he got to Frame 19. Then he worked himself down toward the direction of the keel, and there he found the first longitudinal, which is not shown in the sketch, because it is covered by inside plating. He found the bottom plating broken and edges pushed in from the green paint. This was on the outside of the ship. These edges were pushed in about eighteen inches from the original surface of the bottom plates."

Mr. Powelson said that on Feb. 28 Diver Smith went down to examine the forward part of the keel as far forward to the bow as he could get. He went down at the point D, and walked down on the green plating until he got near the keel. He worked his way aft.

"He found," said Mr. Powelson, "the flat part of the keel to be fourteen inches wide and found that the outer keel plate lapped up along the bottom plating on each side a distance of one foot eight inches. He examined the top of the wood backing level with the armor plate. The backing was split in a fore and aft vertical plane, and the inboard part of the backing was torn off. The outward part of the backing was still attached to the plate. The splinters were on the forward edge of the backing and pointed inboard, as he indicated in a sketch. These splinters were about six or seven inches long and pointed inboard, as he drew them, at an angle of about 45 degrees."

Runquist found a hole about Frame 41 where the splinters on the forward edge of the backing pointed outward.

On the afternoon of March 1 Runquist went down to examine the side plating under the waterways on the port side, abaft the port crane. Mr. Powelson said: "He went back to the ship's side and examined the backing of the armor. That looked to be pushed from out in, because at the place where the plate was gone the wood backing, about six or seven inches thick, was splintered, and all the splinters pointing inboard.

"He then worked himself forward until he came to the edge of Plate A, and then went down to the keel on the bottom plating until he got into the mud.

"On the afternoon of March 1 Diver Runquist went down on the port side of the ship, abaft the port crane. He went down a ladder placed about five feet abaft the port crane against the port superstructure and leading down to the main deck. Then he went over the side at a point about twelve inches abaft the break in the main deck. He found still attached to the side underneath the waterways of the main deck a strip of plating three or four feet wide. This plating, he said, was bent inboard."

On the eleventh day Ensign Powelson was recalled and described the further reports made to him by the divers. He said: "I sent Olsen down the piece of keel, the vertical keel, on March 5, to make further explorations in the region of the ten-inch magazine. He went down to where the keel became horizontal, at frame 23; walked aft about twenty-five feet, and climbed over a lot of wreckage, consisting of plates and bulkheads, standing upright. The upper ends of these plates were ragged, and he crawled over them to what he thought was part of a boiler. He could not give definite details, but he thought it was a boiler.

A Clear Opening to Port.

"A little after this he walked out to port, clear of the ship into the mud. He was at this time forward of the break of the ship, at frame 41. Returning about ten feet in, he found wreckage. He examined this plate and found it curved as if it were a part of the ship. It pointed toward the starboard bow, but it was so dark he could not distinguish the color. All the edges of the plating were rough. The compartment seemed to be about 2½ or 3 feet wide. Forward from this point he found a six-inch tank. It was intact, and was sent up. It proved to be a full tank. He found a lot of broken tanks split up on the seams, and in one tank the cover of which has holes in it he found a lot of mud, which was brought up, and which looked like dissolved powder. There was any quantity of similar mud in the same place. The mud around the tanks was black, that of the harbor is gray."

At the beginning of the thirteenth day's hearing Ensign Powelson was asked whether he had taken an angle which would show the position of the ram with regard to the keel of the ship. He said he had sent the diver down to make a lead line fast as near to the point of the ram as possible. He could not find the point of the ram, as it was in the mud, and he made his lead line fast to some weights along a ram plate at a distance which he estimated from the curve of the keel at that point and the stem of the ship to be about five feet abaft the ram point. The man was sent out to plumb this point on the ram plate. A diver was also sent down to make a line fast to the vertical keel where the broken place occurs at Frame 18. Mr. Powelson then got into the moat and plumbed the latter point, taking the angle between the plumb line of the armor plate and the centre of the aft funnel of the Maine.

A Mathematical Demonstration.

Recalled on March 15, he explained how he got the data for his sketches, which played such an important part in the work of the court. He said he sent divers down at various points along the line of the keel as it lay broken and twisted on the harbor bed. Then he got into a boat and located the points on the keel by a lead line. On the wreck he established stations at the mainmast, the port crane, the smokestack, &c., and from these bases he would get the bearing by angles of his lead line as it rested on the keel and other points of the wreckage under water. Thus he was able to plat a map of the wreck both above and below water that was mathematically correct. By comparing this with the original plans of the vessel, it was possible to tell just how much and in what direction any part of the Maine had been distorted by the explosion, without relying on under-water estimates by the divers.

WHAT DIVER OLSEN FOUND.

Plates Under the Bottom Blown Inboard and to Starboard.

Chief Gunner's Mate Olsen of the United States steamship Iowa told how he had been sent to Havana for the purpose of doing diving duty on the wreck. He had descended four times, making about eight or nine hours of total examination.

On his first descent he went over the forward part of the ship. To use his own expression, he said: "I found the wreck all blowed up. I found a lot of grate bars down there."

The second time he went down he went further forward, and there located a lot of ten-inch shells. Forward of these the plates were bent inboard over them. Asked if he imagined himself looking forward, he stated that he did. Going over plates he struck into a lot of six-inch shells with the slings on them. Going to the right he found a lot of wreckage. It seemed to have been blown over to starboard. Olsen stated that he put his hand into the cranks and brought out several six-pounder shells.

The next time he went down he went outside the ship, forward of the crane on the port side. He followed the bottom along and found that the ship's side was blown outboard, and alongside the crane it could be walked on.

"At the part where she is blown up completely," witness said, "part of her bottom plates are turned up. Then you follow the bottom from there up and the plates are blown outboard. At the top and underneath the bottom they are blown inboard and bent in. About three feet forward of that spot there is a piece of iron laid along the bulkhead. The skin of the inside of the double bottoms is curled like a sheet of paper inboard from stem to stern.

"Amidships on the same place there is an armor plate, one plate complete, the top of the plate standing up. The plate is inclined over to starboard completely. It stands up with the thick part of the plate down. It is inclined forward, and over to starboard."

Below this armor plate Olsen found everything completely blown away. "There is nothing but the bare bottom of the harbor mud."

Questioned closely by the court whether he found a hole blown in the ship, witness stated that in most places the plate is cracked off, spread in ragged edges. In three or four places the plates were bent in like a curve.

Questions were asked this witness to determine whether or no the corrugations on the outside of powder tanks found by witness were produced by an outside force pressing the grains of powder into the tank. In concluding the President of the court said:

"It does not look very probable that it is due to a pressure from the inside, but that it is due to a pressure from the outside."

On his re-examination on the thirteenth day Olsen stated that the ram plate which he could feel was fastened on the bow of the ship and extending from the ship about 10 or 12 inches convex on the outside and extending fore and aft.

Cut Off at Frame 31.

He said that he could feel the bottom of the ship forward for ten frame spaces, but at Frame 31 he found her to be cut off entirely. This was as far as he could walk in the mud. He then went back to the point of beginning and counted six frame spaces forward or about Frame 35, and from there forward he found the frames blown up and open to starboard. At Frame 31 Olsen found the bilge keel and followed the break in amidships as far as he could. At the port bow he found a hawse pipe, but could not feel the chain. Underneath the keel he found scroll work on the bow of the ship and over the hawse pipe alluded to, but the chain was still missing. The appearance of the edge of the ship's bottom from Frame 41 to Frame 35, according to Olsen's testimony, is ragged going forward between the frames, but no ragged points tending in or out.

From Frame 31 to Frame 35, the ragged edge slopes in toward the keel. The appearance of things at Frame 35 would indicate that the ship's keel commences to be lifted at that point. He testified that he was able to get underneath the bottom of the ship forward at Frame 35. Technical details were then given by the chief gunner's mate as to the plating which is left on the keel at the frames above mentioned, which is interesting only to students of mathematics. Olsen stated that the steel part of the keel bilge was broken off, showing rough edges, and the wooden part extending forward of it ragged and torn in splinters. He found the bow of the ship on the starboard side and the ship was lying on the starboard side. The depth over the break of the keel at Frame 18 was found to be six feet, and was plumbed at the point where the keel plates are broken away from the bottom angle irons of the vertical keel. No wreckage was found on the port.

FOUND A HOLE IN THE MUD.

Excavation Beneath the Ship's Bottom Under the Break.

Gunner's Mate Smith told of three trips down in diving dress on Feb. 28. During one of these he located the break in the keel where the ship's back was broken by the explosion. He there found a hole in the bottom of the harbor about seven feet deep and seven feet in diameter. The mud in the bottom of this hole was harder than elsewhere, and one did not sink over eighteen inches in it. In this hole he found a tin about 20 by 10 inches. "There was a place in it with a big square hole where a gasket had been," he said, "and I sent it up to Mr. Powelson."

He did not find the forward turret, but it was missing from the place where it belonged.

The importance of this testimony caused it to be gone over and over again, and additional questions along the line already indicated were put, but they only served to point out more clearly that abreast of the six-inch shell room the whole side of the ship had disappeared from the harbor bed to water line and the edges of the rent were turned inward. Further, the ten-inch magazine had not exploded.

On the twelfth day the same witness, continuing his statement, said he found the bottom plates broken, with the edges pushed in. He located a circular hole between the sixth and seventh frame from the water's edge down. Later, when he went down to examine the keel, he found a hole in the mud about seven feet deep and the same in diameter. It was about under the forward V-shaped plate on the port side of the ship. In this hole he found a tin twenty inches long and ten inches square. Later he found the forward boiler on the port side in good condition.

Smith described his explorations in much detail. On his first descent, which landed him in the ten inch shell room, he found the shells there in good order, most of them nose up, but some toppled over by the shock of the explosion, which had wrecked the woodwork of the magazine and blown the aft bulkhead over from port to starboard. He crawled over this bulkhead, and down behind it found a ten-inch powder tank, bent and dented, but not exploded. It was intact with powder and cartridge bags.

On his next descent he went down from the port crane, following the side of the ship down till he struck plates that were blown from port to starboard in board. He followed these plates down till he came to the six-inch slugs used for sending shells out of the shellroom. They were lying with their noses pointing to starboard.

Walked Out into the Mud.

The forward part of the six-inch reserve magazine seemed to him to have been blown away altogether. The ragged edges of the steel floor to the shellroom were turned up and Smith walked over them out into the mud.

Coming back from his trip into the outer submarine world, the diver came across a lot of six-pounder shells and shell cases, some of them not even broken away from the shells. They were sent up to the deck of the lighter. There was also some of the apparatus for charging the air chambers of the torpedo.

Lying across the middle of the ten-inch shellroom he found an armor plate that had been torn away from the ship's side. These plates taper toward the bottom, and are thus easy to distinguish. The plate on being ripped loose by the explosion had turned a complete somersault and landed with the thick edge in the mud and the plate leaning obliquely over the wreck of the shell room. There were six-inch powder tanks scattered over the ten-inch shell room, most of them split. A number of them were sent up, but more remained.

Some of the tanks were still painted with excelsior on the bottom. Others were torn in fragments.

The third time Smith was down he landed in the ten-inch shellroom, and tried to get forward to the ten-inch magazine, but could make little headway, as everything seemed to be blown down in that direction. He found much fixed ammunition intact.

On his fourth trip down he slid down the outside of the ship by the port crane. The skin of the ship, he said, is in good condition till you come to the jagged opening leading into the six-inch shellroom before mentioned. Here the steel edges are blown inward. Crawling into the hole, he felt the double bottom and the jagged edges of the cement turned up.

He described in detail the ten-inch tanks found here, none of them apparently exploded, but the soldered seams were split and the cases flattened. Some lids were to be found.

"You say you never reached the forward six-inch magazine shell room? Suppose I were to tell you there were no six-inch shells in that reserve magazine, how would you account for the sixinch shell you found there?"

Answer—They had been blown from the forward one.

Question—Blown off?

Answer—Yes, Sir.

Witness was questioned very closely as to the plates that he found blown inward and whether they might not have been bulkheads, but he insisted that they were the outside skin of the ship near the bottom and located them accurately on the plans about the middle of the six-inch shellroom, where "in a big circle there is none of the outside of the ship left at all."

He said he had not been into the ten-inch magazine on the starboard, which was buried under a mass of wreckage.

THIS MAGAZINE INTACT.

Plates Broken In, but Powder Tanks Had Not Exploded.

Gunner's Mate Carl Rundquist, one of the divers, said he went down in the after part of the ten-inch magazine and found a lot of empty ten-inch powder tanks—dozens of them, with pieces blown in all directions. They did not look as if they had been exploded by a charge inside. It looked as if a pressure from the outside had opened them up. The ragged edges of the ship were bent in board. The bottom of the ship was all blown up. He found a hole in the bottom of the ship. Looked as if it was blown up from the outside, "because no explosive from the inside could make a hole like that. The pieces of armor plate also showed they were blown from the outside from the way they were bent."

On the eleventh day he testified to the progress of his exploration. He went down March 1 on the port side and found the berth deck sloping aft to starboard. There was coal several feet deep just forward of the crane. None of it had been blown out of the ship on that side. He also found a 10-inch tank, and powder bags were sent up. He also found a bunch of wires, "about fifty of them in a bunch." In the afternoon he went down in the same place and found the break where the armor plate ended. Here he found a long string of heavy wire fifteen feet long. Asked as to the condition of the backing of the armor, he replied: "The end was all twisted and torn and had ragged edges, and then they all looked and pointed inboard. I also examined the upper part of the backing and found the inside corner gone."

Q.—Then there was no plate of the ship under the armor plate?

A.—This was just at the first break of the armor belt, and there was no plate left underneath. There was nothing of the ship's side left."

Continuing, he described how he found tanks all pressed in, tanks and pieces of tanks all around, and black mud. He found ten-inch tanks. The next day Rundquist went down on the starboard side and found a break "a good way forward."

"This break," he said, "was vertical and with ragged edges. The corner of the lower edge of the ram plate was nearly doubled over and bent outward. I got the same plate and found lots of backing extending out five or six feet. This backing was all pointed out board."

CONSUL GENERAL LEE.

Spanish Officials Objected to the Coming of the Maine.

Consul General Fitzhugh Lee appeared before the court on March 8. His testimony related to the official formalities preceding the Maine's arrival. On Jan. 24 he received a message from the State Department saying that the Maine would be sent to Havana on a friendly visit to resume the regular status of naval relations between the two countries, and he was ordered to make arrangements at the palace for the interchange of official courtesies. After a call at the palace he sent the State Department a cipher message, saying:

"Authorities profess to think the United States has ulterior purposes in sending the ship. Say it will obstruct autonomy and produce excitement and most probably a demonstration. Ask that it be not done till they can get instructions from Madrid. Say that if for friendly purpose as claimed, delay is unimportant."

It was too late, however, the Maine had already sailed. She arrived next day, and Gen. Lee reported her arrival to the State Department.

EXPERT SAYS A MINE DID IT.

Commander Converse Speaks Very Positively Under Oath.

Commander G. A. Converse of the navy, summoned as a witness, testified he had made a study of the nature and effects of explosives. The largest quantity of explosives he had ever seen used consisted of a torpedo containing 300 pounds of gunpowder and 200 pounds of dynamite, all in separate cases, 100 pounds in each case, securely lashed together. Being shown a blueprint of the forward magazine and shell room of the Maine, and asked if one or more of those should explode or partially explode it would lift the forward part of the ship partly out of the water, he replied that he did not think it would.

After a long description of the effects of torpedoes, he was asked what his experience was in the case of the explosion of submarine mines; as to what became of the mines? He replied that they are almost invariably ruptured and lost; blown up, and pieces of them are rarely found. His experience did not allow him to remember a case where he saw any considerable pieces remaining of a submarine mine or its iron case after an explosion. On one or two occasions small fragments of cast iron thrown into a boat indicated complete demolition of the case containing the explosive.

Maine Would Be Destroyed.

When asked if a submarine mine exploded under the bottom of a ship and containing enough explosive completely to destroy that

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For the Easter season we have prepared an inviting exhibit of Tiffany Favrile Glass, embracing vases, bowls and cabinet pieces. These reveal a wide diversity of artistic treatment and new effects in the blending of colors, in forms, and decorative studies.

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THEODORE B. STARR,
Diamond Merchant, Jeweler and Silversmith,
Announces the opening of a Stationery Department in connection with his well-known business of Rich Jewelry and Silverware.

This department will be in charge of experienced men, and the high standards maintained in the other branches of the business will be strictly adhered to.

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"Take it back
—go to some grocer who will give you Pearline." That's the only way to do when they send you an imitation. The popularity of Pearline begets the habit of calling anything that's washing-powder, "Pearline." Those who notice the difference in name, think perhaps "it's about the same thing." It isn't. Nothing else equals Pearline, the original and standard washing compound. 83

Millions Pearline

The Wanamaker Store

Foulards, Indias, Poplins

SPEAKING of the Poplins first, we have here a lot of the French-made kind, in which there is rather more silk than wool, woven in a whipcord surface, and woven firmly and hard to prevent slipping. The fabric is, as the silk men term it, "dry" to the touch,—yet it has a splendid lustre, a lustre that seems *deep* and is abiding under all usage.

The $1.25 kind for $1 a yard.

That tells the price story. It is a special lot at a very special price, and it won't last long.

Next, about 200 new styles in PRINTED FOULARDS,—some American, some Lyons, but mostly from Alsace, whence the best come. Newness is everywhere in the lot,—there are new designs, new effects, new printings, new pinks, new blues and some new prices.

65c. yd. for the very good, to $1.35 for the very best

Finally about *six hundred* styles in new Wash Silks; some white on colors, some colors on white, but all the prettiest we could find in a careful search of the market's offerings.

45c. a yard.

Conditions in Carpetings

The Carpet Store is exhibiting the biggest stock it has ever had. That is no light statement either, for it is a very big carpet store, and its chief is a prodigal buyer in your interests.

Carpets are much like silks in one thing,—it's astonishing how many kinds there are which you *don't* want. It takes a large stock to suit all tastes, but if there is a taste which we cannot suit to a dot, we have yet to know of it. That's one advantage of heavy buying. The other is, that the figures are fair,—sometimes very low.

A case in point is shown in some Velvet Carpets of the very highest grade. There are 28 patterns here which should be priced $1.40 and $1.50 a yard, to be in the fashion. We ask

A dollar and ten cents a yard.

Again, some Axminsters,—not the low-pile, light weight kind, but thick, heavy carpets which have always commanded a price of $1.25 a yard,

Now, 85c. a yard.

Jackets That Are Worth Seeing.

IN this era of cheap tailoring you can seldom tell what a jacket is until you've seen it,—and then sometimes you don't know if it will last as well as it looks.

Here, however, you need have no doubts, for we hate "trash" rather worse than you do, and the trashiest kind of trash is trash clothing. These jackets are cheap, but they're *good.* You'll have to look at them to learn how cheap and how good.

At $10—Of tan and black broadcloth, fly-front, coat back; double stitched seams; lined with fancy striped taffeta silk.

At $11—Of black unfinished worsted; an imported coat; double breasted fly-front; half-lined; seams bound; coat back.

At $13.50—Of covert cloth; fly-front; new [illegible] back; strapped seams; lined [illegible] taffeta.

[illegible]—Of black unfinished worsted; [illegible], coat back; front faced with [illegible] throughout with black taffeta.

[illegible] covert cloth; double-breasted [illegible], showing 4 pearl buttons; [illegible] revers; coat back, strapped seams; [illegible] with fancy striped taffeta. Also [illegible] black ottoman cloth—double-[illegible] and coat back—an excellent coat for stout women.

At $23.50—Of covert cloth; fly front; inlaid velvet notch collar; coat back; lined throughout with fancy colored satin.

At $25—Imported coat of navy blue or black kersey cloth; fly front; coat back; velvet collar; lined with fancy taffeta silk.

Second floor.

Flannel Petticoats.

IF you need one or more of these warm skirts you'll do well to look over this stock. See how much goodness may be crowded into moderately priced garments.

At $1.50—Of white flannel; deep hem; yoke band.

At $1.75—Pink or blue; fitted seams; silk crochetted edge; yoke band.

At $2.50—Of fine white French flannel; silk embroidered edge; herring-bone seams and yoke band.

At $2.75—White; elaborately embroidered edge; herring-bone seam; yoke band.

At $3—White, pink or blue; six-inch ruffle on bottom embroidered; yoke band.

Others, elaborately trimmed with ribbon or lace, some embroidered, up to $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Custom Tailoring.

HARDLY a day now but it brings some new arrivals of late fabrics for fashionable Spring suits. A complete stock of the most desirable patterns, from which we're making suits in correct style at $25, $30 and $35—prices greatly below those you've been accustomed to pay for high-class clothing such as this.

Trousers of English striped cheviots, the latest patterns, at $8, $9 and $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Furniture Re-upholstered.

WE'RE showing furniture coverings in such assortment that any taste may be suited. Some at 55c. a yard, an excellent quality in attractive designs. And then, with many qualities intervening, up to $10.50, for the beautiful silk damasks.

Notify us and we'll send careful men to look at your furniture that needs re-covering, and give estimates on the work. Such repairs are made in our own factory by skillful men.

You'll be greatly surprised to see that your old chairs or sofas will look almost as well as when new, and the charges will be satisfactory. Among the many desirable coverings, we mention these few:

At 55c. and 65c.—Heavy and slightly cotton Tapestries, in all-over designs, of various colorings.

At 75c. and 85c.—Handsome Tapestries in repp and basket weaves; self colored and two-color effects.

At $1 and $1.25—Closely woven Tapestries in eight patterns, two to four colors in each pattern; very stylish designs.

At $1.50—Tapestries for library or dining-room, of good serviceable quality, in floral, Oriental and heraldic designs, in an ample variety of colorings.

At $2.25—An excellent copy of a silk-faced Gobelin Tapestry—very effective.

At $3.25, $3.50 and $3.75—Beautiful silk Tapestries in rare colorings.

At $5.25 and $7.50—French silk Damasks; some in classical designs; very elegant.

At $10.50—Magnificent silk Damasks, for the most particular parlor work.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

part of the ship would be similarly demolished he replied that the violent explosive [illegible] cut a hole in the ship, blowing out [illegible] that was cut in small fragments. [illegible] shown sketches of the forward magazine and asked if their explosion or partial [illegible] would leave the bottom of the [illegible] in the condition it was in as shown [illegible] sketches, he stated that the distortion [illegible] the keel of the Maine was too far [illegible] and too remote from the magazine [illegible] been caused by their explosion.

He was of the opinion that the bending of the plates on the bottom of the Maine could be produced by the explosion of a submarine mine containing a large amount of the lower explosives—gunpowder or similar—not in contact with the ship, but some distance below it, perhaps on the bottom. Continuing, he said that he had never in his experience seen any interior explosion that was possible to produce the effect upon the Maine.

"Do you think that necessarily there must have been an under-water mine to produce [illegible] explosions?"

"Indications are that an under-water explosion produced the conditions there," was [illegible] reply. With further statement regarding the impossibility in his opinion of an [illegible] [illegible] was closed.

[illegible] PLANT ALL RIGHT.

[illegible] Holman Recognized the Sound as That of a Mine.

[illegible] George M. F. Holman, who performed the duty of navigator and ordnance [illegible] and was in charge of the electric [illegible], testified that all possible precaution [illegible] taken to prevent accident. The temperature of the magazines was taken daily; [illegible] or 160 tanks of powder were [illegible] in the forward ten-inch magazine, representing seventy-five or eighty [illegible]. The electric wires were separated [illegible] the magazine by a double [illegible]

[illegible] It shook the frame violently, [illegible] a low, heavy grumbling, followed by [illegible] booming explosion.

[illegible] was precisely similar to many [illegible] explosions that I have [illegible] that it was on a larger scale. [illegible] explosion always gives [illegible] one transmitted by the water. [illegible] immediately afterward, the [illegible]. The lights were put out at [illegible] first impression was that the ship [illegible] attacked. I called to the rest: 'We have been torpedoed! Get up on deck!'"

The Examiner referred to Holman's large experience in matters of explosives, and asked his impression of the whole affair. He said: "My impression, not yet verified by divers' findings, is that a very heavy mine went off under the Maine's bottom. The noise produced by a heavy mine would be great in itself, and adding to the second explosion would make the two practically one and the same explosion. From the noise alone, I could not tell whether the magazines also went off."

The ordinary temperature of the dynamo room, he said, was not far from 90 degrees. A serious rise in the temperature of Coal Bunker A 16, which abutted on a portion of the dynamo room, would not have been noticed unless it set fire to the woodwork in the bulkhead. He could conceive that such a necessarily high temperature, equal to igniting coal or wood, would manifest itself in the temperature of the dynamo room.

MORGAN IN A MAGAZINE.

Powder Had Not Exploded, but the Compartment Caved In.

On Feb. 24 Chief Gunner Charles Morgan, who was in charge of the divers, was called. On first going down in diving dress, he said, he landed in a mass of split and broken powder tanks of six and ten inch ammunition. He found what he thought was the ceiling and sides of the magazine. The powder tanks were split and crushed, some with the heads knocked off, and most of them empty. There were twenty or twenty-five in all. They did not seem to have exploded, but, being crushed open, the powder had melted out by the action of the water. All the frames and plates found had a list to starboard. The hold at this point was open [illegible] of the harbor, and, walking [illegible], he fell off in what seemed to [illegible] the same hole in the mud described by Smith. Morgan did not estimate [illegible] of the hole beyond saying the sides [illegible] and it was "over waist deep."

Morgan said that some of the powder tanks had parts of the carriage bags in them. He did not personally find any tanks that were wholly intact with the powder in them. Men working under him found four six-inch shells and a ten-inch shell. These powder tanks were mixed up with the dynamo wires and accumulators that belonged in the hydraulic rooms. This was over the magazine. Morgan was quite certain he had gotten down into the magazine itself and that the electrical appliances had fallen

[illegible]

Precaution Against Combustion.

Passed Assistant Engineer Bowers, senior assistant engineer to the Chief, was examined particularly as to the precautions taken on board the Maine against spontaneous combustion. He said the order had been to inspect the bunkers every day and log it. In the case of the bunkers that had an escape door, they had always opened these doors. He was on duty on the day before the explosion. The coal in Bunker A16 had been stored either in Norfolk or Newport News. There were about forty tons of it, and it was soft coal. The bunkers immediately after were empty. The door leading from the bunker to the ten-inch lodge room was kept closed.

As to the condition of the after boilers, he said they were practically banked and were in good condition. The safety valves blow at about 130 pounds, and only 80 to 100 were carried for auxiliary purposes. They had the usual thermostats in the bunkers, but as these instruments did not work very well the bunkers were examined daily by feeling.

Mr. Bowers said there had never been a fire from spontaneous combustion in the bunkers. They had once thought they had such a fire, but it was from a leaky exhaust pipe from the ice machine.

The Coal Bunkers Described.

Chief Engineer Charles P. Howell, United States Navy, who joined the Maine in December, 1895, on the third day described the location of the various magazines on the Maine and the coal bunkers, and showed by diagrams their proximity to each other. Two bunkers were adjacent to the ten-inch magazine. One of these bunkers, A 15, was difficult to put coal into or take it out of. A 16 was also difficult in the same way, as four other bunkers had to be emptied before it could be reached. He had never found any signs of heating in the bunkers. Bunker A 15 was half full of coal at the time of the explosion, and A 16 full. Any spontaneous combustion in the bunker would have been undoubtedly felt by people going to and fro in the passing room. There was no steam piping in dangerous proximity to the Maine's magazines.

Assistant Engineer Morris and a watch of reliable men were on duty when the Maine was wrecked. The witness said he was in the wardroom—messroom—when the explosion occurred.

"I was suddenly startled with an unusual shock," he said. "There was then a continued series of convulsions and a noise like the tearing of the ship to pieces, then a tremendous crash, then apparently a sound of falling debris. Then the ship felt as if it was waving and unsteady on the deck."

Examined in detail by Capt. Sigsbee, Chief Engineer Howell further explained the impossibility of the coal in the bunkers heating to any extent sufficient to fire a magazine without such condition being known long before such a result could be reached.

Shellrooms and Magazines Safe.

Lieut. John Hood, senior watch officer in charge of the powder division, said he had inspected the magazines and shellrooms, and there was nothing stored there contrary to the ordnance regulations. He was absolutely sure, he said, that on the night of the explosion "there was nothing being done beyond the ordinary work down there." These rooms had only been opened on the day of the explosion to take the temperature.

Mr. Hood was Officer of the Deck part of the time, and while acting in that capacity he had not noticed any hostile demonstration afloat, in the way of boats approaching the ship. He felt the explosion rather than heard it. It sounded and felt like an underwater explosion, and he was at the time under the impression that it came from the starboard, forward. There were two explosions, following closely. Immediately following the fall of objects he saw the water in a foam, much wreckage, and many groaning men. The first explosion was as if something had exploded under the vessel. He was sitting far aft. At the second explosion there was an upshoot of flame. His belief is that the whole of the forward part of the superstructure, that is now lying on the starboard gangway, was in the air when the second explosion occurred. The second explosion occurred on the starboard side.

Confirming Capt. Sigsbee.

Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright testified that the regulations in regard to paints and inflammables and all other precautions were strictly carried out on board ship. Every possible care was taken to avoid accident. All visitors were scrutinized before being allowed to come on board the ship. Nobody was allowed unaccompanied. Special "lookouts" were required at night. No unauthorized boats were allowed to approach the ship.

There was excellent discipline after the explosion. Orders were followed with the promptness of a drill. The only order not obeyed was the order to leave the ship. He first examined the wreck at daylight the following morning. He took a gig with Lieut. Hood and a few men and attempted to board the wreck. He was warned off by an armed boat's crew of Spaniards and then pulled around the wreck. There were still some burning fragments.

He affirmed the statement made by Capt. Sigsbee that the torpedoes had not been disturbed, and stated that there had been, to his knowledge, no large transfer of ammunition from the magazine into another on board the Maine.

The Officer of the Watch.

Lieut. John J. Blandin, who was watch officer on the deck of the Maine the night of the disaster, testified that the quarter watch was on watch all night. When he took the deck at 8 P. M., everything was in normal condition. Just before the explosion occurred he looked over the port side, but noticed nothing. There were fewer boats in sight than usual. He was standing on the port side of the deck, just abaft the after turret, talking to Lieut. Hood, when the explosion occurred. He thinks there were two explosions.

As he went forward something struck him on the head, nearly knocking him down. He reported to Capt. Sigsbee, who ordered the boats lowered. Mr. Wainwright reported to the Captain that it was useless to try to do anything. A few minutes later Capt. Sigsbee gave the order to abandon ship. The impression of the witness was that the explosion occurred on the port side forward. He saw a flare, but no actual flames. He couldn't locate definitely the explosion.

He saw no water thrown up by the explosion. Within a minute after the explosion the forward part of the ship was under water. In less than three minutes she was on the bottom. Although he was impressed by the idea that there were two explosions, he could not discover the difference between them. He noticed no upheaval of the ship.

Not a Ripple on the Water.

Private Edward McKay testified that he was on watch on the starboard side at the time of the explosion. He was at the time looking over the side of the ship to see if there were any boats around.

"There did not seem to be a ripple on the water," he said. "There was not a boat in sight. I did not have to challenge a boat that night. All at once, as I was looking over, there came a flash of fire which hit me in the face and knocked me almost half way across the deck. The explosion came immediately afterward."

There was but one explosion, he said, and it came after the first shock. Explaining further, McKay said the ship seemed to rise up in the water and tip over to the port side.

The Gallant Marine.

Private William Anthony of the United States Marine Corps, whose calmness at the time of the explosion in reporting to Capt. Sigsbee has become the theme of admiration throughout the world, was the next witness. He testified that he had the first watch, from 8 to 12 o'clock, on the night of the explosion. There was drill that day, and it was not necessary to open the magazines. In response to questions Private Anthony told his story.

"I was standing on the main deck just outside the door on the starboard side. I first noticed a trembling and buckling of the decks, and then this prolonged roar—not a short report, but a prolonged roar. The awnings were spread, and where the wing awning and the quarterdeck awning should join there was a space of at least eighteen inches. I looked out and saw an immense sheet of flame, and then I started in to warn the Captain."

"Did you notice any perceptible list to the ship at the first shock?"

"At the first shock the ship instantly—that is, the quarterdeck, where I was standing—dipped forward and to port, just like [illegible] forward and then went over to port."

Witness said the upshoot of flame he saw was well forward. "It must have been forward of the superstructure. I could see the débris going up with it. I do not know what it was, but I saw firebrands going up."

"Was it on the port or starboard side?"

"It looked more to port than it did to starboard. It looked like it covered the whole ship. It was an immense glare that illuminated the whole heavens for the moment, as much as I could see for the awnings."

"Did you see any water within it?"

"I did not notice that, sir. I started in the cabin at once."

Chaplain Chidwick Saw Little.

Chaplain John P. Chidwick of the Maine was in his room on board the night of the occurrence. He said:

"I heard a loud report and everything at once became dark. The lights went out and there was a crushing sound of things falling. I rushed on deck and got to the Captain's poop, where I saw the Captain giving his orders. After trying to cheer up the men who were crying out in the water for help, I was ordered by Lieut. Jungen to go into a boat, which I did. He rowed around the ship and picked up one man. Then, at the orders of the Captain, we pulled for the City of Washington."

Asked how many shocks he felt, witness said he remembered only one.

Lieut. Jenkins's Last Moments.

Mess attendant John H. Turpin was the last man who saw Lieut. Jenkins. He said it was a jarring explosion, "just one solid explosion and the ship heaved and lifted and then all was dark." Turpin met Lieut. Jenkins in the messroom, and by that time the water was up to his waist and running aft. It was dark and Mr. Jenkins asked him twice "Which way?" to which he had responded that he did not know.

When Jenkins called the last time the water was up to his breast. Mr. Jenkins started forward, and then the whole compartment lit up. "That whole compartment where the torpedoes were lit right up and I saw Mr. Jenkins throw up both hands and fall right by the steerage pantry."

The System of Inspections.

Lieut. A. W. Catlin, who was in charge of the marine guard, said that when the ship went into Havana Harbor two extra night sentinels were put on, one in the forecastle and one in the poop, armed with rifles. They had special orders to challenge all boats which approached the ship near enough for a challenge. There was a picked man on the port gangway. The Corporal's guard inspected the ship lights below every half hour, the patrol taking his place while gone.

Mr. Catlin said he visited the sentries twice every night, once before and once after midnight, while in the harbor at Havana, and always found them vigilant and attending to business.

He was sitting in his room at the time of the explosion. He heard a dull sound, a loud concussion, and felt the shaking of the ship. The lights went out and he went on deck, and as he did so the whole heavens were full of sparks. There was no flame and he felt but the one shock.

City of Washington Trembled.

Capt. Frank Stevens of the City of Washington testified that he was standing amidship of his ship, where he could look toward the Maine, when she was blown up. He heard a dull, muffled explosion and commotion, as though it was under the water, followed immediately by a terrific explosion, lighting up the sky with a dull red glare and filling the air with flying missiles, which fell all around him.

He felt a trembling of his ship at the last of the explosions on the Maine. There was a decided interval between the first noise and the explosion. He was not standing where he could see the Maine lift.

Saw the Ship Rise and Fall.

Louis Wertheimer, a tobacco dealer of New York, who was a passenger on the steamer City of Washington, in Havana Harbor, on the night of the blowing up of the Maine, said that at the moment of the explosion he was in the stern of the Washington, and was looking directly at the battleship when the explosion occurred.

"I heard a report," said Mr. Wertheimer, "and at an interval of anywhere from five to fifteen seconds following the first report came a great explosion. In the burst of flame which followed I clearly and plainly saw the vessel rise up in the water apparently and then settle down before the light of the explosion went out. The whole thing was over so quickly that I could not hazard a guess at the length of time.

Sigmond Rothchild, also a passenger on the City of Washington, was with Mr. Wertheimer. He said there was the sound like a cannon shot in the darkness. He immediately looked toward the Maine. He saw the forward end of the vessel rise, he thought, a couple of feet out of the water. An instant later came a second distinct explosion.

This seemed to burst from the interior of the vessel forward in a dull flame and the air was instantly filled with flying débris. The vessel lurched back in the water after the force of the first detonation that had lifted her bow, and quickly began to sink forward. In less than a minute her bow had disappeared.

A Mysterious Witness.

A witness was introduced whose name was suppressed by agreement between him and the court. He had to talk through an interpreter. This witness was crossing about 7:30 on the morning of the 15th from Havana to Reglas, on a ferryboat. He was sitting near three Spanish officers, two of the army, one of the navy, and a citizen. They were talking about the Maine.

One of the army officers said: "That is nearly arranged." The citizen asked if making explosions in the bay would not endanger Havana. The officers said "No." It was so that it would simply explode, open the vessel, and she would sink immediately. The other man joyously exclaimed: "I will take plenty of beer on that occasion." Some one came by and they suddenly stopped the conversation. They had said it was a shame she (the Maine) should be in the bay, and they would blow her up, anyhow.

An Anonymous Letter.

Henry Draine, a clerk in the United States Consulate, Havana, was examined as to the receipt of an anonymous letter received by the Consul General in regard to the explosion of the Maine. Witness produced the letter, the date of which was Feb. 18, of the present year. There was no signature, it being signed "An Admirer." Draine said it seemed to be the document of a fairly well educated man.

It was written in Spanish. The translation was produced, and was handed to the Judge Advocate and read by him. The letter was appended to the record and marked "F." In response to the question as to whether anything had been done to ascertain the truth of the statements contained in the letter, witness said that he had asked Gen. Lee to look into the matter, and he did not appear to know what to do, stating he had no secret service money.

A man by the name of Pepe Taco was mentioned in the letter. The witness said he had tried to discover the whereabouts of the man and the one to whom he spoke said the name was a mistake, and that the man mentioned had died a few days before the explosion of the Maine and that the letter referred to a Pepe Barquin, but that he also had died suddenly about two or three days before the explosion of the Maine. The witness declared that his informant was Mr. Charles Carbonnell, an American citizen.

More Evidence of Officers.

Lieut. Carl W. Jungen testified that all the ammunition was properly stowed the night of the explosion. He said, however, that there was an extra supply of ten-inch shells in the loading and passing room, which had been gotten ready for immediate use the night "we started over for Havana from Tortugas." He considered Neilson, in charge of the hold, a reliable man.

He was in the mess room talking to Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Holman when the explosion occurred. He described the explosion as a "dull, deafening roar, followed immediately by a tremendous crash, and it seemed as though the whole ship was going to pieces. Lieut. Holman jumped up and remarked, 'We have all been torpedoed,' which was the general impression we all had."

Naval Constructor J. B. Hoover's testimony was very technical, describing the various parts of the ship by number of frame and section. Summed up it was that the [illegible] and everything thrown up [illegible] of degrees. The six-inch magazine was [illegible] these pieces of the deck as they originally stood.

Cadet Cluverius, who several months ago acted as assistant navigator, well informed about the electric wiring of the ship, testified that there was no electric wire on board so laid as to endanger the magazines or shellrooms.

Lieut. G. P. Blow was the officer of the day on the day of the explosion, and received the reports at 8 P. M. He said the usual reports were made that the lights, fires, and everything was secure. He said he had perfect confidence in the reports of his men.

James M. Forsyth, Commander United States Navy at the Key West Station, testified that on the 17th of February he had the anthracite coal pile at Key West thoroughly examined for "infernal machines." The pile contained 1,000 tons. The Maine had recently coaled there twice. The first time, Dec. 20 to 22; the second, Jan. 18 and 19. Nothing unusual was discovered in the inspection.

The testimony of Assistant Engineer John R. Morris simply confirms that of Passed Assistant Engineer Frederick Bowers.

Capt. Frederick G. Teasdale of the bark Deva, which was lying in the harbor on the night of the explosion, gave his testimony, but it was not material.

The testimony of the following men also was taken, but in no instance did it contain material information, consisting mostly of their personal experiences. Corp. Thompson of the Marine Corps, Sergt. Michael Mehan of the Marine Corps, Apprentice C. J. Dressler, Apprentice Ambrose Ham, Naval Cadet Holden, Seaman Peter Larsen, Seaman Louis Moriniere, Boatswain's Mate Charles Bergman, Landsman George Fox, Master at Arms John B. Lood, Landsman Michael Lanahan, Coal Passer Thomas Melville, Lieut. Hutchins, Fireman William Gartrell, and Naval Cadet Amon Bornson.

STORY OF A SECOND FLOTILLA.

Alleged that Spain Is Secretly Sending More Torpedo Boats and Weyler Is Returning to Cuba.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—A special cablegram to The Globe-Democrat, dated Madrid, March 26, but filed at Biarritz, France, to avoid the censor, says:

"About ten days ago I cabled that Spain was preparing a second torpedo flotilla at Cadiz with the intention of sending it across the Atlantic in the wake of the one which sailed from the Canaries three days ago. This second flotilla leaves Cadiz for the Canaries to-morrow, (Sunday,) and consists of six boats in all, namely, two destroyers and four torpedo boats.

"The Christobal Colon, a first-class cruiser, which was unable to reach Las Palmas in time to serve as convoy to the first flotilla of boats, has received instructions to wait at the Canaries the arrival of the second flotilla, and to accompany it across the Atlantic.

"The first flotilla consists of boats and destroyers, all of the most modern type, five of which showed a speed of no less than thirty knots per hour on their trial trip, and are, therefore, among the fastest craft afloat. It is escorted by a transatlantic liner equipped as a cruiser.

"Spain has a very large force of torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers, having, indeed, devoted much more money to the construction and purchase of this particular form of fighting craft than to the acquisition of cruisers or battleships. Indeed, her fleet of torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers of the first class, all launched since 1895, number no less than fifty-two vessels. She can, therefore, well spare twenty of these boats for service in Cuban and American waters without crippling her defenses here at home.

"Inasmuch as Gen. Weyler is, according to reliable information which I have received, to leave Spain to-morrow for Havana, I should not be surprised if he were to take passage on board the converted liner convoying the second flotilla to the Canaries, transferring himself and his staff to the Christobal Colon on reaching Las Palmas.

"Of course, I cannot give the source of my information, either with regard to the two flotillas or to Gen. Weyler. But it is reliable, and besides it alone accounts for the extraordinary precautions adopted by the authorities here to prevent a single line about the movements of the navy, and especially of the torpedo boats and destroyers, from being either published in the newspapers here or telegraphed about. The censor is liberal enough in other respects, but for the moment the movements of the fleet, and especially of the torpedo boats, must not be touched upon. It is a subject of absolute secrecy.

"Now, as all the world knows that the first flotilla has already left the Canaries and is on its way across the Atlantic, there could be no use in instituting such elaborate and sensational precautions with regard to its voyage. It is evident, therefore, that the precautions have been adopted to prevent news from leaking out concerning the dispatch to-morrow of the second flotilla, which, as stated above, I warned you ten days ago was being rapidly fitted out for sea at Cadiz.

"I need not point out how formidable will be the presence in American waters of this force of torpedo boats and destroyers, surpassing in speed every American craft afloat by many knots per hour. The two flotillas are evidently destined for use, not against the Cuban insurgents, but against the United States.

"In conclusion, let me again insist upon the fact that it is useless to expect Spain to make any concessions to the United States. It would be to such an extent contrary to popular sentiment here that even the slightest indication thereof would entail the overthrow, not alone of the Cabinet, but also of the dynasty. And the safety of the latter is the first consideration of Queen Christina and of Premier Sagasta."

SPAIN BUYS THE YACHT GIRALDA.

LONDON, March 28.—A London broker who had an option on Mr. H. L. B. McCalmont's steel yacht Giralda informs a correspondent of The Associated Press that she was sold to-day to Spain for about £60,000, ($300,000.

She is now at Barcelona. Last week she was offered to the United States Government, but was declined. She was built under the supervision of the British Admiralty and fitted for eight guns. She now carries two Maxims and two Hotchkiss guns, and can cross the ocean at a speed of twenty-two knots.

ALFRED AUSTIN'S POEM.

Poet Laureate Records a Feeling in Favor of an Entente.

LONDON, March 29.—All the morning papers give prominence to a poem by Mr. Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, which appears under a brief extract from a New York dispatch recording a feeling in favor of an Anglo-American entente. The poem is as follows:

What is the voice I hear
On the wind of the Western Sea?
Sentinel, listen from out Cape Clear,
And say what the voice may be.
"'Tis a proud, free people calling loud to a people proud and free.

"And it says to them 'Kinsmen, hail!
We severed have been too long.
Now let us have done with a worn-out tale—
The tale of an ancient wrong;
And our friendship last long as Love doth last, and be stronger than Death is strong.'"

Answer them, sons of the self-same race,
And blood of the self-same clan.
Let us speak with each other face to face,
And answer as man to man;
And loyally love and trust each other
As none but free men can.

Now fling them out to the breeze—
Shamrock, thistle, and rose;
And the Star-Spangled Banner unfurl with these—
A message to friends and foes,
Wherever the sails of peace are seen
And wherever the warwinte blows.

As message to bond and thrall to wake;
For, wherever we come, we twain,
The throne of the tyrant shall rock and quake,
And his menace be void and vain.
For you are lords of a strong, young land,
And we are lords of the main.

Yes, this is the voice on the bluff March gale:
"We severed have been too long."
But now we have done with a worn-out tale—
The tale of an ancient wrong;
And our friendship last long as Love doth last,
And be stronger than Death is strong.

Hypnotic Wonders.

No one need go to Paris now to see all that is marvelous in hypnotism. In the hypnotic wards of many hospitals of this country are hypnotic subjects that a mere glance, it is said, throws them into the trance state. But in order to overcome that obstinate kidney trouble, the persistent use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is necessary. Use it also systematically for malarial, bilious, dyspeptic, rheumatic, and nervous disease.

[illegible]

Some Fear that the Far Eastern Question Will Divert the Powers' Attention.

THE MADRID PRESS COMMENTS

Succor to the Cubans Should be Confided to the Spanish Red Cross—Sagasta Denies the Story of the Relief Note.

MADRID, March 28.—The official newspapers are somewhat optimistic in their references to the "solution of the Cuban difficulty," although they emphasize the opinion that the recrudescence of the Far Eastern question is unfavorable to Spain, "as diverting the attention of the European powers."

The Imparcial and the Liberal to-day agree in saying that the mediation of the European powers will be difficult, in view of the crisis in the Far East, adding:

"Anyway, Spain is able herself to resent insults and repudiate unjust pretension."

The Liberal also says: "If the United States desires to succor the Cubans the simplest means is to confide the mission to the Spanish Red Cross, which was recently helped in the same object by France, Russia, Hungary, Portugal, Venezuela, and Argentina. The Spanish Red Cross is well organized in Cuba, besides many members are ready to go there from Spain if necessary.

"However, if the United States wants war let her say so frankly and not seek charitable or humanitarian excuses."

The Diario quotes the Minister for the Colonies, Señor Moret, as replying to a question of the Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, with the remark: "The storm continues, but the barometer is rising."

This is regarded as meaning that the situation is not so unfavorable to Spain as it was.

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, declares the Spanish Government has not sent a note to the Government of the United States on the subject of the relief of the Cubans.

The rumors current recently as to the possible assistance Spain might obtain in Europe have received no official confirmation. The public remains calm; but there is considerable latent irritation against the Government for having given the United States time and opportunity to prepare themselves for defense and to buy warships which, it is alleged, by a little timely energy Spain herself could have secured.

It is also argued that the Government ought to have taken care to have a big squadron already in Cuban waters. If this had been done, the people say, America would not have dared defy Spain.

The Archbishop of Grenada has issued a pastoral exhorting the people to rally round the "banner of faith, which is always that of the Spanish motherland," and "forgetting all discord, to form a single body for the common defense." He adds: "Spain has still occult energies which in the days of Napoleon, by a victory which surprised Europe, laid the foundation for the prison of St. Helena. Let not our present misfortunes dismay us. The genius of Spain lives in her sons."

LONDON, March 29.—The special dispatches from Madrid show that the press there does not yet reflect the more peaceful feeling of New York. The Heraldo says:

"If we must resort to Quixotism, let's do it. The sooner the better; before the Yankees can gain ground over us."

The Liberal admits that "the day of trial has come for Spain," but says: "Having worked for conciliation with all our might, we won't retreat one line."

The Epoca says: "Diplomacy has not yet said the last word, but it is our duty to prepare even for war."

The Carlist organ, the Correo Español, says: "These are the moments when our people should show that our glorious traditions of patriotism and war have not lost ground, and that we are still a nation of heroes and martyrs."

The Nacional, the mouthpiece of the Weylerist faction, thinks the conflict cannot be prevented, and that the Government ought to act quickly.

THE FEELING IN HAVANA.

One Journal Says the Note to Spain Is a Declaration of War—Gen. Lee Talks.

HAVANA, March 28.—Deep interest is felt here in the news received to-day from the United States. The Lucha, in an editorial, says:

"The United States note to Spain, demanding that a date be fixed to end the hostilities, is simply a declaration of war. It was not issued until after the finding of the United States court of inquiry had been received, which finding is without scientific basis, and is open to question even upon the part of the most prejudiced. President McKinley has been forced by jingo opinion and the sensational newspaper press to close the debate on the question and to shield Capt. Sigsbee, who is one of the most popular officers in the United States Navy.

"It was needless to send the Maine to Havana, as American interests were amply protected by Gen. Lee and also by the Cuban Government, the latter often acting to its disadvantage and in favor of American interests."

Continuing, the Lucha remarks: "It is well for Spain to know at last the real purpose of the money-loving Americans. Spain now knows what to expect and how to act."

The Lucha then warns the United States that if they expect to have all their own way in Cuba "they can only do so with cannon."

In conclusion the Lucha says: "The United States is rich and Spain is poor; but the end of the war may find Spain with a good portion of American money."

The Lucha also quotes Gen. Lee as denying the report published in Madrid, which was to the effect that he was connected with the alleged syndicate whose purpose is said to be the purchase of Cuba. The Consul General says, according to the Lucha, that he attends only to the interests of Americans, never mixes with outside matters, and never had any communication with the insurgents, except when he tried to save the life of the late Lieut. Col. Ruiz, which step was taken with the consent of Capt. Gen. Blanco.

In conclusion Gen. Lee is quoted as expressing the hope that peace will prevail and that all the questions in dispute will be arranged to the best interests of both nations.

About 700 troops arrived here to-day from Spain.

WOODFORD CONFERS WITH GULLON.

A Paragraph from the Board of Inquiry's Court Discussed in Madrid.

MADRID, March 28—Midnight.—United States Minister Woodford had an important conference this evening with Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, and communicated to him an extract from the report of the American board of inquiry into the Maine disaster.

To-morrow Gen. Woodford will confer with the Premier, Señor Sagasta, and Señores Gullon and Moret, the Foreign and Colonial Ministers.

SAGASTA'S TRIUMPH AT THE POLLS.

Returns Show 192 Ministerialists and 46 Conservatives Elected.

MADRID, March 28.—The latest election returns show that 192 Ministerialists, 46 Conservatives, 7 Romeristas, 15 Republicans, and 3 Carlists have been elected.

Advices from Havana show that four Autonomists and two Conservatives have been returned.

BARCELONA, March 28.—As a result of the elections here yesterday to fill six vacancies in the Cortes, three Monarchists and three Republicans have been returned. An Anarchist candidate was ignominiously defeated. The Liberals obtained all the seats in the province except one, for which a Catalan home ruler was returned.

SPAIN BUYING WESTERN MULES.

Agents Purchase Over 600 Animals for the Army in Cuba.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 28.—Señor Julian Ascue, an agent of the Spanish Government from Havana, and Antonio Maestra of St. Louis are in the Kansas City market purchasing mules for the Spanish Army. They have practically cleaned the market of medium-sized mules, having pur-

[illegible]

OUR NEGOTIATIONS WITH SPAIN.

London Daily Mail's Version Differs from that of The Standard.

LONDON, March 29.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail gives a version of the negotiations between United States Minister Woodford and the Spanish Cabinet last week, differing somewhat from that given yesterday by The Standard's Madrid correspondent. He says:

"The note which Gen. Woodford presented on Wednesday was of a comminatory nature. It demanded that Spain put an end to the war in Cuba immediately, recapitulating the damage done to American interests, and further hinting that the war was a danger to the public health of the United States, the continual smuggling between the coasts of Cuba and Florida being the means of conveying the yellow jack.

"Spain's reply was energetic. It declared that the war would have been ended long ago but for the material and moral help and support the rebels were continually receiving from the United States. The Spanish note complained of the policy followed by the United States in demanding from Spain the termination of a war which the United States was virtually maintaining by the presence of a squadron in the neighborhood of Cuba and by organizing succor for the reconcentrados in a manner that would be offensive to any nation, as well as by keeping in Havana a Consul who is publicly the agent and representative of the rebels.

"Public opinion rejects all idea of yielding and apparently neither desires nor fears war with the United States. Yet Spain knows she is confronted with the most serious conflict she has had to face since the Napoleonic wars. There is an ominous absence of excitement among the people, whose one topic is the possibility of war. It is the calm before a storm, which will break when the American ultimatum comes."

Spanish Fours Advance.

LONDON, March 28.—On the street American securities were booming at one to three points higher.

The sum of £375,000 ($1,875,000) in gold has just arrived from South Africa and has been sold at 77s. 10¾d. for America.

Spanish fours on the Stock Exchange to-day opened lower, at 49½, further declined to 48¾, but reacted to 50¾. They closed at 50. The closing price on Saturday was 49¾. They advanced to 50¾ after the closing of the market to-day.

PARIS, March 28.—On the Bourse to-day Spanish fours were quoted at 49¾, against 48¾ on Saturday. After the close of the Bourse they were quoted at 50¼.

BARCELONA, March 28.—Spanish fours on the Bourse to-day were quoted at 68.75 against 73.00, the closing price on Saturday.

British Reserve Ship at Havana.

HAVANA, March 28.—The British steam yacht Rhouma, Capt. Hamilton, flying the British Naval Reserve ensign, came into port this morning from Bermuda.

AERONAUT OFFERS HIS SERVICES.

Thomas Cannon of St. Louis Wants to Help in Case of War.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—Thos. Cannon, the well-known St. Louis aeronaut, has written a letter to the President offering his services in balloons in the event of war. He says that balloons could be made captive and sent up to a height of 15,000 feet, and with a telegraph instrument could report the movement of the enemies' boats and troops while the air resistance would make the balloons safe from attack.

He has two intrepid men who will go with him and be provided with dynamite shells, to be dropped upon a ship or among the troops. He says that a balloon can be easily and safely regulated so that no danger is attached to its occupants. Cannon says that he has the balloons, and all he wants in event of hostilities is the sanction of the President.

CENSURE [illegible]

Effort to Table a [illegible] cago Council [illegible].

CHICAGO, March 28.—In the Council to-night Alderman Powers presented a resolution censuring President McKinley for holding in his message that a money indemnity would be sufficient reparation for the loss of the Maine and declaring that the people of Chicago will support materially and morally any action Congress may take. A motion to table the resolution was lost by a vote of 27 to 25.

It was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MR. CLEVELAND APPROVES.

The ex-President Indorses the Action of Our Government.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 28.—Ex-President Cleveland, after reading the report of the Maine inquiry board, the message of the President, and other developments in the Cuban matter in the evening papers to-night, expressed himself as believing that the Government was taking the right course.

When asked if he thought the Cubans would agree to the proposition of the United States, he replied simply: "Yes." Mr. Cleveland would not say whether or not he considered the day's events the beginning of the end either toward peace or war.

Red Bank's Troop Under Orders.

RED BANK, N. J., March 28.—The Second Troop, N. G. N. J., has been ordered to prepare for service and to expect not more than twenty-four hours' warning. The Signal Corps has been notified to be in readiness for service. The troop has been ordered to extra drills.

Brooklyn Sailors Ordered Out.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has ordered Commander Stayton of the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn to send four officers and one seaman early this morning to the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, to make ready either the monitor Jason or the monitor Nahant, for a trip to this harbor. On Friday 100 men of the battalion will go to Philadelphia and bring her up and anchor off Conover Street, Brooklyn. There the men will report for drill every evening. The monitor the Second Battalion does not take will be brought up by the First Battalion. The Chief Engineer of the party leaving to-day will be R. E. Hall.

Second Jersey Division in Arms.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 28.—The naval reserves of New Jersey, second division, were ordered on board the monitor Ajax, lying at this place, to-night. The officers expect orders at any hour either to move the Ajax or transfer some of the men to one of the monitors at League Island.

NEWARK CITY NOMINATIONS.

Mayor Seymour Again Chosen—Cuban Support Pledged.

NEWARK, N. J., March 28.—The Democratic City Convention for the nomination of candidates for Mayor, Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, and Trustees of the City Home, was held in the Krueger Auditorium to-night, and it proved to be one of the most enthusiastic gatherings of Democrats that have been seen in this city in many years. Mayor Seymour was renominated by acclamation, and Joseph M. Byrne was nominated for Commissioner of the Board of Public Works.

In the platform adopted, the convention extended its sympathy to the starving people of Cuba and demanded that the "Government of the United States shall take such immediate action as will give relief to the inhabitants of that island and vindicate the honor of the American Nation." The convention pledged its support to any action that the Government may take.

Elizabeth Democratic Convention.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 28.—The Democratic Convention here to-night nominated Frederick C. Marsh for Mayor and Patrick J. Ryan for Councilman at Large. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by the convention with band accompaniment after the nominations.

Dr. F. C. Iglehart Accepts Call.

The Rev. Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, pastor of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Clermont and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, has accepted a call to the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church at Newburg, N. Y. He has just closed his second year as pastor of the Simpson Church.

[illegible] Enthusiasm Shown When [illegible] Pennant Is Broken Out on the Brooklyn at Hampton Roads.

[illegible] FOR INSTANT SERVICE

The Cruiser Columbia Leaves League Island to Join the "Flying Squadron"—Many Officers Report for Duty on the Ships.

FORT MONROE, Va., March 28.—More than the usual enthusiasm was displayed to-day by the officers and men of that portion of the American flying squadron already assembled at Hampton Roads, when Commodore W. S. Schley took command. There is always a perfunctory duty to be done in such cases, but the duty to-day was performed with an enthusiasm that bordered upon a breach of discipline. Officers smiled, however, the newly detailed commander could not in his pleasure at such a greeting find fault, and the men were allowed to give full vent to their feelings. The significance of the greeting was in the general feeling that the first step toward the completion of what will be the free fighting squadron had been taken, and the men apparently were gratified both with the step and with the choice of commanders, for Commodore Schley is known as a conservative, yet absolutely fearless and determined fighter.

Commodore Schley left Washington last night, and arrived at Fort Monroe early this morning. He was met by an Ensign and a boat crew of sailors, who relieved him of his baggage and received information that he would go aboard the Brooklyn, which has been designated as flagship.

At 9:30, after breakfast at the Chamberlin Hotel, the commander of the Brooklyn, with some other officers, took Commodore Schley aboard a launch and conveyed him to the fleet, which lies near Newport News. The Commodore was in civilian dress, but was saluted with the usual formalities as he passed up the Brooklyn's companionway to begin active service. He was shown to quarters, which are more elaborate than those of any warship afloat, having been prepared for exhibit when the Brooklyn visited England during the Queen's jubilee. Within half an hour after boarding ship Commodore Schley, in full uniform, was ready to take command, and the men of the fleet were drummed to quarters, the marines on deck and officers and gunners at post. Commodore Schley stepped to the bridge of the Brooklyn, and, reading his commission as commander of the squadron, took possession. At the same instant his pennant was broken out from the Brooklyn's mast and one of the guns belched forth a salute, which was answered by the Massachusetts, lying near. Then enthusiasm broke loose, and there was a roar of applause from the deck and yards. Shortly after the officers of the battleship Massachusetts came aboard, and, together with the officers of the Brooklyn, paid their respects.

The second step in the formation of the squadron will take place this week, when the assignment of vessels is complete. At present the battleship Massachusetts, of 10,288 tons, and capable of 16 knots an hour, and the protected first-class cruiser Brooklyn, of 9,271 tons, and capable of 22 knots an hour, form the nucleus of the squadron. During the week it is expected that the Minneapolis, of 7,535 tons, with a speed of 23 knots, and the Columbia, 6,735 tons, with speed nearly as great, will be added.

Commodore Schley said this morning:

"I have no orders to move, nor do I know when any will come. We are ready to move at the shortest kind of notice upon the completion of the fleet."

In addition to Commodore Schley, these officers reported to the squadron to-day: Lieut. Sears, detached from the Naval Home; Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., detached from the Monadnock; Naval Cadet E. Mc[illegible]ley, Jr., detached from the New York.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The cruiser Columbia sailed from League Island Navy Yard at 3:15 this afternoon for Hampton Roads.

The commander of the Massachusetts this morning, on the receipt of a private telegram announcing that Spain had "backed down," wired the Navy Department asking if his vessel should be painted. He soon received a reply instructing him to proceed with the painting at once. The order was promptly executed, and already a considerable portion of the battleship is clothed in the new color. The cruiser Brooklyn is short of men, and advertisements for seamen were published in the local papers this afternoon. Several men who had been absent from the ship more than a week and were classed as deserters returned to-day and received but slight punishment.

THE GUNBOAT PRINCETON READY.

Adapted for Cruising in Shallow Waters—Her Armament.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—It was announced to-day that the United States gunboat Princeton, which is being built at Dialogue's ship yard, Camden, is rapidly nearing completion, and that she will leave the ship yard in about a week for League Island Navy Yard to receive her fittings preparatory to her final trial trip. Since the first indication of possible trouble with Spain workmen have been engaged night and day on the warship, and as a result she is now practically ready for sea.

The Princeton is not a large craft, but is perfect in her appointments and admirably adapted for cruising in shallow Chinese and South American waters, for which she is intended. She draws but 12 feet of water, and her other dimensions are 168 feet water line, 204 feet over all, 36 feet beam, and 1,000 tons displacement. She is fitted with 850 horse power engines, and is expected to attain a speed of 12 knots per hour.

The new gunboat's armament will consist of six four-inch quick-fire guns, four six-pounders, two one-pounders, one three-inch breech-loading howitzer, and one Gatling gun. Her complement will be 160 officers and men. The boat has a steel hull, with a wood skin and copper, owing to which she will be able to remain a long time at sea without having to be docked.

WITH THE FLEET AT KEY WEST.

Capt. Sampson's Staff Appointments—Ships Put On War Paint.

KEY WEST, March 28.—Capt. Sampson announced his staff appointments to-day. Rear Admiral Sicard's force, with the exception of Commander West, who goes to take command of the Princeton, was reappointed. No chief of staff was named.

By nightfall all the ships in the harbor except the Cincinnati were painted a lead color from waterline to smokestack top. The Cincinnati will be finished to-morrow. It is probable the Cincinnati will be ordered to join the flying squadron.

The Wilmington will leave for Jacksonville and the Montgomery for Hampton Roads before to-morrow night.

TO WARN THE OREGON OF PERIL.

Spanish Torpedo Gunboat Leaves Montevideo Mysteriously.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Navy Department, guarding against all possible contingencies, has telegraphed to Callao and Valparaiso to intercept the battleship Oregon and warn her of the threatening situation. She is steaming as fast as possible for her destination, the North Atlantic Station at Key West, and may not stop for coal but twice on her passage around the Horn. To be on the safe side two dispatches have been sent to Capt. Clark. He is warned that war may be in progress before he reaches American waters, and that he must be on his guard against surprise or attack of any kind.

Information has come to the department that the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario, which had been anchored at Montevideo for some time, has suddenly left that port in a rather mysterious way. It is feared that it has gone to sea to look out for the Oregon or the Marietta as they come from the Pacific. The dispatch was so worded as to intercept the United States ship at Callao, but it is quite possible that she may miss them at that port and not get them until they get to Valparaiso. In that case they will be warned in full time to look out for the Temerario, or other Spanish vessels that may attempt, in case

[illegible]

Rush Work on the Vessels for Which Her Builders Do Not Expect to Charge.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Secretary Long has written a letter thanking the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del., for its "manifestation of patriotism" in hurrying work on the torpedo boat Stringham and declining any extra amount from the Government for work necessitated by the rush orders. The company's action was made known to the Secretary in the following letter from H. G. Morse, the President:

"In connection with your telegram regarding the work on the Stringham, I beg to advise you that we are pushing the construction of the boat by working until 10 o'clock at night in our machine shop and in our draughting room; have taken on about fifty additional men for day work and have employed a Superintendent for that boat.

"We do not expect to make any claim for extra cost due to the extra work we are doing to push the boat along."

A CORNER IN GUNS ABROAD.

Our Agents Prevented from Buying Them Except from Speculators.

LONDON, March 28.—The efforts of the United States Attachés among the war-munition manufacturers have not resulted in a purchase of a single gun, as the agents of American firms and speculators secured options, for the purpose of selling to the United States at great profits, on all the available stock which the eager rivalry of European Governments to increase their armaments, with the view of meeting Eastern developments, had left in the market.

Japan has been one of the largest buyers of war munitions, and Chile recently entered the field. All the guns secured by the United States abroad were bought from speculators.

The Attachés of the United States say the European firms were disposed to deal fairly and not raise prices, but, they add, "the Government has been bled by the rapacity of its own money-making citizens."

Forty rapid-fire five and six inch guns, completed by the Armstrongs and destined for the United States, will be shipped immediately.

Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates, the United States Military Attaché, started to-day on a tour of Germany, Austria, and Belgium in an endeavor to purchase guns. He will confer with the leading manufacturers.

The United States Military Attaché at Berlin, Lieut. H. T. Allen, after scouring the country, reports that no guns are procurable in Germany. The Krupps' stock was all ordered before the guns were begun, and that concern is unable to sell any to the United States. It is expected, however, that the United States Government will be able to secure a lot of guns made in Belgium for the Belgian Government, which does not need them. But it is doubtful whether these guns will be deliverable at an early date.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

To Practice at the Big Guns—Capt. P. H. Cooper May Command the Chicago.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 28.—Capt. P. H. Cooper, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, went to Washington to-day in connection with the detachment of the first class of Naval Cadets, which is now scheduled for April 9.

At a meeting yesterday of the Academic Board, it was decided that there should be no extra examinations now, but that the semi-annual and monthly examinations should determine the standing of the class, and that the work during the remainder of the term should be devoted to practical duties, such as the practice with big guns, &c. It is understood that the detachment will be made within a week.

It is said here that Capt. Cooper will be detached shortly and ordered to command the Chicago as soon as that ship is ready for sea. Capts. Sigsbee, McNair, and Pythian are spoken of as Capt. Cooper's successors.

DESERTERS MAY BE TAKEN BACK

Navy Department Will Be Lenient Because Men Are So Scarce.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In view of the great desire for experienced men in the naval service just at this time it is more than probable that the Navy Department will exercise considerable leniency in dealing with the cases of men who are charged with having deserted from the service and who remain absent from fear of punishment.

In cases where the records of the men were good previous to their desertion they will, in all probability, upon surrendering themselves at a receiving ship be officially regarded as simple stragglers and not as deserters. According to the regulations a "straggler" is an enlisted man who has overstayed his leave, and is subject to minor punishment.

Deserters, however, are discharged from the service, and are ineligible for re-enlistment. It is recognized that many good men have left the service without permission during the past few years of peace, who would willingly re-enter the navy and render good service in the event of an outbreak of hostilities. The probable policy of the department looking to a more liberal treatment of technical deserters is due in a great measure to the difficulty the recruiting officers are having in securing men up to the naval requirements.

WITH "THE MOSQUITO FLEET."

Commander Horace Elmer Ordered to Inspect Desirable Small Craft—How the Vessels Will Be Manned.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The most significant of the naval orders issued by the Navy Department to-day was the detachment of Commander Horace Elmer from Cramps' shipyard and ordering him to duty "in re the mosquito fleet." This auxiliary organization of the navy to be called into active service in time of war is to be composed of small craft of all kinds that may be obtainable by the department upon which a gun may be mounted and other defensive devices placed.

The fact that the organization is to be composed exclusively of small craft of all descriptions that may be available gives the cause for its designation as "the mosquito fleet." Its prospective formation is the result of the observation and work of the naval college for the past five years, and the officials believe that with the material that may be obtainable and the manning of the vessels by the naval militia of the States a formidable organization of its kind will result. The naval militia of the States, however, will not be relied upon entirely to man the ships, but in case of necessity resort will be had to seamen wherever they may be picked up. Commander Elmer is at the New York Navy Yard, which will be the centre of his future operations. His duties respecting the selection of craft for the fleet are the same as those performed by the board which for the past two weeks has been engaged in the inspection of merchant vessels for the auxiliary defense fleet, preliminary to their purchase by the Navy Department. The commander and his assistants will visit various places along the coast and will communicate by letter with persons and firms owning small craft, with a view of determining just how many are available and at what price the owners would sell or charter them to the Government. So far as practicable, it is the intention of the department that there shall be a separate set of ships for the defense of each of the seacoast cities, the whole to compose the "mosquito fleet." In the event of necessity for a rendezvous of several of these local fleets, it can be arranged. The primary idea is for each local fleet to form the "mobile defense" of the particular city where it is made up.

The Bureau of Ordnance will be called into requisition to assist in furnishing armament for the vessels, and in the event of war naval officers will be assigned to the command of each of the several local fleets.

NAVAL MILITIA CALLED ON.

Jersey Sailors to Take the Montauk to Portland—Portsmouth Men and Howitzer Fall into the River.

The Federal Government issued its first call for the services of citizen sailors since the excitement following the Maine disaster yesterday, when Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt notified Acting Governor Voorhees of New Jersey that the department had immediate use for a portion of

Velcrema

Lundborg's—
quickly allays the
irritation of the skin
due to wind or sun.
Excellent after shaving.

the New Jersey Naval Militia. Mr. Roosevelt indicated that a detail of men from the Battalion of the East was wanted, the duty on hand being to transfer the monitor Montauk from the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia, to Portland, Me., at which port she is to act as guard boat.

Acting Governor Voorhees transmitted the order to Adjutant Gen. W. S. Stryker, who sent it by telegraph to Commander Washington Irving of the Battalion of the East, instructing the latter to detail nine officers and ninety-five men. Commander Irving has selected and notified the members, who live in Newark and Jersey City. They are holding themselves in readiness and expect to get the order to transport the monitor in two or three days.

The boat has been put in shape for the trip, and Chief Engineer B. Franklin Hart, Jr., of the Naval Militia, with two assistants, has been on board of her for two or three days. Commander Irving will command the vessel and Lieut. Edward M. C. Peters will be navigator. There will be three other watch officers. Lieut. W. M. Irving, U. S. N., who has been detailed from his post as steel inspector at the South Bethlehem Steel Works, will sail on the Montauk, as the representative of the Navy Department.

The monitor will go by way of the Delaware Capes. Whether she will take the ocean course or traverse Long Island Sound is not known. The boat is a slow one, and the trip will take four days. On reaching Portland, the Jerseymen will be relieved by the Maine Naval Militia, and will return to Hoboken to report. The men of the battalion are elated over the order. The organization is a well-equipped one, and has an entire division of engineers and their assistants.

The Newark Division of the New Jersey Naval Militia was ordered to report on the Portsmouth at Hoboken last night, with a mounted howitzer. The Portsmouth lies about 200 feet from the shore, and is reached by a board walk. The howitzer, which weighs 500 pounds, had been hauled half way to the ship when the board walk gave way and the gun, with the twelve men who were hauling it, went down into the river. James Martin, a boy of twelve years, who was following, went down also, but was rescued by Lieut. Goldengay, who was in charge of the squad.

The water was only a few feet deep, and the men scrambled out with no more damage than a wetting. Communication with the shore was cut off, and all on board the ship were held prisoners until boats could be procured.

Thirty new recruits were sworn in and joined in the drill that followed. The lost gun will be recovered to-day.

It was said at Trenton that preparations to send a second detail to duty, made up of the Battalion of the West, was under way.

REVENUE MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Activity in the Service—Notes About Vessels and Men.

The revenue cutter Hudson, under command of First Lieut. Newcomb, which has been ordered to Key West, will not sail until Thursday.

Chief Engineer John W. Collins of the Revenue Marine Service returned to New York yesterday from the lakes, where he has been making arrangements to bring the two cutters now building at Cleveland through the canals by cutting off their overhang. Engineer Collins will go to Washington to-day to make his report, but before going he will superintend the insertion of the new separator in the cutter Hudson.

The cutter Dexter arrived yesterday from New Bedford, and as soon as she has taken on coal and stores she will sail for Norfolk, where she will receive her armament and proceed to Key West.

Capt. L. N. Stoddard, Supervisor of Anchorage in New York Harbor, went to Washington yesterday to confer with Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Marine Service, relative to the movements of the revenue cutters and the laying of cables from Willets Point to Fort Schuyler and Sandy Hook.

The cutter Manhattan is now at the foot of Thirteenth Street, East River, for repairs to her boilers and machinery, preparatory to going South for service.

RECRUITS COME FROM THE SOUTH.

Men from Savannah and New Orleans Sent to the Vermont.

A number of recruits from Southern ports arrived at the navy yard yesterday from the steamship Birmingham, which arrived from Savannah, and the Cromwell line steamer Louisiana, from New Orleans. The men were taken to the navy yard, where they will be quartered on the receiving ship Vermont until ordered for duty on the vessels now being fitted out. The Government tug Nina took the men from the steamship companies' piers to the navy yard.

In all about ninety men arrived at the yard. Of the fifty-six men that came from New Orleans, twenty-six were skilled machinists. They will be thoroughly drilled before being assigned for duty on any of the vessels. All the men who came from Savannah were members of the gunnery class which was graduated recently from the school of instruction on board the monitor Amphitrite. They will be rated as gun captains, and will be assigned to take charge of the batteries on the new ships. Among them were five men who were assigned to the gunnery ship from the ill-fated Maine.

MARINE INSURANCE DROPS.

The Demand for the War Hazard Falls Off Sharply.

During the first two hours of business yesterday, the demand of shippers and consignees for insurance against the marine war hazard continued unabated at the stiff rates which prevailed on Saturday. When, however, the President's submission of the Maine report to Congress was known, and the stock market moved upward, the demand for war insurance ceased almost entirely. Rates dropped one-half, and few risks were written during the remainder of the day.

A prominent marine underwriter said yesterday afternoon that marine insurance men did not think the real situation had undergone much change since Saturday, the falling rates being a temporary reaction which was as inevitable as the movement in the stock market.

WIRE TRUST COMPLETED.

Salem (O.) Wire Nail Co. in the Combine, Which Will Start Work at Once.

SALEM, Ohio, March 28.—It is learned that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Salem Wire Nail Company and of others directly interested in the American Steel and Wire Company was held here Saturday evening. All the members of the board were present or represented by agents. The matter of consolidation was placed before the officials by Frank Baackes, recently elected General Manager of the American Steel and Wire Company. The meeting resulted in the Salem Company entering the combine, which is now completed.

In an interview General Manager Baackes said:

"The combine will be in operation by April 1. All subscribed stock has been paid in and the articles of incorporation filed under the laws of Illinois. The company will have its main office at Chicago, and the mills included in the consolidation will be divided into four classes—Eastern, Central, Western, and Southern.

"The move is made in order to drive out competition and for the maintaining of prices. The latter, however, will not be advanced to any great extent. The combine includes fourteen plants and will control 75 per cent. of the output of the country, or even of the world. It will have a producing capacity of 700,000 or 800,000 tons of wire and wire rods and a foreign trade of $5,000,000, which is expected to be increased to $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 in the near future.

"The general manager and his helpers will be located at Cleveland."

Saranac Lakes Free from Ice.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., March 28.—The ice has gone out of the Saranac lakes. This is the first time it has done so in March as far back as known. Last year it disappeared on April 25. Spring weather prevails, and buds are beginning to appear on the trees.

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United States Would Have British Sympathy in War, and Spain that of Continental Powers.

SPAIN'S HOPE FOR HELP GONE

Germany the Most Hostile to the United States—Movement of the British Fleet to Bermuda Commented Upon by Diplomats.

LONDON, March 28.—The dispatch of the British fleet from Halifax to Bermuda, following the agitation for an Anglo-American alliance, is considerably commented upon by diplomats. The authorities explain it is merely considered desirable that British ships should be in the vicinity of Cuba, in order to safeguard British commerce and British subjects in case of war. The idea of Anglo-American co-operation in Cuba is scouted. A diplomat who is conversant with the inside negotiations on the Cuban question said:

"If Spain and the United States go to war they will fight without an ally on either side. The United States does not need an ally and Spain cannot get an ally. The United States will, however, have the sympathy of Great Britain and Spain will have the sympathy of all the Continental powers. But their attitude may be depended upon not to exceed sympathetic neutrality. M. Hanotaux's speech in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday was the deathblow to Spain's fondest hope of help. Austria would be willing to intervene, but she is unable to do so. Germany is the European nation which is most hostile to the United States, this hostility emanating directly from the Emperor, and his circle reflecting his personal opinion. It arises out of the growing realization that the United States is the greatest commercial rival of Germany."

GERMANY WOULD NOT MEDIATE.

She Would Be Glad of an Improvement in Spanish-American Affairs.

BERLIN, March 28.—A high official of the German Foreign Office said to-day:

"Germany will joyfully greet any step to improve Spanish-American relations; but this interest does not go so far as to induce Germany to participate in offering mediation. Moreover, there is no indication that America is inclined to suffer such mediation, nor on what basis."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The most dangerous is the second demand—namely, under the cloak of humanitarianism to aim at direct interference in Cuba. The Washington Government in that goes beyond the limits. Spain can make concessions without humiliation and loss of dignity; but if America insists upon these demands, swords will fly out of their scabbards."

The Tageblatt remarks:

"The American jingoes underrate the injuries such a war will bring upon America."

The Boersen Courier says:

"With an earnest desire that an understanding may be reached, even without mediation, diplomatic circles still count this as being the best solution, so long as neither one nor the other has taken the irremediable step."

The Berliner Post, in its comments, says:

"President McKinley will doubtless do everything to avert war; but popular sentiment may decide to the contrary."

Portuguese Neutrality Measures.

LISBON, Portugal, March 28.—The evening newspapers say that, acting under superior instructions, the commanders of the warships now moored in the Tagus met today for the purpose of discussing a patrol of the sea between Cape Verde, Madeira, and the Azores, with a view of maintaining neutrality in the event of a Hispano-American war.

Intervention Changed to Mediation.

LONDON, March 28.—It is remarked that the inspired dispatches emanating from Vienna, which for a long time have suggested European intervention in behalf of Spain, have since the Chinese crisis reached an acute stage been toned down to suggestions of mediation.

WOMAN PROBABLY MURDERED.

Her Body, Bearing Wounds, Was Found on the Beach at Bowery Bay.

The body of a woman, fully dressed, floated up on the beach at Bowery Bay, Queens, Sunday evening, and yesterday was examined by Coroners' physicians, who found that the woman was dead before the body reached the water.

Richard O. Trenchard of 228 West Seventeenth Street, this city, found the corpse. Coroner Rouff has taken charge of it, and it is now in the Morgue at Maspeth, L. I. It had been in the water probably from four to six weeks, and decomposition had set in, particularly on the head, where it is thought a cut may have been inflicted. The cause of death was not settled by the autopsy.

Four of the ribs on the right side were fractured, as if by a kick or a blow with a broad stick. These fractures occurred before death. The woman was apparently 35 or 40 years old, weighed between 135 and 140 pounds, and was 5 feet 6 inches in height. The hair is light brown, thick, and wavy; the features regular, the teeth sound, and the body well formed. The hands were covered with gloves, and seem not to have been used to hard work. The clothing of the body was good, but not expensive. The skirt and cape were of green cloth, trimmed with black braid, and the waist was a tight-fitting jersey.

Coroner Rouff notified the police of Queens that it was probably a case of murder, but no clew seems available. Bodies which entered the water miles east or west of Bowery Bay have been known to float in there, carried by the swift tides that start at Hell Gate.

FOR CROSS-TOWN FACILITIES.

Complaint Sent to the Rapid Transit Commission by T. A. Judson.

T. A. Judson of 1,116 Third Avenue yesterday sent a letter to the members of the Rapid Transit Commission, in which he complains that not enough attention is given to the subject of "cross-town rapid transit," as he expresses it. He says:

> I am only one of the several hundred thousands of people who during the year, and in many cases daily, have occasion to go from the extreme east side to the extreme west side between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets. There are no means whatsoever of getting completely across between those limits. The only apology for accommodation is a horse car line, which runs part of the way on one side and part of the way on the other. To get over one must pay two fares, and then walk part of the way.

He suggests an underground line, as there seems to be no practicable means of obtaining cross-town transit on the surface lines. Mr. Judson incloses a letter to the members of the commission which he received from W. B. Parsons, the commission's chief engineer. Mr. Parsons writes:

> Speaking as an individual, I agree with you that convenience, such as you describe, is entirely lacking. But would not the quickest, best, and most feasible method of furnishing the same be by means of electric and surface lines built along the depressed streets crossing the Park and connecting with the existing surface lines?

WOMAN DIED FROM DOG BITES.

Mrs. Elizabeth Van Name of Richmond Was Ill Six Weeks.

Mrs. Elizabeth Van Name of Bergen avenue, West New Brighton, Richmond, died at her home yesterday morning. The cause given is hydrophobia. She was bitten by a dog on Feb. 7. The animal, a mongrel, owned by Leon Harold of Livingston, ran through the streets of West New Brighton, biting five people. Mrs. Van Name was bitten in twenty-eight places.

All of the victims were taken to the New York Health Department Laboratory for treatment. Drs. Walser and Townsend said she was suffering from hydrophobia. She had not been able to swallow nourishment for a week, because of contraction of her throat. The others who were bitten have not shown any signs of hydrophobia. Mrs. Van Name was a widow, about fifty-five years old.

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Report of Negotiations with Spain Causes Consternation at the Junta.

ADVANTAGE ALL FOR SPAIN

This Country Would Have to Use Force Against the Insurgents, Says Mr. Rubens, to Stop Rainy Season Hostilities—Palma in Washington.

In no place was greater consternation caused yesterday than at the headquarters of the Cuban Junta, when a report was published that President McKinley was carrying on negotiations with Spain looking to an armistice during the rainy season in the Island of Cuba.

Those not officially connected with the legation who gathered in the waiting room gave emphatic voice to their opinions on the subject. Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, who is clothed with full powers to act for the provisional Government of the Republic of Cuba, refused to talk. An interview alleged to have come from him, did not come from him. Horatio T. Rubens, who is counsel for the Junta, and generally the spokesman when statements are to be given out for publication, was the only one who spoke yesterday officially for the legation.

Gen. Palma went to Washington on the 3 P. M. train. It was said that he had been invited to a conference with the President. Mr. Rubens denied this. Then he said:

"The United States may make any arrangement it desires with Spain, but the Cubans will consent to no armistice, nor to any plan save that which gives to them absolute independence. The Cubans would appreciate and, of course, be thankful for any interest in them shown by this country, but they would have to respectfully decline all such propositions. It is an absolute loss of time for the United States to entertain any negotiations of this character. The Cubans naturally feel that it is unjust for the American Government to even indirectly espouse the cause of a nation convicted of wholesale murder, as against those who, emulating the example of Americans, are fighting for liberty.

Why Spain Wants an Armistice.

"The United States may be magnanimous enough to forgive the Spaniards for the loss of the Maine and her 266 bluejackets and officers, but the Cubans will never forgive the Spanish Government for the extermination of her 400,000 pacificos. The flag that covered that crime must cease to wave over Cuba.

"By an armistice Spain would save $10,000,000 a month for six months. The Spaniards know very well that the Cubans will not enter into an armistice. Spain desires that the United States should offer it to the Cubans, in the hope that their refusal may remove the sympathy and support of the American people.

"It must be well understood that to have the Cubans accept an armistice, the United States must land her forces in Cuba and compel the Cubans to do so at the point of the bayonet. The past three years have proved that the Cubans fight, and will fight during the rainy season, while Spain is admittedly powerless to do so. All of the advantages of the proposed armistice would therefore result to Spain—not only in the money she would save, but in the mortality of her troops, which would be as much as 40 per cent.

"The Cubans would lose the benefit of the season during which they are always strongest in the field, while the United States would receive the munificent privilege of relieving Spain of the duty of feeding the reconcentrados.

"The proposition of an armistice then means the alliance of the United States with Spain against the Cubans. We are better off now than ever. We never have had the assistance of the United States Government, and we are not asking for it now."

Gomez Uncompromising as Ever.

Before Gen. Palma left for Washington yesterday he received a letter from Gen. Maximo Gomez. The first part of the letter was of a private character, and was not given out for publication. In view of the fact that the Junta has been awaiting advices in response to inquiries, relating to the plan that would be followed by the insurgents to work conjointly with the United States in case of a Spanish-American war, there was a suspicion that Gen. Palma has gone to Washington to confer with the Government officials. Mr. Rubens denied this. He said that the General went to Washington on private business. Mr. Rubens then gave out the following translation of the latter part of the letter, which was dated March 10, at Sancti Spiritus:

"Here we are, all of us disposed and decided to run all the perils and inconveniences of war without allowing ourselves to be carried away by optimism or to feel [illegible] might reach us. Let this, then, serve as a stimulant to those on the outside whose sympathy for the success of the revolution has earned our greatest appreciation, and let there not be the slightest doubt in their minds as to our disposition to fulfil our duty until we have attained our deserved triumph—independence."

DISCREDITED CUBAN ARRIVES.

Jose L. Cepero, a Member of the Junta Says, Disobeyed Gomez and Was Reduced.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Yucatan from Havana was José L. Cepero, his wife, and four children. Mr. Cepero is of Cuban birth, but is a naturalized American citizen, who at the outbreak of hostilities in Cuba was a machinist in Buffalo. He went to Cuba and Gen. Gomez, he says, attached him to his staff with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

According to his story, he left Gomez in January, 1896, to come to the United States to assist in fitting out an expedition, but he was captured and held a prisoner by the Spaniards for sixteen months, when, through the good offices of Consul General Lee, he was liberated and came to New York. He then, he says, took out one of three expeditions sent by Emilio Nunez from New York and landed on the shores of Havana Province in September, 1897. When he finally reached Gomez, the General, he says, punished him for being so long on his mission by reducing him to the ranks. He fought in a number of battles, but his relations with the Cuban leader became so strained that he decided to come to New York and appeal to the Junta to be restored to his former rank.

Gomez offered no objection to his leaving. He reached Havana unmolested, to bring his family with him,—and while there he called on Gen. Blanco, he says, and the General offered him $25,000 to fight for Spain.

Mr. Cepero announced his intention of calling at the Junta, but he will not be received. One of the principal members of the Junta said that the legation has no authority to bestow military rank. This same man added:

"Lieut. Col. Cepero is a man of undoubted courage and capability. When Gen. Gomez and Gen. Antonio Maceo were making the western invasion, this American citizen, who had lived in Buffalo, in some way joined Gomez and was created a Lieutenant Colonel and placed in charge of a certain tract of territory. Gomez had ordered that no cattle should be driven from the country into the towns, but in violation of this order and under conditions that could not be overlooked, Cepero allowed the Spaniards to drive some cattle into a town. Gomez ordered a court-martial, and Cepero on hearing it went to Cienfuegos and there surrendered to the Spaniards. Through some misunderstanding he was not treated as a presentado, but was imprisoned till Gen. Lee secured his release on the ground that he was an American citizen and had surrendered.

"Coming to New York, he lived at the Hotel Havana, Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, supported by charitable Cubans. He found his way back to Cuba last Fall, but how the Junta does not know. Gen. Lee looked out for him in Havana. The Junta will have nothing more to do with him."

MOTHER NEARLY SUFFOCATED.

She Tried to Rescue Her Two Children and Was Herself Overcome.

Mrs. Mary Bahn, wife of Cornelius Bahn, a carpenter living on the second floor of 252 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, nearly lost her life yesterday morning while trying to rescue her two children from a fire in her apartments.

Mrs. Bahn went up stairs to visit a friend at 10 o'clock, leaving her daughter Julia, three years old, and Cornelius, a baby of one year, playing on the floor. A few minutes later a young girl living in the house ran in and shouted to Mrs. Bahn that her flat was on fire. The frightened mother ran down stairs, but so dense was the smoke that she was unable to enter the rooms. Dropping on her hands and knees, and keeping her mouth close to the floor, she crawled into one of the bedrooms, where she found the two children overcome by smoke. She struggled to get back with her burdens, but was herself overcome.

Meanwhile the alarm had spread, and Philip White, the janitor, reached Mrs. Bahn's rooms just in time to drag the unconscious mother and her babes into the air, where they soon revived. Little Julia acknowledged that she had set fire to some excelsior while she was playing with matches. The damage was slight.

Hawaiian Sugar Plantations Safe.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—According to news brought here from Hawaii by the bark Albert to-day the plantations of the Hutchinson and Hawaiian Commercial Companies, on the Island of Maui, are not in the slightest danger from the eruption of the Mauna Loa volcano, the flow of lava having stopped within sixty miles of the town of Hilo. Sugar grinding in both localities is reported to be progressing under excellent conditions, and a large crop is being prepared for immediate shipment. The reports of damage to the plantations circulated by bears drove Hawaiian Commercial stocks down to 23.

Thrown Into the Shade

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$15.00

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MRS. PAGET IN A RUNAWAY.

Her Horses Take Fright and Dash Up Fifth Avenue—Her Footman Badly Hurt.

Mrs. Almeric Paget, ex-Secretary William C. Whitney's daughter, had a narrow escape from injury yesterday by the running away of her horses. Her footman, John Mackenzie, was seriously hurt.

Mrs. Paget was driving up Fifth Avenue about 5:15 P. M. in her victoria. She was seated alone, and Patrick Cockburn of [illegible] East Sixty-seventh Street, was driving, Mackenzie being with him on the box. At Fifty-ninth Street the horses took fright, seized the bits in their teeth, and ran, Cockburn sawing on the reins in vain.

The team turned into East Sixty-second Street, after the driver had vainly tried to turn them in at Sixty-first Street, where Mrs. Paget lives, thinking force of habit might induce them to stop. When they did turn east, the vehicle almost tipped over, and Mackenzie was thrown head first to the pavement. Bicycle Policeman Fullerton, who had been trying to stop the horses, dismounted and picked up the unconscious man, who was taken to the Flower Hospital.

The horses ran east through Sixty-second Street, just missing cars at Park and Third Avenues, while Cockburn pulled at the reins and Mrs. Paget clung, pale and silent, to her seat. At Second Avenue, Bicycle Policeman Gibson caught the bridle of the off horse and, with the aid of the driver, the almost winded team was brought to a halt. They were turned up Second Avenue and Mrs. Paget was assisted to alight by John D. Crimmins, who was superintending some work there.

Mrs. Paget was driven home to 11 East Sixty-first Street in another vehicle. Her own carriage was only slightly damaged.

MARRIED HIS HOUSEKEEPER.

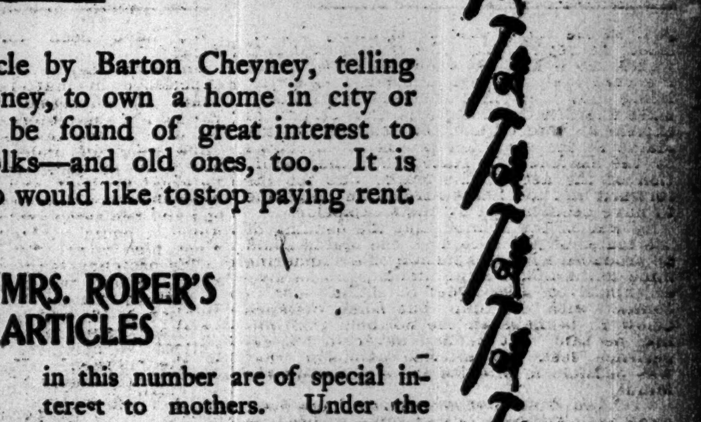
Carolina Could Not Land Until Adolf Yuengling Agreed to Wed.

Adolf Yuengling, whose father is a wealthy butcher of Berlin, arrived here Saturday on the St. Paul. His father gave him 15,000 marks to come here and start a butcher's business in Chicago. Adolf brought with him an attractive young woman to be his housekeeper. He was much perturbed when the immigration officials told him that he might land, but that Carolina Krombach could not unless he made her his wife. Adolf said that she had been his housekeeper in Berlin, and so good a one that he had determined to bring her with him, but, as she was quite beneath his social position, he could not marry her. He did not leave to go to a hotel, however, but hung about the Barge Office, loath to part with her.

She had 8,000 marks just before she left Berlin, but some enterprising broker prevailed upon her to accept in exchange some Mexican bonds, which on arrival here she found were not easily convertible into cash. She said she had an uncle in Memphis, and the officials said that if he would become responsible for her she might land. The uncle was telegraphed to, and he wired back: "Send my niece here."

This apparently settled matters, but Adolf now came forward and said that he loved the young woman and they did not wish to be separated. There was some talk, a walk across Battery Park to the house of Pastor Berkmeier, and when the party, including Adolf, Carolina, and Government Inspectors, left the pastor's house there was a new bridal couple in town and Carolina will continue to be Adolf's housekeeper.

Buying a House Without Cash



—a practical article by Barton Cheyney, telling how, without money, to own a home in city or country. It will be found of great interest to young married folks—and old ones, too. It is meant as a help for those of you who would like to stop paying rent.

INSIDE OF A HUNDRED HOMES

Photographic glimpses of interiors of all sorts—real rooms that are lived in—dainty boudoirs, dens, and cozy corners—sleeping-rooms, book rooms. Each with an idea in it for your helping. The fifth instalment of this popular series—one of the most interesting features the JOURNAL has presented.

MRS. RORER'S ARTICLES

in this number are of special interest to mothers. Under the title of "Proper Cooking for the Nursery" she tells what the tiny folks must not eat—as well as how to prepare their proper foods. "The Best Food for a Growing Child" continues the story for the babies who have grown into little men and little women.

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LIARY BOARD'S WORK

Many Good Ships Rejected Because Their Patriotic Owners Wanted Fabulous Prices.

OCEAN TUG ATLAS PURCHASED

The Board Has Prepared a Report for the Navy Department, Giving a Resume of Its Proceedings—Sovereign Deal Off.

Acting upon the recommendations of the Naval Auxiliary Board, the Government yesterday completed the purchase of the ocean-going steel tug Atlas from the Standard Oil Company, and the vessel was delivered at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She will be at once thoroughly overhauled and put in readiness to join the fleet which is being prepared for use in an emergency as a picket force.

The Atlas is practically a new boat, having been launched only about a year and a half ago. She is of 823 tons, is 130 feet long, 25 feet beam, and 14 feet deep, and with her triple-expansion engines can develop a speed of fifteen knots. She has heretofore been plying with coal barges between New York, Savannah, and Portland, Me.

The Naval Board has received no intimation from Washington to lead its members to pause in their work, and they were busily engaged throughout the day. A protracted secret session was held during the forenoon preparing a report to be forwarded to the Navy Department at Washington detailing the work of the board during the past two weeks. In this report was eliminated from the list of vessels all the undesirable craft offered. It is understood that by this means the list of vessels to be considered has been reduced by fully one-half.

Some Patriotic Citizens.

A member of the board stated yesterday that many vessels fulfilling in construction and general conditions all the requirements of the Government were abandoned at the last moment owing to the sudden raising of the purchase price by the owners. According to this officer, hordes of tugboat and yacht owners and agents have thronged the offices of the board for the past two weeks and with wonderful bursts of patriotism have pressed their craft upon the Government. Many of these men, however, just as soon as they learned that their vessels were being considered with favor by the board, ran their prices up to outrageous figures.

On several occasions during the past few days negotiations for certain craft have progressed so far that the commandant of the navy yard had been notified to prepare for their reception, when suddenly the price would be raised beyond the bounds of all reason. These vessels have all been stricken from the available list, and no more time will be wasted upon them. The board has also been badgered by swarms of fake patriots anxious to palm off all sorts of rotten craft. These nuisances have not been seriously considered in any case, however.

The small vessels secured thus far are five yachts and seven tugs, which in every instance are the best of their class. The prices paid for these vessels, while kept strictly secret by the Naval Board, are pretty well known by shipping men, and are said to have yielded a very handsome profit to those who sold them. It is said that negotiations for the yacht Sovereign have been abandoned. Her owner wanted $400,000 for her, and the Government decidedly refused to pay that amount.

May Buy P. A. B. Widener's Yacht.

Naval Constructor Fawrewsey and Chief Engineer Dixon left yesterday for Wilmington, Del., to inspect the yacht Josephine, which has been offered for sale to the Government by her owner, P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia. The Josephine is a new yacht, and is fitted with all modern improvements. After the inspection of the Josephine, the two officers will go to Baltimore to look over several fast tugs belonging to the Merchants and Miners' Line, plying between that city and Boston.

Lieut. Commander Reeder and Assistant Engineer Danforth during the afternoon made an extended and critical inspection of the Lone Star liner Miami, which plys between New York and Galveston. The vessel may be purchased for use as a distiller ship or as a collier. Members of the board stated yesterday that vessels now most desired were two vessels as colliers, two as repair ships, two as distiller ships, and at least two more tugs.

With regard to the American Line steamship St. Paul, it was stated that the board had not up to the present received any department orders to have her detained. Such orders would, in any event, they said, be sent direct to the company. General Manager Griscom of the American Line said that he had no idea the steamer would be held here.

ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Departments Busier than for Twenty Years—Hull of the Texas Not Injured.

More than 1,000 men gathered about the main entrance, on Sands Street, to the navy yard yesterday, but only those who were seeking employment in the various departments or wanted to enlist were allowed to enter the yard. The recruiting officers on board the receiving ship Vermont were kept busy passing upon applicants for enlistment.

The Navy Department has issued orders to enlist an unlimited number of men for all grades. These include landsmen, ordinary seamen, able seamen, coal passers, and machinists. About fifty men a day are being enlisted. They will go to make up the crews of the vessels now being fitted out at the yard, as well as those being made ready for service at the other stations.

Since the squadron left the yard several months ago there have not been so many ships there or such activity as at present. In fact, there are more men at work in the various departments than for twenty years. About 100 mechanics and laborers are being added to the list of workmen in the various shops, and the Chief of the Labor Bureau has sent for the men who were recently placed on furlough to report at once for duty in the several departments. According to the order sent out by the Chief of the Bureau, work will be continued day and night until all the vessels have been fitted with armament according to the plans made for them.

The Mayflower will be taken out of dry dock on Friday. Her armor plates are in place, and all that remains to be done is to place the guns on the mounts. Like all the other vessels, her hull and superstructure will be painted a dark steel gray.

A number of torpedo tubes for the vessels were taken to the factory of the E. W. Bliss Company to be refitted and adjusted. All the yachts and tugboats are being fitted with search lights and the latest system of electric signals.

Orders were issued by Admiral Bunce yesterday to the chiefs of the several departments to give out no information concerning the work being done or contemplated. No information could be got at Admiral Bunce's headquarters. In fact the orderly on duty there said to the newspaper men that neither the Admiral nor his officers would see anybody, as their time was occupied in matters concerning the equipment of vessels now at the yard, and sending stores and ammunition to the fleets at Key West and Hampton Roads.

A large supply of stores, consisting of clothing, food, ammunition, and projectiles, is being got ready to send to the southern naval stations. Most of the ships now on along the coast, it is said, are well along the coast, it is said, are now [illegible] and the stores now to be sent [illegible] will be kept in reserve.

The battleship Texas, which arrived at the navy yard on Sunday will remain about ten days. She comes to this station for the purpose of having the cranes, ammunition hoists and turrets overhauled. Considerable work is to be done on the turrets. About 200 men from the several departments are now at work on the vessel.

The Texas will be placed in the timber dry dock on Friday to have her hull cleaned and painted and the strainers to the outboard delivery pipes overhauled. It was said on board the vessel yesterday that the hull is in good condition, and she was [illegible] As soon as the necessary repairs have been completed the Texas will join the squadron at Hampton Roads.

The lack of dry docking facilities at the navy yard is being severely felt at present, and on this account the repairs and alterations to the vessels will be delayed. The two docks now available are being used to their full capacity while the work of getting the new timber dock in readiness is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

The force of men at work on the structure has been doubled, and the men are working day and night. The interior of the dock is finished, and all that remains to be done is to clear the gate seat and remove the piling in the cofferdam. Naval Constructor Bowles expects to have the dock ready for service in about a month.

NAMES FOR YACHTS AND TUGS.

Vessels of 1812 and Indians Recalled in Their Nomenclature.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Navy Department decided to-day upon the names for the tugs and yachts it has recently bought. In accordance with its new policy, the department has selected names of conspicuous Indians or Indian tribes, and in the case of the yachts has taken up again the famous names of the ships that fought in the war of 1812. As the yachts are being transformed into fighting vessels that will be in all probability as formidable as the ships that proved equal to the British ships of eighty years ago, it is thought that they will not bring discredit upon the names made famous by heroic sea fights.

The names are as follows:

Yachts.—The Alicia becomes the Hornet, the Almy becomes the Eagle, the Hermione becomes the Hawk, and the Columbia becomes the Wasp.

Tugs.—The Edgar F. Luckenback becomes the Tecumseh, the Walter A. Luckenback becomes the Uncas, the Winthrop becomes the Osceola, the P. H. Wise becomes the Sioux, and the Eltoro becomes the Algonquin.

The torpedo boat recently bought in Germany will be called, in accordance with practice, which has named these vessels after prominent naval officers, the Somers.

CHESTNUT STREET BANK.

Shareholders of the Philadelphia Concern Assessed 100 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Controller of the Currency has to-day levied an assessment of 100 per cent. on the shareholders of the Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia, payable April 1, 1898. The capital stock of the bank is $500,000. He has also declared a dividend of 10 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the bank, which will be sent out as soon as checks can be prepared.

PEOPLE'S BANK CASE ARREST.

Richard F. Loper Taken into Custody in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Richard F. Loper, Vice President and General Manager of the Guarantors' Finance Company, was placed under arrest this afternoon, charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud the People's Bank.

The warrant was sworn out by Albert Tafor, receiving teller of the People's Bank. When the bank closed its doors on March 25 it was indebted to that institution to the extent of about $600,000, for which Loper had given securities which are worthless. Cashier John S. Hopkins of the People's Bank committed suicide Thursday morning, March 24, after he had learned that application had been made for a receiver for the Guarantors' Company.

UMBRELLAS A CAUSE OF WAR.

Four Men in Sets of Two Become Mixed Up—Revolver Drawn.

Two men going down Exchange Place, Jersey City, under an umbrella, in yesterday's rain, met two men under another umbrella going up the street. They came into collision with such force as to rouse the passions of all four. One of the men drew a revolver, and a tragedy was imminent when Patrolman Entwistle seized the man with the revolver and his companion. They described themselves as Philip Lessie of New York and Sullivan Morris of Jersey City. Lessie, who drew the pistol, was fined $20. Morris was fined $3.

TO JAIL INSTEAD OF THE ARMY.

A Would-Be Recruit Too Free with a Machete in Jersey City.

Michael Hogan, nineteen years old, recently came to Jersey City for the purpose of enlisting in the army at the recruiting headquarters, 49 Montgomery Street. At an early hour yesterday morning young Hogan created a disturbance in the tenement at 210 Fifteenth Street. When Policeman Toonan arrived he found Hogan flourishing a machete, a weapon used by Cubans and Spaniards. He threatened to run the machete through John M. Bowles and Patrick Murphy, inmates of the house, who were attempting to quiet him.

The policeman succeeded in disarming Hogan and took him to the station. Hogan told the police that he went out with the machete to practice and to become familiar with its use before he enlisted to attack the Spaniards.

Justice Nevins told Hogan this morning that instead of his serving his country in the army he would have to go to the penitentiary for six months.

Cashier J. T. Mills at Work Again.

Cashier John T. Mills of the Chase National Bank, who has been confined to his home with a cold, resumed his duties yesterday. He denied newspaper reports that his absence was due to pneumonia.

BASEBALL NOTES.

The Giants put in a good day of practice at Lakewood yesterday. In the afternoon the two teams known as the "Real Things" and "Yannigans" played a full nine inning game, the former again winning by a score of 14 to 8. Seymour did some good pitching for the "Real Things." Sullivan pitched for the losing side.

Jack Doyle, who recently announced that before he would play first base for the Washingtons he would give up baseball, has changed his mind and will sign a contract on Thursday. J. Earle Wagner of the Washington Club met the Baltimore's former first baseman in this city last Saturday night. Doyle at first said that his business at Holyoke, which represents his baseball earnings, demanded his attention for the next three months. Mr. Wagner finally proposed terms entirely satisfactory to Doyle, and he agreed to sign.

Long Island Trout Season Open.

The trout season on Long Island opens to-day, and will remain so until Sept. 1. All the clubs in Suffolk County have made preparations to enjoy the sport, and there is much rivalry to see who lands the first fish. Many of the members of the South Side Sportsmen's Club at Sayville were at the grounds last night waiting for daybreak to-day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NATICK, Mass., March 28.—Robinson & Hay's hay barn and several other small buildings were burned to-day. Loss, $20,000.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 28.—The canal supply store and adjoining barns belonging to Michael Travis of Rexford's Flats, Saratoga County, were burned this morning. Loss, $5,000.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 28.—Fire at Bessemer last night burned two buildings used by the Bessemer Printing and Publishing Company, publishers of The Bessemer Weekly, and a vacant building adjoining owned by the Schillinger Brewing Company. The loss is about $10,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:45 A. M.—1,556 First Avenue; Annie Shocker; damage, $75.

12:50 A. M.—221 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Kate Lynch; damage, $50.

12:55 A. M.—12 Bayard Street; Myer Sandon; damage, $1,000.

1 A. M.—70 Sullivan Street; Benjamin Sturgers; damage, $5.

9:25 A. M.—One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Railroad Avenue; S. Ullman; damage slight.

1:10 P. M.—78 Rivington Street; Sam Levy; damage slight.

4:20 P. M.—351 East Thirty-second Street; L. Kelman & Co.; damage, $300.

4:50 P. M.—10 East Fourteenth Street; Jennings Demarest; damage, $50.

6:20 P. M.—58 Suffolk Street; occupant not known; damage, $300.

7:15 P. M.—435 West Fifty-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

Bulls in Full Control of the Market and the Bears in a State of Panic.

OVER 800,000 SHARES DEALT IN

Last Week's Over-Selling and a Supposedly More Peaceful Aspect of Spanish-Cuban Affairs Cause the "Bulge."

There was a tumultuous and violent bear panic on the Stock Exchange yesterday resulting from overselling the market last week and the pacific news from Washington yesterday. The stampede to buy was a sequence to the sharp recovery during the half-day market on Saturday. That disaster did not come to several commission houses yesterday was due to the transactions of Saturday, which acted as a safety valve because, as evidenced in the dealings of yesterday, the word was passed that on Monday a "bulge" might be expected, and that prudent bears would do well to take the long end of the market and get into the band wagon.

During the five full days of trading last week the sales of shares on the Stock Exchange were 1,423,635, or an average of 284,723 shares per day. Saturday 262,348 shares were sold. Yesterday the dealings were near to 873,000 shares, or exceeding the average of three days last week.

In the 108 stocks actively dealt in yesterday but two declined—Hawaiian Sugar closing at 24¼, a net loss of 1¾, and Wheeling and Lake Erie closed at 2, a net loss of ¼. Four stocks stood still—Edison of New York, Maryland Coal first preferred, Oregon Railway and Navigation preferred, and St. Joseph and Grand Island first preferred.

Some of the Big Guns.

The other items advanced to net gains in two instances, Pullman's and Consolidated Gas, of 7½ points. The average net gain for these 97 stocks was 2.37. The gains over 3 points were: Sugar, 6⅛; Sugar preferred, 4; Brooklyn Gas, 7; Canada Southern, 3¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 4⅛; Rock Island, 4; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 4⅞; Northwestern, 4⅞; Consolidated Gas, 7½; Delaware and Hudson, 4; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 3¼; Erie first preferred, 3⅜; Lake Shore, 5; Louisville and Nashville, 4⅛; Manhattan, 4⅛; Metropolitan Street Railway, 7; Minneapolis and St. Louis second preferred, 5½; Lead, 3¼; Central of New Jersey, 4⅜; New York Central, 5; Norfolk and Western preferred, 3½; Northern Pacific preferred, 3⅝; Oregon Improvement, 3¼; Oregon Short Line, 5; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, 3½; Pullman's, 7½; People's Gas, 3⅝; Reading first preferred, 3¾; St. Paul and Omaha, 3½; Union Pacific preferred, 4½; Rubber, 4, and Leather preferred, 3¼.

Leading in the dealings were Sugar, with 178,145 shares, Tobacco, 16,325; Atchison preferred, 11,400; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 18,210; Burlington, 91,100; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 111,630; Rock Island, 33,780; Louisville and Nashville, 25,000; Manhattan, 44,300; Metropolitan Street Railway, 27,310; New York Central, 18,780; Northern Pacific, 20,500; Northern Pacific preferred, 30,300; People's Gas, 28,420, and Union Pacific preferred 56,700.

The market opened to these vast transactions with the bears keyed up to excitement by partial verification of the rumors of a pacific trend to the Spanish situation and news of higher quotations on the London market and the bull element complacently ready to exact ample profit. In the primary transactions the stampede to buy was so general among the shorts that it was barely possible to note all the transactions, and the ticker tapes were overloaded with reports of dealings so that the machines in the brokers' offices were never still until "good night" was signaled.

Quotations in a Muddle.

In the first half hour of dealings on the Exchange quotations in the turmoil of frantic bidding to cover speculative operations resulted in disparity of quotations. At the same moment St. Paul was variously quoted from 88½ to 89⅝, Burlington was between 89½ and 91, and other active items shared in the muddle due to soaring prices. In the brokers' offices few customers got "in the swim" who gave orders at fixed quotations, the upward tendency of the market carrying prices beyond limits before the orders reached the floor of the Exchange for execution.

An idea of the fluctuations may be had in the price of Sugar. At the opening it was 112⅜ and three-quarters of an hour later it was 110⅝; at noon it was 114¼, and at 2 P. M., 121½. Manhattan ranged during the day from 94 to 102¼, Metropolitan Street Railway, 133⅞ to 142½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 88⅞ to 94¼; Rock Island, 82⅛ to 87⅝; New York Central, 106⅞ to 113; Central of New Jersey, 89½ to 95; Northern Pacific preferred 59⅜ to 64⅝; Pullman's, 168¼ to 175; Union Pacific preferred, 49⅛ to 55⅛; Brooklyn Gas, 110 to 116; Northwestern, 115⅝ to 121⅝; Consolidated Gas, 171 to 182, and Lake Shore, 180½ to 185.

During the day prices waned on selling by speculators who were on the right side and took profits, and on various reports about President McKinley's policy not being acceptable to Congress, the attitude of the Cuban Junta on the armistice suggestion, and the supposed temper of the country as set forth in the "back-down" extras of the freak newspapers. The trading calmed a little in the early afternoon, but at the close of the Exchange the dealings were almost as feverish and excited as at the opening.

Advances Were Sustained.

The advances during the day were sustained, and the declines rallied by the knowledge that a belated investment element, intent on getting stocks at war prices, snapped up blocks of shares whenever offered. In the larger commission houses the business transacted was of immense volume, and it was estimated that the dealings of a dozen leaders in the market ranged from 15,000 to 30,000 shares each.

The transactions on the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange were in like turmoil and agitation, and in point of noise the brokers were more vociferous than those across the street. All sorts of rumors were current in regard to disaster both here and on the Stock Exchange. None was found to be true, although it was evident that some houses were tightly squeezed in covering.

The most persistent yarn, heard everywhere, was "Jim Keene's busted." Even ample denial of this misfortune by Mr. Keene's business agents and their activity in his interest did not suffice to satisfy those who regarded him as the head and front of the short interest.

The buoyancy of the stock market was shared by the bond department, nearly all classes advancing. In Governments there was a sharp rally. Outside securities reflected the strength of the Exchange situation, and the curb market closed strong. Standard Oil liquidating certificates, after touching 372, closed at 365, a net gain of 27 points from the opening quotation. There were marked advances in Glucose, Malt, and Amsterdam Gas.

Some Things That Helped.

The general situation was helped by the bank statement of Saturday, which showed no money stringency, the low money rate—1 per cent. for call loans, with one bank alone having $5,000,000 to put out—new European gold engagements amounting to nearly $1,000,000, and the opinions of such merchants, manufacturers, and traders as visited brokers' offices and chatted at the tickers that the Wall Street rally gave confidence, and that the raising of the war cloud would result in a business boom. Not without influence was a report, which was verified, that marine authorities reported few requests for war risks yesterday, and that there had been a reaction in such risks to greatly reduced rates.

Some of the shorts were not amiable over the day's doings. In brokers' offices expressions often heard were: "Who says now that Washington isn't in this market?" "Good-bye McKinley and the Republican Party." "A Democrat will be inaugurated in 1901." "Any Congressman who'll stand this will be elected to stay at home."

New York University Contests.

The freshmen of New York University held their class gymnastic contest yesterday afternoon in the university gymnasium, the events consisting of exhibitions on the horizontal, parallel, and vaulting bars, and the vaulting horse. J. C. Herrmann, won first prize; D. Belcher, second; M. Delamater, third, and the fourth place was a tie between H. Hadley and F. Denchfield. The first and second prizes were silver cups, and the others bronze medals. Physical Director P. D. Cann and Charles Bailey were the judges.

B. Altman & Co.

Dressmaking Department

(Third Floor.)

NOW READY WITH THE NEWEST FRENCH MODELS, ALSO THEIR OWN DESIGNS.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

A JOCKEY CLUB WINS A SUIT.

But It Objects to the Justice's Decision, as It Involves the Fact that It Violated the Law.

The Queens County Jockey Club won a suit in the Supreme Court Chambers in Long Island City yesterday, but the ruling of Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith practically showed that the club was violating the racing law. Charles Litt, a bookmaker, applied for a permanent injunction to restrain the Queens County Jockey Club from preventing him entering the track and doing business. On the stand he testified that on July 26 last, during the Summer meeting of The Jockey Club at Aqueduct, he was compelled to discontinue business by Robert A. Pinkerton of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, and that he was refused admittance on the 27th, the next day, although he had purchased a ticket.

His brother Jonas, and Henry Stockfloth, who worked for him, both testified that they were stopped. They said that Pinkerton told them on July 26 that they must go to the Secretary of the club before doing business. Charles Litt said that if he had paid $25 a day to the club for the privilege of making a book he would not have been interfered with. It was shown that Litt was allowed in the race course during the Fall meeting of the club, and that his brother and Stockfloth were with him.

Robert Pinkerton, for The Jockey Club, said that Litt was disorderly on the track, and that he was ejected the same as any other disorderly person would be.

Then the counsel for The Jockey Club asked for a non-suit.

Judge Smith said that it was evident that if Litt had paid the $25 a day to do bookmaking he would have been permitted to do business. The Court said that this was shown by the fact that Litt was allowed to attend the Fall meeting, that he could go to any meeting if he paid the $25 a day fee. The counsel for The Jockey Club objected to the view of the Court regarding the $25, and tried to have the Judge change his decision, but Justice Smith said that no evidence had been introduced by The Jockey Club to show that $25 a day was not received, and that evidence had been put in by Litt that the amount had to be paid, and the testimony was not contradicted.

The Court then dismissed the application of Litt without costs.

It is against the law for a jockey club to charge any fee at the race track, and, in fact, no money is supposed to be transferred on a race course, and it was for this reason that the counsel of The Jockey Club endeavored to have the Justice change his views regarding the $25.

HAMBURG TO RACE IN ENGLAND.

High-Priced Colt Will First Be Tried on the New York Tracks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Marcus Daly, the copper king of Montana, has admitted that the colt Hamburg, for which $60,000 is reported to have been paid, is soon to be seen on the English turf. Hamburg is now being trained by Billy Lakeland, and will be started two or three times in New York. Mr. Daly said:

"If he comes out of the races all right he will be sent to England, where he will be raced under the colors of Sir Broderick Cloete, and then retired to the stud."

HORSEMAN DIES A PAUPER.

A. Smith McCann, Once Noted in Kentucky, Expires in Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 28.—A. Smith McCann, fifty-three years old, died to-day a pauper. Inheriting a fortune and embarking in the trotting horse business, he became a high roller and soon found his way into a private sanitarium.

A business assignment followed and finally a charity ward in a hospital became his habitation. He once sold W. C. France a half interest in Red Wilkes, for $30,000, and bought the noted Fairlawn Farm, home of the late Gen. W. T. Withers, for $105,000.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. La Mascotta won, Lucky Star second, McFarlane third. Time—1:02.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Valencienne won, Goodfriend second, Queen Nubia third. Time—1:13¾.

THIRD RACE.—Olympia Stakes, handicap, nine-sixteenths mile. Sombre won, Sevens second, Frank Ireland third. Time—0:54¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a half. 'Ostler Joe won, Alvarado II. second, The Bachelor third. Time—2:36¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, mile and a sixteenth. Satyr won, Marplot second, Go To Bed third. Time—1:48.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Linstock won, San Venado second, Woodford filly third. Time—1:41¾.

A. A. U. WILL TAKE ACTION.

A Fight with the I. A. A. A. A. Over the Registration Rule Likely.

Secretary J. E. Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union received yesterday from Secretary Barringer of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. on the question of registration. It was duly acknowledged and a copy forwarded to President McMillan.

Secretary Sullivan stated that he thought the matter was of such widespread interest that the question of allowing the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. absolute exemption from the registration rule should be submitted to the Amateur Athletic Union Board in full.

As to the final outcome of the controversy Secretary Sullivan said:

"So far as I am concerned, I see no reason in the world why the Amateur Athletic Union should agree to the resolution. It would indeed be bad legislation to grant to the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. this concession and not grant it to the other active members of the Amateur Athletic Union and its allied interests. I feel firmly convinced, however, that the Amateur Athletic Union, through its Board of Governors, should take action at once, and I am in favor of not receding one inch from the stand taken by us already. If the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. had passed a resolution demanding that the rule be abolished entirely, there would have been some sense to it, but when they assume that they are so powerful that they alone can secure exemption from the registration rule, it is ridiculous.

"When this registration question is discussed by the members of the Amateur Athletic Union Board, it will mean one of two things, the abolishment of the registration scheme or an open rebellion with the Intercollegiate Association."

Broderick and Ernst to Meet.

The bout between Tom Broderick of Yonkers and Billy Ernst of Brooklyn, which is to take place before the Waverly Athletic Club of Yonkers Saturday night, is sure to be a good contest. Yonkers sports are willing to back their favorite pugilist to the limit, and Ernst's friends will not be slow with their money. Two eight-round preliminaries will also be presented, as follows: Neil Broderick of Yonkers vs. Jimmy Clare of Long Island, and Jimmy Rose of New York vs. Eddie Goodbody of New York.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Bronchitis and grippe yield at once to the healing power of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Take no substitute for this reliable remedy. 25c.

ALBEMARLE.—Lieut. A. F. Magruder, United States Navy.

ASTOR.—Henry A. Vermilye, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Mrs. R. A. Alger, Washington, D. C.; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts.

GRAND.—Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

PARK AVENUE.—Major C. S. Isley, United States Army.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—F. Morgan Stewart of Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ayres, E. N., North Towanda, Penn.; general merchandise.

Academy Dry Goods and Clothing Company, Du Bois, Penn.; M. Wile, dry goods and clothing.

Algir & Tyo, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; George E. Algir, general dry goods; 42 East Ninth Street.

Atwood, A. H., Lockport, N. Y.; millinery.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Machelmer, domestics, flannels, and linings; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Adams, E. R. & M. L., Fort Plain, N. Y.; E. R. Adams, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Anderson, C. W., & Son, Richmond, Va.; J. W. Anderson, carpets; Continental Hotel.

Abrams, N., Greenville, N. Y., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Abram, Isaac, Cambridge, N. Y., clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, dry goods; Miss A. Connelly, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brock & Wiener, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Brock, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Bishop, S. L., Genesee, N. Y.; W. W. Bishop, dry goods.

Bayner, M., Rome, N. Y.; dressmaker; 331 East Fifty-second Street.

Brown, T. B., Bradford, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Lafayette.

Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. N. Jowett, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. A. Hawes, white goods, laces, and domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Brafman, S., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. Brafman, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Burt, Mrs. A. V., Montour Falls, N. Y., millinery; 20 East Twelfth Street.

Colle & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. E. Thornton, furniture.

"Curran's," Waterbury, Conn.; Miss K. Curran, millinery; Miss Curran, dry goods and notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Crandall, J. J., Scio, N. Y.; general merchandise; 347 West Forty-fourth Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. H. Keegan, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. P. Burlingame, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. W. Helm, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Foster, gloves and ribbons; 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Dewey, Mrs. R. D., Watertown, N. Y.; millinery.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Parker, cloaks; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Douglas & Martin, Whitehall, N. Y.; Miss Molina Martin, millinery and fancy goods; Margaret Louise Home; Mrs. Anna M. Douglas, Margaret Louise Home.

Dolley, E. B., & Co., Port Allegheny, Penn.; C. R. Bard, dry goods.

Dodge & Howard, Strowsberg, N. Y.; C. E. Dodge, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Donovan & Looby, Malone, N. Y.; T. P. Donovan, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Edelblut Brothers, Punxsutawney, Penn.; H. G. Edelblut, dry goods; Blanche Keifer, dry goods; Anna Walker, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. D. Walker, Jr., prints and ginghams; W. H. Walker, domestics; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. P. Bontien, dress goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.

Ellsworth, W. F., Bradford, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Lafayette.

Epstein, J. G., Elmira, N. Y.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Epstein, D., Hornellsville, N. Y.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. I. Mills, knit goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Fisk, The Misses, Montpelier, Vt.; Miss Hattie C. Fisk, millinery.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; Frederick D. Tourne, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Frein & Chapman, Allegheny, Penn.; V. J. Frein, millinery; 24 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Gilreath-Durham Company, Greenville, S. C.; D. C. Durham, crockery and housefurnishing goods; 16 Cortlandt Street, care of Rogers & Brother.

Hirsch, Frank & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; R. Frank, woolens; Grand Hotel.

Heiman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery; J. Schiller, millinery; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Kuehne, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. D. Fraser, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; 57 White Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hudson, J. L., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss White, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Sturtevant House.

Harber, Mrs. A. J., Rosebud, Penn., general merchandise.

Hall, Mrs. Charles, Copenhagen, N. Y., millinery.

Henly, Mrs. K., Bradford, Penn., dressmaking; 10 Waverley Place.

Hunt, A. B., Pulaski, Va., general merchandise; New York Hotel.

Heffernan, T., Corning, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.

Hamlin, T. O., & Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.; H. C. Underwood, dry goods; Waldorf-Astoria.

James, S. R., Schenectady, N. Y.; M. B. Calo, crockery.

Kingsley, H. F., Mansfield, Penn.; boots and shoes.

Killduff Brothers, Lasalle, Mich.; F. Killduff, furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Leahy, T. J., Geneva, N. Y.; dry goods.

Long, J., Sons, Scranton, Penn.; L. M. Meyer, notions and fancy goods; 51 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; G. Millhiser, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Mantell, H. L., Syracuse, N. Y.; jewelry and musical instruments; Grand Union Hotel.

Newberry, Lulu, Poland, N. Y., millinery.

O'Hara, Eliza M., Utica, N. Y., dressmaker; Hotel Albert.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. A. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. L. Alden, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

Purnell, J. H., Company, Baltimore, Md.; F. W. McCarthy, white goods, notions, and hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Parker, Peter, Vancluse, S. C.; general merchandise.

Plaut, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. Plaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Pogue, The H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss M. Flannery, corsets; St. Denis Hotel.

Palmer Shoe Company, Brunswick, Ga.; J. T. Palmer, shoes and gents' furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Phillips, S., Mount Jewett, Penn., clothing and dry goods.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Mann, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Reilly, Miss A., Pittsburg, Penn., dressmaking; Hotel Waldorf.

Root & McBride Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Fargo, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Silger, A. E., Oswego, N. Y.; silver plate; Hotel Savoy.

Salamanca Co-operative Mercantile Company, Salamanca, N. Y.; H. Hevenor, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Sycle, Julius, & Son, Richmond, Va.; S. Sycle, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Sammet, M. N., & Brother, Belmont, N. Y.; M. N. Sammet, general dry goods; Belvidere Hotel.

Seaman Brothers, Hyde Park, N. Y.; M. Seaman, general merchandise.

Sycle, Julius, & Son, Richmond, Va.; Samuel Sycle, dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.

Thomas, E. A., Randolph, Vt.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. P. Lyman, furnishing goods; 309 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Teall & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; G. B. Savage, caterer.

Weber, Henry F., & Co., Lowville, N. Y.; Henry F. Weber, dry goods, carpets, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Wellers, Staunton, Va.; D. E. Everett, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wooding, F. E., Leroy, N. Y., dry goods.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies and infants' wear and corsets; 488 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss A. Metz, handkerchiefs; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; Miss L. Mitchell, dry goods; 488 Broadway; Holland House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books; 488 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Wells, Herbert S., Burlington, N. J.; millinery and dressmaking.

Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Curlee, woolens; 56 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; V. F. Sorro, notions; 500 Broome Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Zacharias, A. M., Coudersport, Penn.; Blanche Cole, millinery; 60 Clinton Place.

Zacharias, A. M., Coudersport, Penn., millinery; 60 Clinton Place.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:48	Sun sets	6:21	Moon sets	12:57

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	....	Gov. Isl'd	12:14	H. Gate	2:10
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	12:06	Gov. Isl'd	12:25	H. Gate	3:21

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Bovic, Liverpool	....	....
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Russian Prince, La Plata Countries	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Augustin, Santiago de Cuba	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

Ardanrose, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Bremen, Southampton and Bremen	....	12:00 M.
El Mar, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska	....	....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zelandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 31 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March †18 and up to March 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MARCH 29.

Altai, Port Limon, March 22.
Bratten, Hull, March 15.
California, Gibraltar, March 14.
Comal, Galveston, March 23.
El Monte, New Orleans, March 24.
Gate City, Savannah, March 26.
Glenisle, Gibraltar, March 15.
Gottfried Schenker, Gibraltar, March 7.
Jersey City, Swansea, March 15.
Noordland, Newport, March 17.
Olivedene, Grenada, March 20.
Peconic, Gibraltar, March 12.
Remus, London, March 11.
Tauric, Liverpool, March 19.
Werkendam, London, March 17.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

Caracas, La Guayra, March 24.
Colorado, Hull, March 16.
Ems, Gibraltar, March 21.
Havel, Bremen, March 22.
Hildebrand, Para, March 18.
Strathlyon, Shields, March 10.
Teutonic, Liverpool, March 23.
Viga, Fayal, March 20.
Vigilancia, Havana, March 26.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, March 28.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, March 18.
Palatia, Hamburg, March 19.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, March 17.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

Advance, Colon, March 25.
Buffon, St. Lucia, March 24.
Lucania, Liverpool, March 26.
Niagara, Nassau, March 28.
Port Adelaide, Gibraltar, March 18.
Sardinian, Glasgow, March 19.
Seminole, Jacksonville, March 29.
Titania, Dundee, March 18.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 30.
Virginian, London, March 20.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2.

Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 30.
St. Louis, Southampton, March 26.

SUNDAY, APRIL 3.

America, London, March 22.
Cluden, Shields, March 19.
La Bretagne, Havre, March 26.
Martello, Hull, March 20.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 24.

Arrived—Monday, March 28.

SS Arabia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, Hamburg March 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:42 P. M.

SS Yucatan, Reynolds, Tampico March 20 and Havana 24th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:10 P. M.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, St. Lucia, &c., March 2, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Tubb, London March 15, with mdse. to New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:[illegible] A. M.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Farrington, London March 17, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Brantwood, (Br.,) Sawyer, Alexandria, &c., Feb. 6, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Southery, (Br.,) McGillivray, Hamburg March 8, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah March 25, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Louisiana, Kemble, New Orleans March 23, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans March 23, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS King Arthur, (Br.,) Hendrick, Demerara March 16, with sugar to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Rio Grande, Staples, Brunswick, Ga., March 25, via Port Royal, S. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Findley, London March 17, with mdse. and passengers to New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Georg Dumois, (Nor.,) Fermann, Sanchez March 22, with fruit to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

Ship Camelia, (Ger.,) Fortman, Dublin 66 ds, with mdse. to order—vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Brig Venturer, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Kemp, Macoris, 21 ds., with sugar to J. B. Vicini & Co.—vessel to Hutchings Bros.

Bark J. B. Rabel, Mitchell, Darien, Ga., March 19, with lumber to order—vessel to Swain & Son.

Brig Robert Dillon, Bowen, Brunswick, Ga., March 22, with railroad ties to J. E. Lasher & Son—vessel to S. C. Evans & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 28, 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Comanche, for Charleston, &c.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Ship May Flint, Nichols, Philadelphia via New York for Hiogo, was spoken Jan. 28 in lat. 36 south, lon. 15 west.

Ship Helga, (Br.,) McIntosh, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken Jan. 30 in lat. 3, lon. 25.

Bark Drumeltan, (Br.,) Smith, from Hongkong for New York, was spoken March 11 in lat. 6, lon. 29.

Ship Clan Mackenzie, (Br.,) Capt. Currie, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken March 6, in lat. 10, lon. 27.

Bark Lord Kinnaird, (Br.,) Dudgeon, from New York for Saigon, was spoken March 8 in lat. 01, lon. 31.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Camelia, which arr. here yesterday, reports: Feb. 9, Johan H. Hellmers, seaman of Bremen, aged 21 years, died of influenza and was buried at sea.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 28.—Tank SS Cricass, (Belg.,) Capt. Williams, before reported wrecked near Killia, Russia, about March 14, while bound from Calais to Batoum, has been brought to this port.

GRAVESEND, March 28.—Ship Pampa, (Ger.,) Capt. Steincke, which has been lying at Hamburg, bound for San Francisco, has been towed here after grounding in the channel. She jettisoned 1,260 barrels of cement and is not leaking.

PERNAMBUCO, March 28.—Bark Cynosure, (Br.,) Capt. Essen, which sld. from London on Feb. 10 for East London, Cape Colony, has put in here after having been partly dismasted in a gale.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 28.—SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, sld. from Genoa for New York at 7 P. M. March 26.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, sld. from Hamburg for New York at 11 P. M. yesterday.

SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) Capt. Stirratt, from New York via Liverpool, arr. at Greenock to-day.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New York, arr. at Bristol yesterday.

SS Ceylon, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, from New York, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Carel, from New York for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

SS Goodwin, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from New York, arr. at Bombay to-day.

SS Ardandearg, (Br.,) Capt. Kinley, from New York for Aden, Bombay, &c., passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for London, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Capt. Heintze, from Bremen for New York, passed Deal yesterday.

SS St. Ninian, (Br.,) Capt. Haynes, from New York for Singapore, &c., passed Perim yesterday.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Fisher, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York March 25.

SS Siberian, (Br.,) Capt. Main, sld. from Glasgow for New York March 26.

SS Hampstead, (Br.,) Capt. Bland, (from Macelo,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York March 26.

SS Lassell, (Br.,) Capt. Trenaman, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York yesterday.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Bourge, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York for Venice, passed Sagres March 26.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New York for Bremen, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from Amsterdam for New York, passed Dungeness to-day.

[illegible] Keeping the Body in Good Condition.

Never continue exercise long enough to produce fatigue. Stop when you feel tired. Don't overexert yourself to gain muscle. Remember that every muscle has its limit beyond which it cannot be developed.

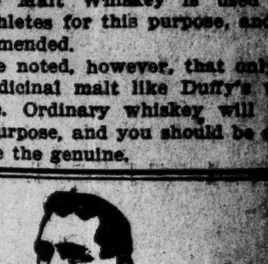
Indian clubs are the most effective for giving one grace, ease, and accuracy of movement, features which every athlete should strive to cultivate.

Bicycling has become a popular exercise and undoubtedly furnishes, in addition to muscular development, great exhilaration.

Dumbbells, if properly used, strengthen the muscles of the arms and incidentally those of the body and legs. They also expand the chest and broaden the shoulders.

After exercise a cool shower spray or bath should be taken, not to last more than one or two minutes, and should be followed by a brisk rub to tone up the system and encourage the circulation of the blood. Some pure stimulant should also be used. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is used by prominent athletes for this purpose, and is highly recommended.

It should be noted, however, that only a pure and medicinal malt like Duffy's will be of service. Ordinary whiskey will not answer the purpose, and you should be certain to secure the genuine.



Superfluous Hair on the face is embarrassing and annoying. Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d St., New York, removes it if light by depilatory, if strong by electricity. Consultation free.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

Price Reduced. A-B-C THE BEST OATMEAL Steam-cooked.
2-POUND PACKAGE, 10 CENTS.
CEREALS M'F'G CO., NEW YORK.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Hunter Baltimore Rye
10 YEARS OLD.
The American Gentleman's Whiskey.
A. B. Hart & Frank Mora, Representatives,
3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

The Reason

Spaldings are doing the bicycle business of the city, as evidenced by the crowds of customers seen daily in their stores, is plain. An examination of the wheels offered will convince any would-be purchaser that a better wheel can be obtained there at $50, $40, $35, $30, $25 and $20 each than anywhere else.

"The Spalding" 1898 chain model at the fixed price for the season, viz., $50, is the magnet that draws purchasers of high-grade wheels. No need of asking a guarantee of price at Spaldings—the price is fixed at the bottom now and will not be changed—unless it be advanced, to check the enormous demand. This they do not anticipate, as their facilities are great and they are using them to the fullest extent.

126-130 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
29, 31, 33 WEST 42D STREET, NEW YORK.
Spaldings

'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
OTHERS - - - - - - - - - - - CHEAPER
GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents, 28 Vesey St.

Lyndhurst
TRIPLE FRONT FORK
INCREASED STRENGTH. INCREASES POWER.
McKEE & HARRINGTON
173 and 175 Grand St., near Centre St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

[illegible] Keep Pouring [illegible] Central Committee [illegible] This City.

SATISFACTORY VARIETY

[illegible] Acceptable Consignment [illegible] St. Albans, Vt.—A [illegible] Expected To-day [illegible] Dr. Klopsch.

[illegible] Charles A. Schieren nor Stephen [illegible], members of the Cuban Central Committee, had returned from Washington [illegible], where they had gone to [illegible] the State Department and with [illegible] Barton, President of the National [illegible] Society. They have delayed [illegible] until to-day, when it is expected [illegible] will be issued defining the attitude of the committee as a body toward its [illegible], Dr. Louis Klopsch, in his [illegible] with the Red Cross Society.

[illegible] the business of the committee, [illegible] to Secretary Cooper, is steadily [illegible] increase. The receipts during the [illegible] week have doubled those of the week [previous], and from present indications, it [illegible] said, this week's receipts will exceed [those] of the week just passed. Fifty tons [of] provisions and supplies will be shipped [to] Santiago this morning by the Ward Line [steamer] Santiago. The contributions are [illegible] becoming satisfactorily diversified in [character], and now include every conceivable [sort] of goods likely to be of aid to the [reconcentrados], from flour and meal to old [illegible] and hats.

Salt Is Welcome.

A most welcome communication was received yesterday from Francis D. Moulton [&] Co., 29 Broadway, stating that the firm [had] twenty-five barrels of fine table salt which was at the disposal of the committee.

Word was received from Cincinnati of the forwarding of a carload of sacked cornmeal, besides seven cases of condensed milk, [illegible] cases of extract of meat, fourteen barrels of pork, and several cases of canned [illegible].

A carload of flour was received from De[illegible] and also 165 barrels of cornmeal and [illegible] boxes of clothing.

The Nebraska State Committee, which [illegible] the States thus far in its contributions, has notified the committee of the de[illegible] of two carloads of additional supplies, consisting of one carload of corn and [another] car loaded with 163 barrels of flour, [illegible], and miscellaneous supplies.

New Ulm, Minn., sends a carload of flour. [Akron], Ohio, forwards 140 pounds of cod[illegible], 140 pounds of cereals, 200 pounds of [condensed] milk, and 190 pounds of clothing.

The citizens of Waycross, Ga., have come forward with a particularly desirable contribution in the form of meal, flour, rice, [illegible], and a varied assortment of drugs, [which latter] are in great demand among [the suffering] Cubans.

[The] committee of Brunswick, Ga., besides [illegible] a large consignment of groceries, [illegible] 1,000 pounds of soap. It is hoped [illegible] a demand for this article at the [point] of distribution.

St. Albans Women Do Well.

[The] women of St. Albans, Vt., yesterday [sent] the most varied assortment of supplies received by the committee. The [shipment] included three barrels of flour, two [illegible] of condensed milk, quinine, counterpanes, bed quilts, needles, pins, [illegible], carpets, shoes and hats, both old [and new], combs, night gowns, "puffs," pin [illegible], and several hundred other miscellaneous articles of wearing apparel, in [large] quantities. The consignment is valued at more than $500, and, according to [the committee], is sure to be of exceptional [value to] those in need.

[It was] announced that the business of the [committee] had increased to such an extent [that] [illegible] had to be added to the [illegible] and more would be added [illegible].

[A] [illegible] dispatch was received [by] [illegible] Klopsch yesterday afternoon:

[illegible], March 28.—The relief train [containing] twenty-three carloads of supplies for the [reconcentrados], which started from this [city on] Saturday, has made a very satisfactory [trip and] has been heard from all along the line [with] unqualified success.

[Dr.] Klopsch, it is said, will probably return [to] New York at the end of the present [week].

DR. LESSER'S SUCCESSOR.

[Dr.] Gordon to Take Charge of the Lee Orphanage in Havana.

HAVANA, March 28.—Dr. Gordon a well-known resident Spanish physician, has been selected by Consul General Lee, Gen. [illegible], and Bishop Manuel Santander y [illegible] to take charge of the Lee Orphanage [in] succession to Dr. Lesser, who has gone [to] New York. Everything promises to work [smoothly]. Estimates are being made for [improvements] and additions, which will be [carried] out quickly, if not too expensive.

[Special] Commissioner Louis Klopsch is in [receipt] of frequent telegrams from the relief [train] that is bearing supplies into the [interior]. There has been no interruption [in its] successful progress. Twenty villages [have] been succored in the Province of [Santa] Clara, and to-day trains started from [illegible] and Cardenas.

[United] States Consul Barker of Sagua la [Grande] has made a thorough inspection of [the relief] work here, and also of the plans [for relief] in the interior. He expresses himself [as] highly pleased, and has complimented Mr. Klopsch on the result of his [work].

GEN. FUENTES SHORT OF FOOD.

[He] Has a Hard Fight, but Is Unable [to] Join Another Spanish Column.

HAVANA, March 28.—It is reported at the [palace] that Gen. Fuentes reached Matias, [in the] Province of Santiago de Cuba, last [illegible], after severe continuous fighting. [The] worst engagement took place near Ma[illegible], where, according to the Spanish account, Gen. Fuentes captured the headquarters of the insurgent Gen. Tovarez, destroying a tannery, several repair shops, [and] a quantity of harvested crops. The [Spanish] lost two killed and eight wounded, [and the] insurgents had many killed and [wounded].

[Gen.] Fuentes's column, owing to the scan[tiness] of rations, has been unable as [yet] to effect a conjunction with the column under Cols. Tovar and Tejeda, who [illegible] in the Province of Santiago de [Cuba] beyond Yajido.

CAPT. CHADWICK LEAVES CUBA.

[illegible] Guns Recovered, Leaving One [of] the Secondary Battery Not Found.

HAVANA, March 28.—The Naval Board, consisting of Capt. Chadwick and Lieut. Commanders Cowles and Wainwright, appointed to decide upon the disposition of the [remains] of the wreck of the Maine which it [may be] possible to salvage, held meetings [last] night and to-day. Its decisions have [not been] made public, Capt. Chadwick saying [he] is not authorized to talk about the [illegible] purpose, deliberations, or findings. [But] it is believed its purposes were accurately outlined in last night's cable dispatch.

[Capt. Ch]adwick, on the Bache, sailed on [illegible] to Key West at 4 o'clock [this after]noon. The Mangrove has moved [from the] wreck. The derrick barges [have] on board four six-inch guns [and the] warheads of the torpedoes [of] the Maine, as well as a [number of] rapid-fire guns and some shells. [illegible] north to-day with a load of [illegible] the main magazine aft. It is [illegible] from immersion and dim[inished], as are the big shells. One [illegible] will be recovered soon, leaving [the] entire secondary battery, [illegible] to be found.

[illegible] will probably have sufficient [illegible] from the wreck to leave to-[illegible].

[illegible] have been recovered to-day [illegible] wreck. One was recovered [illegible].

[illegible] a Cuban Family.

[illegible] with four young children [illegible] on exhibition in the Ainslie [illegible] Church, Williams[burg] [illegible]

[illegible] given to the mother, was [illegible] with other money to Cuba, and it would be used to defray the expenses of the woman's husband in coming to the United States. The woman is Mrs. Rosa Cabrera. She is twenty-five years old, but as she told through an interpreter of the starvation which she and her children had undergone she looked at least forty. The children range in age from seventeen months to eight years.

COAL IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Prospectors Find a Vast Bed in the Western Part of the State.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 28.—A burning coal bed covering several miles in extent, from 250 to 300 feet below the surface, was found by prospectors in the western part of the State last week.

It shows indications of having smoldered for years. Sulphurous fumes attracted the prospectors, who gave the subterranean fire a careful exploration. Coal was found in unlimited quantities.

A WHALE IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

Small Vessels Put into Annapolis for Fear of Shipwreck.

ANNAPOLIS, March 28.—A whale, said to be fully fifty feet in length, was seen in the bay last night by Capt. George Ward of the pungy Lillie May, of Annapolis, while on his way to Baltimore. Capt. Ward, along with several captains of vessels in the bay who came in close contact with the whale, put into Annapolis for safety. The whale was seen between Thomas and Sandy points and was making its way up and down the bay. The noise from its spouting could be heard a long distance off, while the water was thrown up like a tremendous fountain several feet in the air. The last whale seen in this section before this was sixty years ago.

A WATCHMAN SHOOTS A BOY.

Leroy Johnson of Paterson in a Serious Condition from His Wound.

PATERSON, N. J., March 28.—Leroy Johnson, twelve years old, was playing on the foundation of the new Court House to-night when the watchman, Patrick Nichols ordered him away. The boy refused to go, and when the watchman tried to chase him away he evaded capture. The watchman chased him for some time, but the boy being lighter and more daring than the watchman was able to keep a safe distance ahead.

The watchman finally drew his revolver and fired. He claims he simply shot to frighten the boy. The bullet struck the boy in the stomach. He is in the general hospital in a critical condition, and Nichols is under arrest.

SHOT IN PRESENCE OF A CROWD.

Man in Seattle Killed by the Father of the Girl He Was to Meet.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 28.—M. F. Schelderup, a well-known insurance solicitor, was shot and killed to-day by E. M. Bradley, a prominent contractor, on the corner of Third and Cherry Streets, in the presence of a large crowd of theatre goers.

Schelderup was standing on the corner waiting for Miss Bessie Bradley, with whom he was going to the concert at the theatre. Instead of the young lady her father appeared, and, without saying a word, drew an old-fashioned Colt's revolver and shot him through the body. Schelderup fell to the ground and expired in a few minutes.

Bradley was arrested. At the station he would make no statement beyond saying that he shot Schelderup because he had ruined three of his daughters.

PATTERSON-FITZSIMMONS SUIT.

Jury Fails to Agree as to the Alleged Assault.

WHITE PLAINS, March 28.—The often-adjourned suit of Howard J. Patterson, a coachman, against Robert Fitzsimmons, the champion pugilist, for $2,000 for an alleged assault at Beck's Hotel, Rye Beach, last September, was tried to-day in the County Court before Judge Smith Lent. The jury disagreed, and was discharged.

The story of the encounter was rehearsed in conflicting testimony. The plaintiff said that Fitzsimmons had discharged him because he failed to catch a train when he only had five minutes to drive two miles. When he asked Fitzsimmons for wages due him, at Beck's Hotel, and threatened to sue on being refused payment, Fitzsimmons pummeled him, and finally gave him a "knock-out" blow behind the ear. Witness admitted that he had been convicted of assault on Fitzsimmons in a Justice's court for the affair.

The pugilist testified that he was now an actor, and incidentally "the champion of all champions." He declared that Patterson assaulted him first, bringing him to his knees with a blow with a cane, and said that he was so dazed he didn't know what he did to Patterson.

FRANCES WILLARD'S ROMANCE.

A Love Affair with Bishop Fowler Referred to in Her Book.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 28.—It will be recalled that in Frances Willard's book she makes a delicate hint of a romance in her life, the only one that has been mentioned in anything that has ever been written or said about her. The story comes from Indiana, where Bishop Fowler is now presiding over the North Indiana Methodist Episcopal Conference, that there was an early love affair between that distinguished divine and Miss Willard.

In their youth Frances Willard and Bishop Fowler were students in the same Methodist college, both being members of the Methodist Church. Between them was a strong affinity, a friendship that eventually ripened into a deep, abiding love. The ring she speaks of wearing as "an allegiance based on supposition," was the gift of Bishop Fowler. Both had great strength of character, and were born leaders.

The similarity of their temperaments was often considered by the young people as a barrier to matrimony, and it was at last agreed that it would be best for them to choose separate paths in life. The engagement, after months standing, was accordingly broken. In after years they were often brought together in their life work, but the story of the early romance was never told until after Miss Willard's death.

Historic Spots Should Be Marked.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) Ledger.

When the Daughters of the Confederacy buy the Jeff Davis mansion at Montgomery they will proceed at once to improve it and keep it in perfect order. It will be a good thing for Montgomery, a good thing for Alabama. The State will aid the Daughters in this effort. There are other places in Alabama that ought to be bought and kept as historic spots. One of these should be the place above Mobile where the French had a capital for a time. A little park there would be proper. Another should be at old St. Stephen's, to have the original Capitol of Alabama in its borders. Another little park should mark the spot where the second Capitol of Alabama stood. Yet another historic spot is the old Capitol at Tuskaloosa, which should be bought and kept. It is a beautiful spot now, but could be improved.

To Classify Vagrants.

A question which recently arose between the Commissioner of Correction and the City Magistrates as to the disposition of vagrants after being committed to the care of the Correction Department, has been settled by the classification of vagrants as out-of-town and indigenous. The former wanderers, if captured in this city, will be treated as State offenders, and the State will pay for their "keep" in the workhouse. An old law, enacted in 1880, required out-of-town tramps to be sent to the penitentiary when arrested.

License in New Hampshire.

From The Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal, (Rep.)

It really appears that the license sentiment in New Hampshire is steadily growing, and in a few years the utterly impracticable prohibitory law will be abolished in favor of a practical license measure. The efforts of the Law and Order League to secure the enforcement of the prohibitory law are becoming weaker, and the questionable measures pursued by its agents have resulted only in bringing the law into greater disrepute, and common sense will soon conquer morbid sentiment, perhaps even at so early a date as next Winter.

Justice Goodrich of the Supreme Court Says It Was Her Duty to Protect the Maine.

WAS PART OF OUR TERRITORY

If an Official Destroyed Her, That of Itself Would Be War—If a Private Citizen Did It, Reparation Must Be Given.

A public utterance on the Spanish crisis by a recognized authority on international and admiralty law was made last night in a lecture before the Brooklyn Institute, delivered by Presiding Justice William W. Goodrich of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Justice Goodrich before his elevation to the bench was in the front rank of the American admiralty bar, and was a member of the International Maritime Congress of 1889. The subject of his lecture, which was delivered before the Law Department of the Institute, in the Art Building, on Montague Street, was "The Admiralty, with Special Reference to Laws Governing the Rights of Nations With Respect to Vessels of War." The audience was large and enthusiastic, and frequently interrupted the Justice with prolonged applause. Among the audience were many prominent men, including Supreme Court Justice Dickey, President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, School Commissioner John J. Williams, and Thomas G. Shearman.

The part of the lecture which had reference to the Maine disaster was as follows:

"In times of peace a war vessel of any nation is welcome to the ports of any other nation. Indeed, it may be said that a war vessel has the right of entry and protection in the seaports of any nation with which the nation whose flag she flies is at peace. This embraces the right of immunity while in the harbor against injury from external causes. It is customary to have local officials indicate the place where the vessel shall anchor, and this necessarily imposes upon them the duty of selecting a safe place. In time of war, but not in time of peace, a nation may pave the bottom of its harbors with mines and torpedoes, but when it assumes to point out a place of anchorage it also assumes the responsibility of selecting a safe place. [Applause.]

The Responsibility Clear.

"If there is at the place of anchorage a submarine mine known to the Government, but unknown to the commander of the vessel, it would seem to follow that the power which selects the place of anchorage is responsible for the injury which necessarily and naturally results." [Applause.]

Justice Goodrich said that where there is a general consensus of opinion upon any principle of municipal law, the international law usually follows the municipal law. He therefore examined the common law rules on negligence, and showed that they led to the same conclusion.

"The Maine," he continued, "a war vessel of the United States, proceeded to Havana after formal notification of her intention to do so, given by the Government of the United States to the Spanish Government. She was welcomed to the harbor by the authorities, and directed to be moored in a place indicated by the Government. Suppose that some miscreant floated down a torpedo and intentionally destroyed her and her precious cargo of humanity, or that some failure of watchfulness on the part of officers in charge of mines and torpedoes enabled a Spanish citizen, (whether loyalist, rebel, or autonomist,) to fire a mine or torpedo? In either case there is clear right to demand indemnity, apology, and reparation. [Applause.]

"We are not without precedents. In 1847 Don Pacifico, a British subject, resided in Athens. It was customary in that city to signalize the Easter festival by burning an effigy of Judas Iscariot. That year the ceremony was prevented, and the mob, attributing this action to his influence, plundered his house and maltreated his family. The British Minister called the attention of the Greek Government to the matter. In December, 1849, after patiently waiting nearly two years, the British Government delivered an ultimatum to the Greek Government, and in case of refusal ordered the English Admiral in the Mediterranean to lay an embargo on Greek shipping. This was done. Negotiations followed, and the indemnity was paid.

Cases in Which We Have Made Reparation.

"In 1851 riots broke out in New Orleans and Key West in which the Spanish Consul at New Orleans was attacked and injured. Spain demanded reparation, and Webster, as Secretary of State, held that reparation should be made, and it was done. In 1891 a mob in New Orleans lynched a number of Italians accused of complicity in the murder of the Chief of Police. Italy demanded reparation, and the Secretary of State advised Congress to make reparation. In 1893 a lot of Chinese were killed in Wyoming, and our Government took similar action.

"Some of these incidents only involved private persons, yet reparation was made by the Government on the ground that it was responsible for the lawless acts of a mob, which it might have prevented.

"Robert T. Lincoln has expressed the opinion that the right to place mines and torpedoes in a harbor exists even in time of peace. I must positively differ with this view. No government would dream of placing such dangers in the path of its own vessels in time of peace. It has no right to place them in the path of foreign vessels. The most that can be said is that if a government does place such dangers in its harbors, it is bound to give general notice, or else locate the vessel in such a place that danger may be avoided. [Applause.] Much stronger is the rule where a public vessel, a part of the sovereignty of a nation, is invited to the harbor and is located by public officials.

"International law is made up of the utterances of public officials as well as the adjudications of courts. In 1884 Mr. Frelinghuysen, then Secretary of State, addressed a letter to our Minister at Pekin in reference to obstructions in the Canton River, there being war with France. He said the obstructions were only to be tolerated as a temporary war measure. Secretary Bayard, in 1886, wrote a similar message. A much stricter rule should prevail where the obstructions are actively and affirmatively dangerous, like mines and torpedoes. In the present condition of Cuba there is no occasion for them. The insurgents have no fleet, and have never threatened attack by sea.

An Extension of Our Territory.

"A public vessel is entitled to the same protection as an Ambassador. A ship is held to be an extension of the territory to which she belongs, and an injury to her is an injury to the soil of her flag, for which reparation must be made; and a refusal to grant it is a justifiable cause of war." [Applause.]

Justice Goodrich then took up the treaty of 1795 between Spain and the United States, and showed that by its terms Spain was specifically bound to protect our war vessels in such a case. "Can it be supposed," he asked, "that with a large and disciplined Spanish army in Havana, with accomplished officers in command, with the shore guarded against possible attack, the Spanish Government could not have defended and protected the Maine? The court of inquiry has shown that the damage resulted from an external cause. Upon that report our Government should and surely will found its future action, without regard to the finding of any Spanish court. [Applause.]

"But it does not follow that war must necessarily result. If it had been clear that the Maine was destroyed by the act of an official, the incident itself would have been an act of war. In such case there would be no question of indemnity or reparation, and no alternative to war. No nation could permit the destruction of its war vessels without following it up by war. [Applause.] To act otherwise would be to destroy our National self-respect and incur the contempt of the world. But assuming that the act was that of a Spanish citizen, then representations must be made to the Government of Spain and reasonable opportunity afforded for reparation; and not until reparation is refused should war be declared."

Suicide of R. N. Jones of Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 28.—Richard N. Jones of the firm of Jones & Little committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor, presumably during a fit of insanity. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Past Master of Hartford Lodge, and a Sir Knight of Washington Commandery. A year ago he married Miss Ella Boardman of New Britain as his second wife.

Those who know
The Gorham Company
only as makers of Sterling Silver Tableware, and have failed to note the remarkable development of their business in what may be classed as "personal belongings" should see the display of
Brooches, Belts, Girdles, Chatelaines, Etc., Etc.,
in various color effects, and set with
Semi-precious Stones
now being exhibited by the
Gorham Mfg. Co.,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

ANTI-PLATT REPUBLICANS.

Resolutions Indorsing the New Primary Bill Adopted by the General Committee.

A discussion of the new Primary Reform bill, and of resolutions relating to it, occupied all the session of the General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York at Hardman Hall last night. Digests of the bill, with accompanying resolutions, were offered by Chase Mellen and by W. Houston Kenyon. Mr. Kenyon's synopsis was adopted, and it was decided to have it printed and distributed about the different Assembly districts.

As soon as he had read his abstract, Mr. Kenyon offered these resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this organization recommend to all its members and sympathizers and to all Republicans generally in the County of New York, to enroll in the new Republican Party organization to be started under the provisions of the new primary election law;

Resolved, That the several Assembly district associations be recommended to urge and to secure a large enrollment of the Republicans of their respective Assembly districts in that new Republican Party organization;

Resolved, That the several Assembly district associations be recommended and urged and empowered to nominate for the June primaries of that new Republican Party organization, a full reform ticket for members of the County Committee of that new organization from their respective Assembly districts, and to arrange for and secure the nomination in each primary district of a full reform ticket for delegates to conventions to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention, and to print and circulate said tickets and to secure the success of those tickets at the primaries and at the same time to enlarge the membership of this organization.

Resolved, That the several Assembly district associations be recommended to so nominate said tickets and to so conduct the campaign as to unite in their respective Assembly districts all the elements of reform looking to the bettering of conditions within the party over what has existed in the old machine under the old methods and leadership.

Resolved, That a Special Campaign Committee of seven be appointed by the President, with power to conduct the general campaign for the said enrollment and primaries on behalf of this organization, in co-operation with the standing committees;

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be directed to take steps looking to the collection of a special fund to help meet the expenses of said campaign; and,

Resolved, That a Special Committee on Enforcement of the Primary Election Law, to consist of seven members, with power to add to their own number, be appointed by the President, to advise all inquirers with respect to the provisions of said law, to take measures to discover and prevent attempted breaches of the law and to secure the indictment and punishment of all offenders against the law, and generally to secure the full and fair enforcement of the law by the public officers charged with duties under it;

Resolved, That in the judgment of this General Committee, this organization should be continued and enlarged and directed permanently to the end of obtaining and maintaining within and throughout the Republican Party in the County of New York, fair and honest methods of party government, the right of every individual to an equal share therein, and the right of the majority to rule, and the maintaining, as a cardinal doctrine of the Republican Party in this county of the right and duty of non-partisanship in nominations and elections to municipal and county offices.

William Brookfield had also prepared a synopsis of the primary bill, but as he professed himself satisfied with the one offered by Mr. Kenyon it was not presented to the meeting. J. Noble Hayes suggested that, as the bill had not received the Governor's signature, it was premature to take action on its provisions, but the Chairman, Gen. Wager Swayne, ruled that as the bill emanated from Gov. Black it was safer to assume that he would sign it than to postpone action.

A resolution by Mr. Brookfield, seconded by Anson G. McCook, instructed the Chairman to appoint a special Ways and Means Committee of twenty-five from "members of this organization and Republicans in sympathy with its aims," to co-operate with the General Committee in connection with the new enrollment and primaries.

W. F. Daly of the special Committee on By-laws presented a set of by-laws that were accepted without debate, and Chase Mellen of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments reported progress.

Gen. Swayne said he would name the committees authorized within a few days.

CITIZENS' UNION WORK.

To Promote Rapid Transit and Consider a New Bridge.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union met last night at the headquarters, in East Twenty-third Street, with President Von Briesen in the chair. The Committee of Fifty appointed to fight the Ellsworth Bi-Partisan Rapid Transit Commission bill was continued, with instructions to do all in its power to promote the prompt establishment of rapid transit under the system devised by the present commission.

A committee, consisting of J. W. Weed of Queens, A. S. Haight of Brooklyn, and E. R. L. Gould of Manhattan, was appointed to consider the question of the early construction of a bridge across the East River, over Blackwell's Island, to Queens, and Clarence D. Ashley and Boudinot Keith were named a committee to consider the propriety of the Citizens' Union, as such, taking part in the Senate and Assembly campaign of next Fall.

Secretary Hatch reported that a committee of workingmen from "an east side Assembly district" had reported that a strong Citizens' Union organization had been formed there of laboring men, but that storekeepers and house owners were afraid to join and incur the "persecution of the Tammany Hall Police and Health Boards."

FUSION TICKET IN OREGON.

Nominations of the People's-Democratic-Silver Republican Party.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 28.—A fusion State ticket under the name of the People's-Democratic-Silver Republican Party has been completed. The following nominations were made:

Governor—W. R. KING, (Populist.)

Congressmen—First District, R. M. VEATCH, (Democrat;) Second District, C. M. DONALDSON, (Silver Republican.)

Secretary of State—P. R. KINCAID, (Silver Republican.)

Justice of the Supreme Court—WILLIAM M. RAMSEY, (Democrat.)

State Treasurer—J. O. BOOTH, (Democrat.)

Attorney General—J. I. STOREY, (Populist.)

State Printer—C. F. FITCH, (Populist.)

Superintendent of Public Instruction—H. S. LYMAN, (Populist.)

The Middle of the Road Populists, who bolted the regular Populist Convention, nominated a separate State ticket.

Manchester, Conn., Woods Mystery.

MANCHESTER, Conn., March 28.—The body of the young woman which was found in the woods here Saturday has not yet been identified. There is still a possibility that it is that of Miss Bertha Mellish, the missing student of Mount Holyoke Seminary, although the detailed description of Miss Mellish obtained from the seminary at Mount Holyoke is somewhat at variance with that of the body.

Grand Nephew of Buchanan Killed.

ALTOONA, Penn., March 28.—James W. Buchanan, a grand-nephew of the late ex-President Buchanan, was run down by a train and killed in the Pennsylvania Railroad yard yesterday. The body was discovered by his wife, who left her house to search for him.

Bill Extending Black Civil Service Law to This City Withdrawn in Senate.

KILLED BY PLATT, IT IS SAID

Senator Brush Protested Against the Irregular Manner in Which the Measure Had Been Reported by Cities Committee.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Grady bill extending the operation of Gov. Black's civil service law to New York City enjoyed a comet-like career on the Senate calendar to-night. The bill was introduced on Jan. 14, but met with such opposition from the Republican Senators that it lay dormant in the Cities Committee until last Saturday, when it was reported from that committee, and, on Senator Ellsworth's motion, advanced to third reading so as to be ready for passage to-night.

This action was taken without any meeting of the committee being held, and without any ballot being taken. The matter was simply talked over by the Chairman and certain of the members, and the bill reported from the floor. In this way it escaped attention so completely that scarcely anybody outside the committee knew the bill had been reported until it appeared on the calendar to-night.

Among those who were most surprised was Senator Brush, who is a member of the Cities Committee, but who had not been notified of a meeting or of the action on this bill. Mr. Brush instituted an investigation, and found that other members of the committee, among them Senator White, were equally innocent of information on the subject. Senator Brush gave notice that he would protest against the irregular manner in which the report had been made, but before the bill was reached on the calendar Senator Grady moved its recommittal, thus ending its career irrevocably.

Chairman Stranahan said, in explanation of the curious procedure regarding the bill, that a great clamor for its passage had arisen from certain of the bi-partisan boards in New York City who thought the Black law would give them a better civil service than they could expect from the Tammany commission under the old law which now governs them. The bill had been put on the calendar, he said, so as to have it in shape to be passed in case it should be decided wise to do so. It had not been so decided, and Mr. Grady had withdrawn the measure of his own motion.

From an entirely reliable source it is learned that Mr. Grady had the bill recommitted because he found that it could not be passed. Orders, it is affirmed, have been received from Mr. Platt, to kill all civil service bills, and Grady's was the first to go.

THE SAVAGE GUN AGAIN.

Bill Appropriating $300,000 for Purchase of Arms of This Pattern May Be Rushed Through.

ALBANY, March 28.—What is known in legislative history as the "Savage Gun Scandal" has come to the front again.

The Savage gun is the invention of a Utica man, and for several years past a company, whose capital is said to consist largely of political influence, as represented by the presence of Charles W. Hackett and other Republican politicians among its stockholders, has been trying to get it adopted by the State. In 1895 this combination succeeded in securing the creation of a commission to select a rifle for the use of the National Guard. This commission, as a result of the same political pressure, selected the Savage gun, but the choice was attended with such suspicious circumstances that Gov. Morton refused to approve its findings, and the scheme fell through.

Last year another effort was made to put a bill through the Legislature to commit the State to the purchase of the Savage rifle, but the newspapers exposed the deal and again it was defeated. The influence of Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee, who is a stockholder in the company, was recognized in this attempt, as it had been in those that preceded it. It was shown, however, that the Savage Company had no factory to manufacture the rifles they proposed to sell the State, and that the whole scheme was a speculation, the result of which would be to put large profits into the pockets of its promoters, while foisting on the State an untried arm, different from any in use by the regular army or by the National Guard of the other States, a condition of things which was recognized as highly undesirable in case of actual war.

One day last week Mr. Coggeshall quietly introduced in the Senate a bill authorizing the Governor to enter into a contract for the manufacture and purchase for the use of the State of not less than 15,000 guns of modern pattern, consisting of magazine breech-loading rifles "of the pattern recommended by the Board of Examiners of Improved Firearms, appointed under the provisions of Chapter 600 of the Laws of 1895." The sum of $300,000 was to be appropriated for the purpose.

The "Board of Examiners" referred to was the one which selected the Savage rifle, but whose findings were repudiated by Gov. Morton, and the bill was readily recognized as a revival of the Utica Savage gun scheme. The fact that State Chairman Hackett appeared here the day the bill was introduced and remained several days thereafter was taken as indicating that political power was again behind the undertaking. That Mr. Hackett's work was not unsuccessful was shown by the reporting of the Coggeshall bill by the Finance Committee and its advancement without opposition to the order of third reading.

With the prevailing war excitement and the influence of the Chairman of the Republican State Committee to help them, the promoters of the scheme hope to jam the bill through with little or no debate in the hurry and confusion of the closing days of the session.

THE PRIMARY QUESTION.

Friends of Reform Concerned Because the California Law Has Been Declared Unconstitutional.

ALBANY, March 28.—Some apprehension has been aroused here among the friends of primary reform by the announcement, made in the San Francisco correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the new California primary law has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that State.

The California law, which was enacted March 13, 1897, differs radically in detail from the act just passed by the New York Legislature, and it is thought likely that the points on which it has been pronounced unconstitutional are not incorporated in the New York law. Even if they are, the friends of the law here point out, the differences in the Constitutions of the two States might make what is unconstitutional in one constitutional in the other.

While the grounds of the decision of the California Supreme Court are not known, it is suspected that they rest on the violation of the secrecy of the ballot. The California law provides what is known as an "open" primary. There is no preliminary party enrollment, but every elector whose name appears on the registry roll of the previous general election is entitled to vote on the annual primary day. The primaries of all parties are held at the same time and place, a separate ballot box being provided for each party, and the boxes being all set in a row in the polling place, with the name of the party plainly marked on each. The law provides that "as each voter approaches to vote, when it is ascertained that he is entitled to vote, it shall be noted in the register by the clerk in which box he votes, by writing in the register, opposite his name, the name of the box in which he votes." As this register is public, the secrecy of the ballot, it is pointed out, practically is done away with.

The New York law requires that the enrollment registers be kept sealed, and makes it a misdemeanor for any election official or any other person, on the days of registration or in the interval between any such day and the next ensuing day of general election, to "reveal or disclose the names or number of the enrolled electors of any party, or make, publish, or circulate a list of such names, or of any thereof, or do or [illegible] with a party [illegible] be [illegible]." This is to preserve the enrollment so inviolate as even to forbid a voter's saying with what party he himself has enrolled.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action on Various Measures in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 28.—The following bills passed the Senate to-night:

Mr. Paris—Appropriating $42,000 for an arsenal at Whitehall, (substituted for an identical bill introduced by Senator Brackett.)

Senator Daly—Amending the property laws in relation to the recording of conveyances.

F. Schmid—Requiring the County Clerk of Kings County to make monthly instead of quarterly returns to the Secretary of State in criminal cases.

Mr. Marshall—Authorizing cities of the first and second classes to appropriate moneys for the establishment of public art galleries.

Senator Grady—Providing that no devices or inscriptions shall be attached to the flag of the United States or the flag of the State of New York.

Senator Ford—Providing for the change of motive power in the operating of certain railways in and near public parks in cities.

Senator Cantor—Amending the New York charter relating to the collection of unpaid taxes levied prior to January, 1898.

Senator Guy—Permitting school grounds in Greater New York to be used in Summer as play grounds.

The following were among the bills passed by the Assembly:

Mr. Gale—Fixing the percentages of the tax on the business of foreign fire insurance companies in Richmond and Queens Boroughs, to be paid to the Exempt Volunteer Firemen's Association of these boroughs, of the New York Volunteer Firemen's Association, and the Firemen's Home at Hudson.

Mr. Taylor—Appropriating $350,000 for improvement of existing mechanical and other structures connected with the canals of the State.

Mr. McEwan—Prohibiting printing of photo-engraving in the State prisons.

Mr. Martin—Providing that the Court must appoint a new referee where a new trial is ordered.

Mr. E. C. Brennan—Providing for the transfer of a plot of land in Brooklyn to the Brooklyn Free Library.

Senator Coggeshall—Authorizing the Factory Inspector to designate deputies to visit and inspect all places where labor is employed in the construction of public works for the State or a municipal corporation, for the purpose of ascertaining if the provisions of the labor laws are complied with.

Senator Wray—Providing that the Appellate Division of the Second Judicial Department may direct that an appeal from the New York City Municipal Court may be taken direct to that court.

Also, providing that foreign corporations shall have the same authority in this State as in their own.

PAVEY CANAL RESOLUTION DEAD

Assembly Grants Extension of Time to Investigation Commission.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Assembly Committee on Rules to-day reconsidered its action in reporting favorably last week the Matteson-Pavey resolution authorizing the disposal of the canals to the Federal Government. This resolution is on the order of final passage in the Senate, and was down for consideration by the Assembly as a special order for to-night. The action of the committee takes the resolution from the Assembly calendar, and practically kills it.

The Assembly to-night passed the Nixon bill, extending to July 1 the time for the Canal Investigation Commission to complete its labors.

Investigation Commission Meeting.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—The Canal Investigation Commission met in this city to-day and appointed as engineer Edward P. North of New York City, Vice President of the American Association of Civil Engineers. After making this appointment the commission adjourned to meet in this city on Monday, April 4, to enable its counsel to consult with Engineer North to prepare for the work of the commission.

For the Omaha Exposition.

The New York State Commission appointed by Gov. Black to represent the State at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha held its first meeting yesterday at Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, in the office of Dr. W. Seward Webb, who resigned from the commission because he was a Vermont resident. Chauncey M. Depew was elected President. John Jacob Astor, Henry B. Hebert, Abel E. Blackner, all of this city; Charles M. Stone of Deposit, Jacob Amos of Syracuse, and John C. Graves of Buffalo, are the other members. It was decided to send Mr. Amos to Albany to ask the Legislature for $25,000 for the representation.

THE GUY ADVERTISING BILL.

New York Merchants, Headed by C. C. Shayne, Will Appear in Its Behalf Before the Governor.

Despite the knowledge that Gov. Black favors the bill introduced into the Senate by Senator Guy and recently passed by both the Senate and Assembly to prevent false and misleading advertising, the merchants and manufacturers of the State, who are behind the measure, are determined that it shall not fail to secure the Governor's signature. A committee composed of the leading merchants of New York and the other cities of the State will appear before the Governor in behalf of the bill some time during the coming week. The unanimous action of the Assembly, which passed the bill Friday, has been received with complete satisfaction by every merchant in this State.

The bill went through the Assembly by a vote of 109 to 5, and President C. C. Shayne of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, who has been working on the measure for the past two years, and through whose efforts it was prepared and pushed to its present status, said last night that he had information in which it was said to be certain that Gov. Black would sign the measure as soon as it was sent to him. To prevent any misunderstanding, however, and to overcome any opposition that may be made to the bill, the committees will appear before the Governor.

There is a general understanding at Albany that Gov. Black detests vetoing bills, so that when a measure is introduced to which the administration is antagonistic, such a bill is usually smothered in committee. The fact that the bill was passed by an almost unanimous vote in both the Senate and Assembly, leads shrewd watchers of legislation to believe that the bill will become a law within a week.

Once it is enforced the swindling methods of dishonest advertisers will have to cease, as a merchant or any other person who sells an article as one thing when it is another can be convicted of a misdemeanor and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. So great has been the false advertising abuse that hundreds of the most reputable business men of New York and those throughout the State have either ceased to advertise altogether or they have reduced their advertising to a minimum. Such merchants found that in many cases where they advertised a real article at a fair price they would find in the columns adjoining advertisements inserted by less reputable firms offering articles alleged to be the same, but which were not and which could not be the same, for less than half the money asked by reputable merchants.

In speaking of the efforts made in behalf of the bill Mr. Shayne said:

"We have needed this bill for a long time, and now that it is about to become a law I think the results will be great, in raising the standard of the present methods of business of hundreds of houses. The trend of advertising for a number of years has been toward injuring honest business methods as well as defrauding the purchasing public, and it is high time that it is stopped. I am certain that the bill will be signed, because I have great confidence in the judgment of Gov. Black. So far, he has signed every bill sent to him that has been of any benefit to the public and which upheld right over wrong. Reputable merchants throughout the State are watching the measure closely, and there is none but who hopes the Governor will make it a law. Gov. Black has done much to make himself powerful with business men, and his approval of the bill will place him higher than ever in their estimation."

All of the members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade are in favor of the measure, and they have done all they could to help Mr. Shayne in his fight for it. [illegible] Vice President; [illegible] Andrew Patterson, E. R. Lyon, R. M. Walters, and Charles Hauptner. These gentlemen will form part of the committee which is to appear before the Governor some time during the present week. Mr. Shayne is now arranging with Gov. Black for the hearing. When the date is arranged it is probable that a number of other members of the board will go to Albany with the committee. There are nearly 700 merchants and manufacturers in the board, and they employ more than 100,000 persons and represent a combined capital of about $200,000,000.

Merchants Favor Cantor-Hill Bill.

A representative of the Merchants' Association has been sent to Albany to work for the Cantor-Hill bill to submit to the voters the question of appropriating $7,000,000 to complete the improvements of the canals. The association has also sent circulars to its members throughout the State, calling upon them to urge their Senators and Assemblymen to support the bill.

Legislative Notes.

Gov. Black sent to the Senate last night the nominations of Peter Walrath of Chittenango and Stephen Smith of this city to be members of the State Board of Charities. They were referred to the Finance Committee.

A Senate resolution offered by Mr. Raines in the House last night, calling upon the State's Representatives in Congress to support the bill before that body for the payment of bounty to certain New York State volunteer militia who served in the civil war was referred to the Committee on Rules.

In the Senate last night Senator Coggeshall, amid much laughter, introduced a bill to prevent Spanish mackerel from entering the waters of the State of New York. The bill provided for the deportation of any such mackerel at the expense of the Spanish Government. On motion of Senator Johnson, it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE BEACH-ROGERS INQUIRY.

Stanley Beach, Grandson of the Alleged Insane Woman, Testifies that He Opened Her Letters.

The inquiry as to the sanity of Mrs. Harriet Beach-Rogers, alleged by her son, Frederick C. Beach, and her daughter, Mrs. Jennie Beach Gasper, to be deranged, was continued yesterday before the Supreme Court Commissioners and the Sheriff's jury, in the Supreme Court.

W. H. Hamilton represented the children of Mrs. Beach-Rogers. Her grandson, Stanley Beach, a Yale student, said that he opened all the letters she received from Dr. Henry R. Rogers, her present husband, while at Genoa, Lucerne, and other European places which they visited in the Summer of 1896.

The answers to these which his grandmother wrote young Beach procured from the hotel hall porter and copied. He produced the copies, marked for identification. "I moistened the sealed part of the envelope," he said. "When I had copied them I sealed them up again."

The witness said it never occurred to him that his act was a prison offense. He opened the letters because he knew Rogers was a dangerous man and had great influence over Mrs. Beach. Witness said he married last September, without his parents' knowledge.

Mr. Beach, on cross-examination, told of a seance he had watched at Geneva through a crack in the door between his bedroom and his grandmother's room. She was the audience and Rogers the medium. Rogers told her she was watched and her letters were tampered with.

"What tone of voice did Rogers speak in, or, rather, did the spirit use through him?" the witness was asked.

"Well, I should say it was a medium tone of voice," was the laugh-provoking answer.

Witness said Rogers was a swindler, and when asked how he knew, replied: "Oh, I saw it in the newspapers. In any case, he swindled my grandmother. He sold her a spiritualistic picture of her mother for $600, which was not worth more than $25."

"Might it not have been worth more from a Spiritualistic point of view?" he was asked.

"No, it was not worth more than $25 from any point of view."

Young Beach said he was not a spy, because he was not paid for accompanying his grandmother to Europe and watching her. Before Rogers called on Mrs. Beach at Geneva, he said, she used to have sittings with Mrs. Woodhouse, a medium who accompanied her from this country to Europe. The latter advised her to return, but Dr. Rogers told her not to do so. She lost confidence in Mrs. Woodhouse after Dr. Rogers began to call.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald testified that he thought Mrs. Beach insane.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

DETROIT, TOLEDO AND MILWAUKEE

Calvin S. Brice Takes Hold and the Offices May Be Moved to Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 28.—Calvin S. Brice has again taken hold of the Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee Line. It is to have a complete new roster of officers. N. K. Elliott has assumed management of the operating department, and new traffic officials are to be appointed soon.

The Lima Northern evidently failed to pay the purchase price it was to put up for the road, and J. H. Seamons, representing Mr. Brice, came on to arrange the details for getting it back. He is the financial manager of the road.

Among the early probabilities is the accepted one that headquarters will be removed to this city. It is currently rumored an independent line will be tacked on the Michigan end of the road.

Central's Third Vice Presidency.

President Depew said yesterday that the office of Third Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, which was resigned by H. Walter Webb last Saturday, in consequence of ill health, would probably not be filled for some time. The work of the operating department is well systematized and for the next few weeks it will be carried on by subordinates, who will report directly to President Depew, instead of to the Third Vice President as heretofore. This will add temporarily to the work and detail of the President's office. Mr. Webb will remain in charge of affairs for a few days longer and will then seek a long rest in some congenial climate.

Chinese Born Here Are Citizens.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The case of the United States against Wong Kim Ark was decided in the United States Supreme Court to-day, Justice Gray handing down the opinion of the court. The case was appealed by the United States from the District Court for the Northern District of California, and it involved the citizenship of a person born in this country of Chinese parents, which had never heretofore been decided by the Supreme Court. To-day's decision will have the effect of confirming the citizenship of such persons.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Fourth-class postmasters for New York offices have been appointed as follows: Connelly, Charles A. Snyder; East Elmira, Charles E. Church; Rathbone, N. P. Young; South Pultney, L. Fitzsimmons.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1898.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Mikado—8:15.
BIJOU—The Man from Mexico—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Widow Jones—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Fun Aboard the Pacific Mail—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—East Lynne—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Divorcons—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Concerts—2:30 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements.—Page 14.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

"A SUBMARINE MINE."

The report of the board appointed to inquire into the loss of the Maine is now laid before the American people, by the authorization of the Government. The battleship, lying in the harbor of Havana under the protection of the Spanish Government, and moored to the same buoy to which she had been assigned by the authorities three weeks before, "was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine."

That is to say, the destruction was not an accident, but a deliberately organized massacre. It was carried out by means not ordinarily within the control of private persons. If a fanatical Spaniard had taken a rifle and from a boat or from the shore had killed one of the officers or men on the Maine's deck, it would be easy to believe that his act was all his own, and that nobody but himself was responsible for it. But this is a very different case. The preparation, placing, and explosion of a machine able to destroy a ship like the Maine involved a conspiracy. Such a massacre required long premeditation, expensive preparation, and a considerable number of accomplices. It was of course greatly facilitated by the situation of the ship, which had been fixed upon her arrival and had not been changed.

A submarine mine of such extent and power is an engine of warfare exclusively. It can have no peaceful use. It is not within the reach of any private person. No dealer has such a thing "in stock." It is doubtful whether there is any civilian in Havana capable of constructing one. A private person or a private association has no more use for a powerful submarine mine than for a battery of artillery or an armored cruiser. It is not an article of commerce. Governments may buy guns or even battleships, but submarine mines are made as they are wanted, in the ordnance department of armies. Neither the appliances for their construction nor the experience and skill required to construct them are to be easily found except in the military or naval services. An equal or greater degree of experience and skill is needed to direct them successfully against the object intended to be destroyed, and to insure the explosion at the right time. These qualities are not to be expected among civilians. To be sure of finding them it will be necessary to employ experts. The only experts are professional military or naval officers who are also specialists in the use of explosives. In the case of the Maine the care and skill with which the explosion was arranged in all its details are attested by its complete and unqualified success. The ship was entirely destroyed and five out of six of her crew were killed, the explosion being so timed as to reduce to a minimum their chance of escape.

Such are the awful presumptions cre[illegible] quiry. They are presumptions only, and they can be repelled by positive evidence that the destruction of the Maine was caused by some other persons than those who usually possess the means of destroying her as she was destroyed. But it is only by such evidence that they can be repelled. The questions raised by the report of the Board of Inquiry are questions for Spain to answer.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

The President's determination to send food to the starving people of Cuba is scarcely more admirable as an exhibition of humanity than as a piece of tactics. It illustrates in its perfection the great art of putting your opponent hopelessly in the wrong while reserving for yourself the substantial advantage of the eternal right. Spain would cut a poor figure in the eyes of the world if she should resist our attempt to feed those hungry mouths and bring back to life the men, women, youths, and babes who under her ministrations have come to their last gasp. She can dare much, but not that. It would be too monstrous, too dastardly. Besides, her refusal would avail her nothing, as it is to be presumed that the President would promptly take up the larger question if his humane proposition met with a rebuff.

The relief of the starving Cubans is therefore a most fortunate beginning of our policy of relieving all the Cubans. It is a peaceful beginning, and that is better than a warlike one. It advances our negotiations with Madrid to a stage where they must move with some rapidity and can move in only one direction. Having in the execution of the work of relief obtained the last irrefutable proofs of the frightful conditions that Spain has created in her futile efforts to maintain her rule it is not for one moment to be supposed that we should abate our pressure upon the Madrid Government for a permanent peace in Cuba. In purveying and distributing supplies to the Cubans we shall put ourselves in a position of friendly interest which will give us the right to urge upon Spain with the insistence of a party actually in interest some reasonable course which will extricate her from her helpless predicament and free us from our present anxieties.

There are two fundamental conditions of pacification upon which we must insist—that it shall be prompt and that it shall be permanent. Even the Madrid Government must see that it would be imprudent to ask for delay. Our own Government, we presume, has no intention of giving bounty with one hand and signing Spain's license to provide more recipients of bounty with the other. A continuance of the slaughter and savagery in Cuba will prolong the intolerable condition of strain and excitement and suspense under which we are suffering in the United States.

Permanency in the settlement is not less essential than promptness. To stop fighting now and begin again next Fall is not pacification. It would only put off the inevitable adjustment, subjecting us to the serious loss and the harassing anxieties of a Summer of war talk and yellow journalism in daily convulsions. We may rest assured that, by whatever name it may be called, any arrangement the Administration makes for ending hostilities will make no provision for their resumption. Time is in our favor and against Spain. If we persuade her to stop fighting now and to begin at once the negotiations for a permanent peace in Cuba, whatever may become of the negotiations, she will be in no mood or condition to take up the sword again at the end of the rainy season now beginning. There is an impression, which we hope is well founded, that the Sagasta Ministry, fortified by the vote of confidence with which it was honored by the Spanish people at the elections on Sunday, is disposed to accept any reasonable terms that we may propose for settling our differences.

"OUR BUSINESS" IN CUBA.

One does not go to Russia for accurate information on American affairs. But when the Novosti of St. Petersburg accuses this country of "a barbarous attempt to grab Cuba," what it says is worth attention because there is reason to believe that this is the common belief in Continental Europe, and partly accounts for what the Novosti goes on to say, that "all the European States sympathize with Spain."

Our Russian contemporary accuses us of attempting to do in Cuba precisely what Russia has been doing in China, of what it justly calls "a barbarous attempt" to seize the territory of a weaker power. Wherever this is believed we shall be condemned, and it appears that it is believed in capitals much less remote and much better informed than St. Petersburg. There is no American citizen who does not know that it is entirely unfounded, and who is not at a loss to know how so unfounded a notion came to be accepted in Europe.

All of us know that the United States will interfere in Cuba for the purpose of rescuing Cuba from a condition that has become intolerable, and for no other purpose. We have no ulterior designs on the island whatsoever. If it were offered to us as a gift we should doubtless decline it, as we are about to decline Hawaii, and for the same reason, that it is occupied by an alien population which could not be incorporated into our citizenship as a self-governing State, and which we have no means of governing otherwise than as a State. Our only desire respecting Cuba is to see it peaceful and prosperous, in a condition of good neighborhood and mutually profitable commercial intercourse. If Spain could bring it to that condition we should be more than content. But that supposition is entirely inadmissible. For thirty years, since 1868, there has been in Cuba a state of open or of smothered war. Whatever the Spanish official pretensions that the war is "brigandage," the Spanish Government practically recognizes that the entire native population of Cuba is hostile to it, and it acts upon this recognition. Spain long ago exterminated the aborigines of Cuba. She is now engaged in the operation of exterminating another population of the island. She requires our assistance in this operation as an act of friendliness, and we have for years been recognizing this obligation by an expensive and troublesome patrol of our own coast.

Meanwhile the devastation of Cuba has gone on till it threatens "the destruction of the subject matter of the controversy." The horrible sufferings of the Cuban non-combatants have been repeatedly recounted by American witnesses, most recently and most impressively by Senator PROCTOR. We should be less than human if these accounts did not excite our sympathy with the sufferings of the Cubans. The same case is presented to the United States by Cuba that was presented to Europe by Armenia. The mutual jealousies of the European powers prevented intervention in Armenia and left the powers a divided responsibility. There is no jealousy and no division in this case. We constitute the American concert, and our responsibility, if we left the Cubans to be exterminated, would be undivided and complete. At present our "barbarism" is shown in an attempt to convey food to Cuba to prevent the Cubans from dying of starvation. But we recognize that that is but a palliative, and that Cuba can never be peaceful or prosperous until Spain has abandoned the attempt to govern it. When that happens, the object of our intervention will have been accomplished. We know that our business in Cuba is the business of humanity. If Europe does not know that, Europe does not know the cardinal fact of the Cuban question.

SPAIN'S OPPORTUNITY.

The impressive calmness of the President's message and of the Maine report will arrest the attention of the civilized world. A story so momentous was never before told with such perfect self-control. No head of a State ever communicated to its people facts of such gravity and such import and giving rise to such presumptions in language of such temperateness and dignity. The vicious and ignorant yellow press which rails at the message as timid and halting convicts itself of astonishing lack of perception, but can do no public harm, since any person of sufficient education to spell out its pestilent headlines must also have spelled out the President's message and so have come at the truth.

In announcing the transmission of the report to the Government at Madrid the President says: "I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two Governments." It was in language strikingly like this that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, speaking through the British Minister at Washington, communicated to Secretary of State SEWARD the hope of her Majesty's Government that the United States would take a just, legal, and reasonable view of its blunder in the Trent affair. It was a terrible blunder. The American people did not at first think it was a blunder, and they blustered much as the Spaniards are blustering now. But Great Britain had swiftly prepared for war—and we were in the wrong, which was a still graver reason for yielding. We yielded.

The studied moderation and courtesy of the President's language, the unmistakable clearness with which the facts and the practice of nations point out to Spain the path of justice and of honor, and the reports she must have received of our marked activity on sea and land during the last forty days will prompt Spain, we sincerely hope, to follow our high example in the case of the Trent.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The discovery that a nation of seventy millions is at a disadvantage in dealing with a nation of seventeen millions has brought to the mass of Americans "a realizing sense" of their National defenselessness. War is now as it always has been the last argument of nations. A nation which is not prepared for war cannot carry on, upon an equal footing with a nation which is so prepared, the earlier stages of a controversy of which war may be the final stage. The nation which is not prepared, in the last resort, to fight for its rights is in danger of losing them. Such a nation can have no guarantee of peace with honor.

These are the truths which our military and naval men have been uttering in official reports and unofficial speeches and writings for many years without succeeding even in attracting the public attention. They have pointed out that we were at the mercy of a third-class power, and that that was a shameful and intolerable situation. Yet no Congressman regarded them. On a sudden we have found ourselves in a controversy with a third-class power, and we have discovered that we were altogether too nearly at her mercy, in case of a sudden outbreak of hostilities. The whole nation felt the situation to be shameful and intolerable, and a credit was at once opened to the President for $50,000,000 to be used at his discretion and to hold good for a year.

This result is worth a war scare. The authors of perfected plans for the National defense by land and sea find themselves able to do more in months, almost in weeks, than they had hoped to be able to do in years, toward carrying these plans into execution. It is true [illegible] But it is not in these great requirements that our weakness has lain, so much as in the smaller things which we have omitted to prepare in advance, assuming that they could be made ready when the time came. We need the torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, "the cavalry of the navy." We need great guns and ammunition for them and men to work them for the seacoast defenses. We suddenly discover that these things are not to be improvised, either; that we can neither build nor buy them in time for a sudden need. And with these things we are now engaged in supplying ourselves.

Without reference to our relations with Spain or the course of the negotiations with that power, it is to be assumed that our preparations for defense will be pushed rapidly forward, and that the money appropriated by Congress, or so much of it as is needed, will be spent as rapidly as is consistent with getting the worth of it. This will not be a menace or a cause of just offense to Spain. It is true that it is our controversy with her that has been the occasion of these preparations. But that has been because our controversy with her has for the first time impressed the public with the fact of our defenselessness and with the conviction that that defenselessness was no longer to be borne.

DEFECTS OF THE CAFFERY BILL.

The communication addressed by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to Senator GALLINGER, published to-day in THE TIMES, states more strongly than ever the needs of the Nation for a National Board of Health. The committee that has prepared this report addressed personal letters of inquiry to nearly one thousand professional men, experts in sanitary science, and men engaged in transportation and commercial pursuits. These inquiries related to quarantine policies in foreign countries, to quarantine in the United States, and to the requisite legislation for lessening injury to and restrictions on commerce and travel.

The conclusions reached from the almost uniform testimony of the replies to these inquiries were that no such scheme as the Caffery bill contemplates, namely, an enlargement of the powers of the Marine Hospital Service, would give to the country the protection required or to trade and transportation the relief they seek in the enforcement of sanitary regulations.

This report is a strong argument in favor of the Spooner bill, of which, in conclusion, it says: "The Spooner bill is in full accord with the most enlightened modern views of health protection. It does not abolish quarantine, but in time would bring about conditions which would make quarantine almost unnecessary."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A simpler answer than any that has been made by our correspondents to the inquirer who wanted to know where "mayflowers" can be found would have been, "Wherever the plants have not been exterminated by their cruel admirers." The trailing arbutus is extremely hardy and not especially particular about its surroundings. A warm hillside with few trees, but thickly carpeted with mosses and fallen leaves, provides what is, perhaps, the favorite habitat. It often grows well, however, both in thick forests and in open clearings not yet smoothed by the plow. All of New England and far to the north, west, and south of that section the conditions and climate are suitable for the plant's growth, and there are many places within the limits of Manhattan Borough where it probably was common not many years ago and where it would still flourish if allowed to do so. But the average urbanite is never content to spare a wild flower's life, and the consequence is that now we must go to the wilds of Jersey and Long Island to see this pink and white marvel of earliest Spring. Destruction of the arbutus is quite without excuse, for the flowers are too small to be decorative, and the leaves are so coarse of texture, so rusty in color, and so severely plain in shape that nothing can be done with them. The blossoms have a most delicious perfume, however, at once delicate and vigorous, and to this fact, no doubt, they owe most of their popularity—and all of their misfortunes. Another very common plant that seems to have been driven from the immediate vicinity of New York is the checkerberry, whose tender leaves in Spring and whose spicy red fruit in Fall are the delight of country boys and girls all through the East. Westchester County has numberless woods and fields where checkerberries should abound, but somewhat extensive wanderings through that region has failed to reveal even one bed of them. They are common enough on Long Island.

—This campaign of the theatrical managers against the ticket speculators is most interesting, chiefly because it seems to disprove a theory long held by practically the whole public. If, as has been so long believed, the speculators were merely the managers in another form, the present demonstration of implacable hostility would not have gone as far as it has. Of course, if the profits of tickets sold outside of the box offices had been divided between the original owners and the nominal middlemen, the latter would now have an easy defense. Simply by giving a detailed account of past transactions they could silence instanter those who are posing as foes of the whole sidewalk fraternity. Not a word of this sort is said, so the public will be forced to readjust its ideas.

—Somebody whom The Boston Post leaves unnamed has informed it that "nearly all the safety deposit boxes in Springfield have been taken by Boston capitalists," and it hears that savings banks in many smaller towns are receiving applications for accommodation of the same sort. Can it be that Boston capitalists are really as timid as that? The phenomenon, if it exists, deserves serious consideration, and will doubtless get it. Perhaps in time these cautious persons will inform an inquisitive Nation what it was they feared and how they thought their treasures were imperiled. Even if the Spaniards appeared off Boston Harbor it is hard to see why the deposit vaults of the city would not have served every purpose to be fulfilled by those of Springfield.

—London Truth, which complains about most things English and Governmental, has the audacity to question the wisdom shown by the army authorities recently in a case of considerable difficulty. It seems that in the course of the Afridi war a Color [illegible] tation was retiring, became so interested in his work that he staid in the exposed position too long. The result was that after the retreating army was out of sight the Afridis swarmed around the little squad in great numbers, and the few of them who were not killed became prisoners of the tribesmen. The Color Sergeant was among those captured. He was kept as a hostage for several weeks, but was finally released and made his way back to his regiment. Immediately he was arrested, convicted of absence without leave, and deprived of his pay for the whole period of his absence. Truth calls this an absurd procedure. Well, it was, but then what a good joke would have been lost if the Color Sergeant had been praised and paid for his heroic self-forgetfulness.

PERSONAL.

—When the Duke of VERAGUA was in this country he received treatment of a cordiality and generosity altogether out of proportion to the slight claim upon us which his distant and somewhat dubious relationship to COLUMBUS gave him. The best the country had was freely placed at the man's disposal, and for weeks he lived literally on the fat of the land. Before the visit ended some of his hosts had reason to criticise his manners and to anticipate his ingratitude, but they said little or nothing about their unpleasant experiences, and since the titled guest went home Americans have tried to forget his existence and their own rather unnecessarily demonstrative recognition of it. But the Duke has refused to remain in obscurity. He has been moved, at this crisis in the affairs of two nations, to air the views of us which he acquired while taking every possible advantage of our hospitality. And instead of expressing the good will that might have been expected to result from the fervid demonstrations of that quality of which, while in the United States, he had been the object, this representative of Iberian courtesy calls President MCKINLEY "an ignorant sutler, who believes himself a Napoleon." The description is too ludicrously inaccurate to awaken any real anger, but it does excite contempt—does, that is, till one remembers that the noble Duke is by profession a raiser of bulls for use in the arena, a purveyor of material for perpetuating a so-called sport, at once so cruel and so cowardly as to put the nation which applauds it outside the pale of civilization. When that fact recurs to mind, contempt gives place to something like pity.

—It would have added emphasis to the Rev. J. D. STEELE's vindication of the intensely respectable H. CARROLL WHITE if he had gone a little deeper into the case. Admitting that it would have been malversation of funds for MR. WHITE to relieve his mother's necessities with money given to him for another purpose, to wit, the attainment by himself of certain material and spiritual advantages, what prevented the young man from returning the gift to the donors, from abandoning temporarily his chosen career, and from accepting any honest employment from which he could have earned enough money to support himself and his reprehensible parent?

—Pennsylvania has in ROBERT BROWNLEE an official who is likely to earn his salary. The last Legislature created a Bureau of Mines, and Mr. BROWNLEE was put at the head of it. Already he has collected a lot of valuable statistics in regard to coal production, the causes of accidents, and the effects of strikes. He even considers sociological problems, and in a way that shows ability to see beneath the surface of things. The poverty of the miners, he says, is not so much due to inadequate compensation for work done as to the fact that there is not enough work of this particular sort to give a livelihood to anywhere near all who now depend upon it. The remedy he suggests is to seek another field of employment. Easier said than done, of course, but not impossible for any ambitious man. "The miner," continues Mr. BROWNLEE, "should not think because he was born a miner that he cannot do something else. He should take advantage of his many opportunities; spend his spare moments in self-improvement and stay away from the saloon. Let him read and keep informed of the current events of the day, all of which will tend to broaden his capabilities for good and better enable him to judge for himself when and how to take advantage of the conditions that maintain and make him in intelligence an equal of his employer and much more the equal of the demogogue who now profits by his credulity." This isn't the kind of talk that is popular among the followers of professional agitators, but it is certainly more practical than the appeals which they are accustomed to hear.

CURRENT NOTES.

Semi-annual dividends and interest money aggregating the tidy sum of $10,946,852 are to be paid in Boston in April.

* * *

John E. Fitz Gerald has been appointed Superintendent of the force of 180 men which is speedily to take the school census of Chicago.

* * *

Irving McDougall Garfield, son of the late President, is now practicing law in Boston, and has just won his first case in the Municipal Civil Court.

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The walnut library and bedroom sets of furniture in Jefferson Davis's old home, in Beauvoir, Miss., have been shipped to Richmond, Va., for preservation in the Confederate Museum.

* * *

The Assessors' valuation of New Haven, Conn., this year is $81,159,080, an increase of $2,273,775 over last year, being the greatest increase in any year since the settlement of the town.

* * *

The new law library in the City Hall, Philadelphia, is to be formally opened to-morrow. President Samuel C. Perkins will deliver the presentation address, and it will be responded to by Chancellor Bispham.

* * *

The Wanamaker committee is arranging to make a vigorous campaign throughout the entire State of Pennsylvania. They intend to put speakers into every town, and will have over a hundred engaged in the work.

* * *

The citizens of Keokuk, Iowa, want a warship to be named Keokuk. They say it is a genuine American name, and no other city in the world bears it. It was borne by "a big chief of a tribe of Indian warriors mighty in war and peace."

* * *

The heirs of a man who died of typhoid fever, contracted as they assert while he was imprisoned in the jail at Wayne, West Va., on a charge of highway robbery, are about entering suit against the county, it is said, for $10,000 damages.

* * *

The ladies of New Orleans are endeavoring to raise $15,000 for a bronze statue of J. J. Audubon, the naturalist, to be erected in Audubon Park, New Orleans. They hope the city will present a pedestal for it. Audubon was born on a plantation at Mandeville, La.

* * *

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson has been tarrying a while in New Orleans, en route from San Francisco to Washington, this city, and London. She expects to sail hence May 10. She says the last of the works of [illegible]

AGAINST WAR WITH SPAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At present there seems to be in the public mind a great tendency in favor of action, immediate action, upon the part of our Government. In other words, a great many newspapers which are daily forming public opinion, urge the advisability of warfare between this country and Spain. It is to be hoped that those in position to shape public opinion will exert themselves against every act on our part which might tend to bring about bloodshed.

If it be popular to favor war under existing conditions, then I want to take the unpopular side in the controversy. On general principles I am not in harmony with the policies of the present Administration, but I cannot too highly commend the course thus far taken as regards our relations with Spain and the Cuban question by the Administration now in charge of our National affairs.

Why should not the policy usually adopted by sensible men in their private affairs also govern in public controversies? If two men should have a dispute over some matter involving a question of right or property or honor, and in order to settle it they deliberately proceed to see which one can kill the other, would we for a minute, as a people, commend their action? On the contrary, I think the decision would be that the one who got killed in the contest was an unfortunate fool, and should have known better than to resort to that method of settlement; and the one who came out victorious would be considered guilty of murder. Under our present laws, if two men should engage in a duel they are both guilty of the perpetration of a crime and amenable to the law which fixes a penalty for such conduct.

It seems that those who are opposed to a war with Spain are charged with the worship of the almighty dollar or are habitués of the Stock Exchange. Such insinuations are unjustifiable. We claim to be a civilized people. At best warfare is a relic of barbarism, with all the cruelty that the term implies. Every dictate of humanity and the claim of possessing civilization suggests to us the advisability of submitting our controversies to peaceable arbitration and not that of the sword. Even if we had something to gain by launching forth into a bloody warfare I should still be opposed to it until every possible means which could be suggested in favor of peace had been tried and exhausted, regardless of the time it would take to do so.

While we may deplore the fact that thousands of the helpless non-combatants of Cuba have died from sickness and starvation, and are still dying, yet, we should not forget that Spain too has already lost millions of dollars in her Cuban warfare besides, perhaps, one hundred thousand, or more, of her best soldiers. It has been truly said by a great soldier that "all warfare is hell." Let us not engage in it. Let us all labor to prevent it. We have all to lose and nothing to gain should we engage in it, even if we are victorious. A war with Spain on the facts as they now exist is apt to be far-reaching in its consequences. If we have war let it be only when the time comes that all men and all nations, not directly interested, will be forced to admit that our cause is just. A victory under those circumstances would reflect credit upon us. A victory now under the present circumstances might bring down upon our heads the condemnation of all other nations, as well as our own self-accusation.

The destruction of the Maine, so far as the evidence yet shows, is a mere incident, and offers not even a suspicion of a shadow of ground for a declaration of war between the two countries. The board of inquiry fails to fix any responsibility upon anybody, except to find Capt. Sigsbee and his officers not guilty. It is true they think the disaster was caused, primarily, by an outside explosion; but from any report in newspapers or otherwise I fail to see any effort made to bring to light the best evidence of which the case is susceptible. I refer to the wire used to explode the mine, if a mine was exploded under the vessel. If a wire attachment reached from the mine to the shore at the time of the explosion it is still there, unless it has been removed. A thorough dredging of the harbor within a radius of from 150 to 200 feet around the wreck would, no doubt, supply the best possible evidence of guilt, if any guilt attaches. It may be said, however, that if there had been a wire laid from the mine to the shore it has been removed before now. This might or might not be the case. If attention is directed to this phase of the investigation it may bring forward some very material evidence. It may further be urged that Spain would refuse to permit a dredging of the harbor for the purpose of finding the wire. Notwithstanding the probable refusal, the demand should be made anyway, and give Spain a chance to refuse if she will. Such course would strongly tend to cast further suspicion upon her. If any one of us should be in a certain neighborhood and hear a report of a pistol and immediately thereafter see a man drop dead with a bullet wound in his body, and close by the corpse, within shooting distance, we should see a man standing, and say to him: "Sir, I have my suspicions aroused; I am inclined to think that you fired that shot, and I desire to search you to see if you have a weapon upon your person." If he should refuse it would certainly tend to confirm our suspicion of his guilt. If he should submit willingly, his action would immediately tend to remove our suspicions; even though he might, in fact, have been guilty of the crime, having previously rid himself by some means of the evidence of his guilt.

The Government of Spain is suffering heavily by reason of her present colonial warfare. Many of her innocent and helpless subjects are also suffering. Let us help them—the helpless non-combatants. Let us tell Spain that if she will not do so, and do so immediately, and to the entire satisfaction of the demands of humanity, that we will; that the United States is rich enough, generous enough, and humane enough to feed and clothe those helpless people until the cruel war is ended. By this means we can put Spain to shame, if she has any shame, and we can win for ourselves the admiration of the whole civilized world.

J. J. RUSSELL.

OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many Americans who have visited Germany and France have read with great pleasure the Berlin letter dated March 15, signed by Mr. Edward Breck. The facts are clearly stated, and if we had more Consuls like Mr. Charles de Kay and Mr. Goldschmidt, the United States would certainly benefit, as the exports and imports would certainly be doubled in amount in a very short time.

After my return from Europe I interviewed several members of Congress about the Consular service, and was promised that this important question should be taken up with a determination to force the State Department to inquire into this very useful service.

The Consuls ought to be well paid, and not hampered and harassed at every innovation they make in their offices. The consular clerks, who are independent of the Consuls, are generally very impolite, and apparently think they are superior to any Consul General. They should be placed directly under the orders of their superior officers.

Dr. Edward Breck is one of the most courteous and amiable gentlemen in the consular service, and every American who has visited Germany will more than indorse this statement. I, with many others, hope THE NEW YORK TIMES and Dr. Breck will keep up this campaign, so important to the foreign trade of this country.

EUGENE F. AUCAIGNE,
President of the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company.
New York, March 28, 1898.

FOR CUBA'S GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We do not want to annex Cuba, but we want a just, humane, and liberal Government there. Spain professes her willingness to accord autonomy to Cuba. Thus the two powers are nominally in accord as to the duty of extending to Cuba a just, humane, and liberal Government. The difference is as to the methods. Spain wishes to retain her sovereignty. We may accord so much if while doing so we can adjust her sovereignty so as to harmonize it with a just, humane, and liberal Government. I suggest the following as the outline of a scheme which may be perfected: Let Spain grant to Cuba a perpetual charter, the acceptance thereof by the people of Cuba to be guaranteed by the United States, and not to be changed except by Spain, with the consent of both Cuba and the United States, declar[illegible] be in the people by the [illegible] be framed by three Commissioners, [illegible] part of Spain, three upon the [illegible] President and Commander in [illegible] armies of the so-called [illegible] three to be chosen by the [illegible] of the United States, each [illegible] Commissioners to have one [illegible] be cast by the majority of the [illegible] other Commissioner, to be chosen [illegible] Executive of France, shall preside [illegible] a casting vote in case of a disagreement [illegible] United States, as shall be provided [illegible] Constitution or the supplement thereto [illegible] pay $100,000,000, Spain to abate $100,[illegible] and Cuba to assume the balance.

Pending the formation of the Con[illegible] tion and the installation of the Gov[illegible] ment under the same, the details of [illegible] shall be provided in the supplement, [illegible] tilities shall cease. Spain shall with[illegible] her army, the insurgents shall dis[illegible] Emilio Castelar (?) shall be Dictator, [illegible] ing laws shall prevail, except as modified by the Dictator, who shall have power to organize and command such [illegible] police force as shall be necessary [illegible] lish justice, maintain order, collect [illegible] and provide for the general welfare. [illegible] United States, if he request it, shall [illegible] time to time supply him with troops [illegible] the amount of 10,000 under its officers, [illegible] he shall be the Commander in Chief [illegible] of. The Constitution shall specify [illegible] basis of the commercial relations of [illegible] with Spain and the United States, [illegible] to their respective right, for ten [illegible] come, to dissent from treaties with [illegible] powers, or to laws upon the ground [illegible] they are in violation of the Constitution [illegible] impair the obligation of contracts, [illegible] to the right of Spain or the United [illegible] to assist by military force or civil [illegible] tion in the maintenance and administration of the Government, and shall provide [illegible] in case of a disagreement between [illegible] three powers as to the exercise of [illegible] rights or the manner thereof, in [illegible] sence of their agreement upon an [illegible] the Executive of France (?) shall [illegible] him.

Good men can work out a [illegible] what on these lines, war can be [illegible] the honor of Spain be glorified, [illegible] happiness, and prosperity of Cuba [illegible] guarded, and mankind receive a [illegible] that peace has victories more [illegible] war.

A Letter of Appreciation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seldom been as much pleased [illegible] an editorial as with the one which [illegible] peared in your issue of yesterday [illegible] the heading "Trust in the President." [illegible] is one of the best pieces of writing [illegible] have seen for a long time. It is in [illegible] in spirit, and in every way equal to [illegible] editorial matter that appeared in THE TIMES in its best days or in any other newspaper in its best days. I could not restrain myself from sending you this assurance of my appreciation of the editorial. There have been many excellent articles in THE TIMES recently, but it seems to me that this is the best one I have seen.

With the very strong hope that war, with all its horrors, may be averted, I [illegible]

D. O. [illegible]

New York, March 28, 1898.

Where to Find Trailing Arbutus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 26th inst. Mr. [illegible] Hendrickson asked when, where, and [illegible] trailing arbutus may be found. This beautiful and fragrant early Spring flower [illegible] be found anywhere in the highlands between Peekskill and Fishkill on either side of the Hudson. As its name signifies, the vines run along the ground and are sheltered by the leaves. To-day at this place I found some half-blown buds which in another week, with favorable weather, would have been fully developed. In a week or ten days it will be out in abundance.

MABEL F. IRVING.
Garrisons-on-Hudson, N. Y., March [illegible], 1898.

The Real Secretary of State.

Washington Dispatch to The Sun.

Judge William R. Day of Canton, Ohio, the First Assistant Secretary of State, is in immediate and direct charge of all diplomatic negotiations in the controversy with Spain. John Sherman of Ohio is Secretary of State, but Judge Day attends Cabinet meetings and is at the White House in close consultation with the President almost hourly, night and day. Judge Day knows to-night just what messages have been sent to Spain and what replies have been received, but he is sharing that knowledge with few, if any, persons, except, of course, the President of the United States. Judge Day is the Sphinx of the Administration, and even Senators of influence and prominence who talk with him are unable to learn from his lips or from his manner the status of the controversy with Spain.

An Address Wanted.

Will Mr. James Barnes, who wrote for publication a letter to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, kindly send his address to this office?

NUGGETS.

Realized at Last.

Most of us are a great trial to our friends.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Changed Times.

It's a long time since grandma used to spin; her granddaughters do it now.—Boston Courier.

The Czar of the Household.

Freak—What, by the way, is your wife's ruling passion?

Meek—That's exactly what it is.—Richmond Dispatch.

Dissimilar.

"The difference between a glass of Schuylkill water and a tailor's bill," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "is simply that the water will settle itself if it's allowed to stand."—Philadelphia Record.

The Big Type a Necessity.

"The Spanish Minister says the American newspaper men should all have their heads cut off."

"But if you cut off the heads [illegible] read the articles?"—Cleveland Plain [illegible]

THE SCARE CROW PRESS.

From The Chicago Record.

"The Tribune's sources of news are [illegible] merous to depend upon one or two indi[illegible] agencies and the various conflicting [illegible] printed for the information of the [illegible] cago Tribune."

If we say that war is on us and [illegible] have gone to bottom
Don't permit the dread intelli[illegible] grieve you.
That is Correspondent 20—he's been [illegible] ing and has got 'em,
And in playfulness he writes thus to [illegible] ceive you.
When we tell you "Consul Lee has [illegible] Blanco in the palace,"
We may hit it, but the chances are [illegible]
Yet we print the story free from prejudice or malice.
Just to let you size it up for wh[illegible]
We may tell of cannon roaring and [illegible] firearms cracking,
We'll describe the gunboats plunging through the seas, too.
And announce defeat or triumph or retreating or attacking,
And you only need believe just what you please to.
Possibly we'll make assertion in a double-leaded column
That the President has died from being frightened—
Don't be anxious, don't be gloomy, apprehensive, sad, or solemn;
That is just our way of keeping you enlightened.
Of our correspondents each one is a fra[illegible] ambidexter,
Using right or left—or both hands—[illegible] he need 'em;
We don't ask that truthful statement [illegible] portion of his text or
Hamper his imagination in its freedom.
Special wires and special cables, [illegible] agencies, commissions,
Private spies and smug officials [illegible] news to
Us for scarehead publication in [illegible] editions,
And you pay your coin and [illegible] you choose to.

[illegible] Statement on the [illegible] in the Far East [illegible] Before Easter.

[illegible]TANT MOVE LOOKED FOR

[illegible] Activity at Hongkong Said to [illegible] an Intention to Take Part in the Partition—Japan Likely to be Satisfied.

LONDON, March 28.—In the House of [illegible] to-day Mr. A. J. Balfour, First [illegible] of the Treasury, Government leader, [illegible] Minister for Foreign Affairs, [illegible] to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, [illegible] Liberal leader in the House, promised [illegible] statement on the situation in [illegible] Far East before Easter.

[illegible] Globe (Conservative) says this afternoon:

"The disappointment of the Government supporters at the progress of affairs in the Far East is becoming more acute. Unless it is found that the Government has secured some tangible advantage, riot will set in among its supporters. It is reported, however, from the best quarters that the apparent diplomatic defeat of Great Britain masks a move of the greatest importance, which will give Great Britain a favorable position."

A statement has been obtained in a competent quarter respecting British intentions in China, in view of the naval movements in the Far East. It is admitted that the British policy of maintaining the integrity of China and the equal commercial status of all nations has been abandoned owing to the concessions made to Russia and Germany. It is added:

"The only course left Great Britain is to follow suit, obtain equal advantages with the other powers, and secure adequate compensation in her own interests. This explains the British naval activity at Hongkong and elsewhere. Therefore, a movement upon the part of Great Britain may be anticipated in the near future. It is deemed improbable that Japan, single handed, or still less, in conjunction with China, will combat the policy of the European powers. She will probably rest content with a compromise satisfactory to her pride and securing the position due her as the fruit of her victories over China."

RUSSIAN FLAG HOISTED.

Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan Pass Out of Chinese Control.

PEKIN, March 28.—The Chinese garrisons were withdrawn to-day from Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan, the Russians landed, and the Russian flag was hoisted at both places.

ENGLISH CONCESSION IN CHINA.

The Daily Chronicle Tells About an Area of 10,000 Square Miles.

LONDON, March 29.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning it has reason to believe that an area of 10,000 square miles in the Province of Shan-Si has been conceded by China to a syndicate of English capitalists. "If this be true," says The Daily Chronicle, "it is obvious that Lord Salisbury has approved the scheme."

LI HUNG CHANG IN RUSSIA'S PAY.

It is Alleged in Pekin, and He Is Accused of Treason.

PEKIN, March 28.—There is a feeling of intense dejection among the Chinese, who regard the concessions to Russia as the beginning of the end. There are many complaints of the attitude of Li Hung Chang. It is asserted by those knowing inner Chinese affairs that since his visit to St. Petersburg Li Hung Chang has received regularly Russian pay.

A high Chinese official, whose patriotism is unquestioned, describes Li Hung Chang as a traitor.

As yet Japan has made no protest.

LONDON, March 29.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Pekin, telegraphing by way of Tien-Tsin, says:

"It is believed that Li Hung Chang is about to return to power, and that another mission to Europe is possible. Prince Kung has refused to sign the Russo-Chinese convention, and has resigned the Presidency of the Tsung-li-Yamen."

AMERICAN FLEET'S PURPOSE.

Assembled at Hongkong, It Is Said, in Sympathy with England.

LONDON, March 29.—There is reason to believe, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, that the American squadron at Hong Kong, instead of waiting, as was at first supposed, in proximity to Manila preparatory to a Hispano-American war, is really intended as a practical display of American sympathy with Great Britain's Chinese policy. The American and British Admirals, the despatch says, have had frequent interviews.

Prince Henry of Prussia will leave Hong Kong forthwith in consequence of the accentuation of the crisis.

The British squadron, according to a despatch from Hong Kong to The Daily Mail, has been ordered to Che-Foo, on the north coast of the Shang-Tung promontory.

Japan's Press Divided.

YOKOHAMA, March 28.—The unofficial section of the press is actively urging the Government to resist Russia's action in China; but the official press is silent.

The Diet will meet May 20.

FIREARMS SEIZED IN IRELAND.

Farm Houses Searched for Weapons on Account of the Centenary.

DUBLIN, March 28.—In connection with the centenary of the revolution of 1798, the police have searched the farmers' houses in the Counties of Limerick and Cork, taking possession of all the firearms found and announcing that they will be returned after the celebrations.

GERMAN NAVAL BILL ADOPTED.

Admiral von Tirpitz Receives Congratulations on Its Success.

BERLIN, March 28.—The Reichstag to-day definitely adopted the Navy bill without division, and amid cheers.

The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and the other Ministers congratulated Admiral von Tirpitz, the Secretary of the Navy.

FRENCH FAMILY MURDERED.

A Robber Named Cailliard Takes the Lives of Six Persons.

PARIS, March 28.—A terrible tragedy is reported from Bernay, in the Department of the Eure. A robber named Cailliard murdered a family of six persons there yesterday evening. From a window of the house inhabited by the family he shot and killed with a gun the husband, his wife, and two of their children who were playing at a table. Cailliard then entered the house and cut the throat of a little girl who was in the next room. Finally he beat out the brains of a paralytic, bedridden woman seventy-one years of age. The murderer was arrested, and confessed to committing these and a number of other crimes.

[illegible] Concession in Honduras.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, (via Galveston,)—March 28.—Congress adjourned [illegible]. Among the business of the session was a concession to Mr. John E. Wood of Ohio, representing an American [illegible], of a navigation franchise for the [illegible] river, the principal river of the

[illegible]'s Trouble with Chile.

[illegible], March 29.—The correspondent [illegible] at Buenos Ayres says there is [illegible] prospect of an early settlement [illegible] difficulty with Chile.

[illegible] Thankful When [illegible] Told Him the Truth About His Illness—Death Not Far Away.

LONDON, March 28.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon, referring to the health of Mr. Gladstone, says:

"It is no news, we fear, to say, that Mr. Gladstone's illness must necessarily be fatal in a comparatively short time. Mr. Gladstone is fully informed as to his own condition. He asked the doctors to tell him the truth, and he was thankful when informed that he had no chance of recovery. His state of mind is one of complete happiness. His life goes on quietly and evenly. Music is his chief solace. It soothes the pain. The death of a black Pomeranian pets, which for nine years had been a constant companion of Mr. Gladstone, has been an additional pang to the whole family. When Mr. Gladstone went to Cannes the pets was left with the Drews, but he pined, would not eat, and was returned to Hawarden the day Mr. Gladstone returned, and he died on Friday.

W. S. GILBERT'S LIBEL SUIT.

Sir Henry Irving Not Allowed to Testify for the Defense in London.

LONDON, March 28.—There was a large crowd present in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice to-day, the attraction being the opening of the libel suit brought by W. S. Gilbert against The Era, owing to the publication in that paper of an article taxing Gilbert with "pomposity, envy, ingratitude," &c., apropos of an interview in which he fell foul of Sydney Grundy, actors, and critics generally. Gilbert claims £1,000 ($5,000) damages. Sir Henry Irving, Beerbohm Tree, Fortescue, and Bram Stoker were among those present in court.

During the course of his examination Gilbert admitted attacking the critics, but said he referred to the "American herd" of journalists in London, "who, without literary ability or experience, are given positions as critics, as the easiest work for incompetent journalists."

Sir Henry Irving was called as a witness for the defense, but his evidence was ruled out as being inadmissible.

The case was adjourned.

Earl of Strafford Dead.

LONDON, March 28.—The Earl of Strafford is dead.

George Henry Charles Byng, third Earl of Strafford, was born in London in 1833. He has been Lord in Waiting to the Queen, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Under Secretary of State for India.

Sir John Arnott Dead.

LONDON, March 28.—Sir John Arnott, Baronet, proprietor of the Irish Times, is dead. He was born in 1817, was knighted in 1859, and was created a Baronet in 1896.

Yacht Barracouta's Shaft Broken.

NASSAU, N. P., March 28.—The American steam yacht Barracouta, recently purchased by Mr. D. P. Reighard of Pittsburg, Penn., which sailed from Philadelphia for a cruise to the West Indies, has arrived here from Jamaica, with her shaft broken.

Delagoa Bay Arbitration.

LONDON, March 28.—The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the final report of the Delagoa Bay arbitrators might be expected early in the Autumn.

Salisbury Leaves for Beaulieu.

LONDON, March 28.—The Marquis of Salisbury started for Beaulieu to-day.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S PLANS.

The League Will Give a Minstrel Show About April 18.

The Professional Woman's League is about to take a new departure. It has been on the stage in an ordinary, everyday fashion at different times. For various reasons grand opera is not now to be thought of, so the league is going into the minstrel business. It is to be a benefit performance, around April 18, and the league is to take part in a body—all in frock coats and white shirt fronts. The lower part of the costume will undoubtedly be skirts, but it is not specified particularly, being uninteresting.

There are to be 75 or 100 women in the chorus, step dancing, and other attractive features. Mme. Cottrelly is to be a "Dutch nigger," Mrs. Yeamans an "Irish nigger," and Miss Sarah McVickar a "Yankee nigger."

A scene from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is to vary the performance.

LAST LENTEN TRIO RECITAL.

Fashionable Music Lovers at Mrs. Henry C. Valentine's Home.

The last Lenten trio recital of this, the eleventh series, took place at the home of Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, 13 East Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock These subscription affairs were organized about eleven years ago by Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, and Mrs. Matthew C. D. Borden. For the last few years, Gustav Dannreuther, violinist; Anton Hegner, violoncellist, and Richard Hoffman, pianist, have furnished the music, as they did yesterday.

The organization of fashionable music-loving women supporting these annual recitals is known as the Pianoforte Trio Club, and includes Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Vernon H. Brown, Mrs. Gillett, Mrs. J. J. Higginson, Mrs. Arthur Whitney, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. E. D. Trowbridge, and Mrs. W. H. Wickham, among others. Yesterday the musicians played Saint-Saëns's trio, opus 92; the Elegia and finale from Arensky's trio, opus 32, and Dvorak's Slavonic Dances, 1, 6, and 8. Mr. Hoffman's solos were a piece by Scarlatti and Bach's Suite in B minor, for string orchestra and flute, which Mr. Hoffman transcribed for the pianoforte.

A tea for the artists and some of the guests followed the recital.

AS TO MODERN PHILANTHROPY.

The Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer of Providence lectured yesterday at the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture, in the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, on "Modern Philanthropy and Its Educational Features." Mrs. Ollesheimer presided.

"We are learning these days," said the speaker, "that we may be co-workers of the divine forces that make for human progress and help on the evolution of the race. Social science is the student side of that co-operation, the study of that which will elevate the mass of humanity. Charitable work has the duty of bringing up to the average those individuals who are backward in the race.

"Organized charity forbids that we feel longer complacent over giving alms in lavish indiscretion. When one asks us for help we must find out whether he really needs before we give, and further must find why he is incompetent. Is he depraved? We must not give him the means of further gratifying his bad tendencies. Is he shiftless? We must not make him a lazy, contented pauper. A large part of the work of organized charity is the trying to reform the unformed and the badly formed."

In discussing the inmates in American almshouses, where the vicious and heartless are often kept together, the speaker said there were two remedies for this danger proposed; first, the classification of the inmates, and second, the removal of the very best as well as the misdemeanants to other places, thus leaving only the ordinary run of paupers behind. "It is wonderful what has been accomplished by the classification remedy," she said. "In the almshouse near San Francisco, presided over by Mrs. Weaver, the sister of Gen. Armstrong, of Hampton Institute fame, the inmates are classified according to habits and character. The best ward is known as 'Grand Avenue,' and the worst as 'Pauper Alley,' and it is the constant ambition of those in Pauper Alley to so improve in manners, neatness, language, &c., as to deserve promotion to Grand Avenue."

B. H. Fancher's New Place.

Bertram H. Fancher, discount clerk of the Fifth Avenue Bank, has been appointed assistant cashier, to succeed Samuel Woolverton, now cashier of the Gallatin National Bank.

Frau Sorma as Cyprienne, and Mrs. Fiske as Tess.

"DIVORCONS" DONE IN GERMAN

Stoddard's Dramatization of Hardy's Novel Reproduced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre—Merriment at the Casino.

Frau Sorma appeared last night as Sardou's petted, capricious, audacious heroine, Mme. des Prunelles, thus challenging comparison with Mme. Réjane, Mrs. Fiske, Marie Aimée, and a dozen or so other actresses, French, German, English, and American. She played the part well, of course, denoting the many moods of the spoiled child-wife of that celebrated lecturer on the art of managing wives, M. des Prunelles, with her customary graphic skill, with a quickness of perception and a facility of execution few French actresses could surpass, and no lack of humor, though the slower and heavier humor of the Teuton supplanted the sparkling vivacity of the Gaul in the whole performance. As a matter of fact, Agnes Sorma's Cyprienne is not one of portrayals she will be remembered by in this country, while Sardou's "Divorçons," though it will probably survive fitfully as long as audiences can be found who care for its rather labored wit and it salacious suggestiveness, belongs not to the national stage of this actress, and plays quite as well in English as it does in German.

In the supporting cast last night, Seyffertitz was undeniably amusing in his extravagant way as the Oberkellner, while Wilhelmine Schlüter and Auguste Burmester acted small rôles very well. The others were surely not interesting.

Frau Sorma's present engagement will end Friday night. Thursday she will be seen in "Die Bezähmte Widerspänstige," which is the amusing German equivalent of "The Taming of the Shrew."

MRS. FISKE AS TESS.

The Dramatisation of Hardy's Novel Again at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Minnie Maddern Fiske began a new engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night, presenting Lorimer Stoddard's painstaking and interesting dramatization of "Tess of the d'Urbervilles." Mrs. Fiske's portrayal of Tess, though disappointing, at first, to the eye of the impressionable reader of Hardy's graphic descriptions of his heroine, is a remarkably fine piece of acting, which has moments of irresistible pathos, and is of thrilling effect in at least one episode. It is not free from grotesqueness, and it is doubtful if Mrs. Fiske's affectation of extreme "naturalness" does not, itself, frequently offend the "modesty of nature." But these are minor points, and of small importance, too, is the frequently expressed opinion of a minority of Mrs. Fiske's friends and critics, that her remarkably original powers of expression are best adapted to the comic rather than the tragic field. Her portrayal of Tess is a present achievement; one that has received a very large share of public approval, and that certainly deserves respectful attention.

Discussion of "Tess" from a "moral" point of view would be profitless, too. To be sure, the play deals as frankly as some which have been condemned in a ruthless and unprofitable way this season with the subjects of unchastity and the wages of sin. But its view of life is wholesome, and no one but a finicky person who found "The Tree of Knowledge" immoral would be likely to object to it.

The supporting cast now includes Frederic de Belleville as Alec, Forrest Robinson as Angel Clare, John Jack as the drunken old peasant, Wilfred North as the bumpkin, Mary Barker as the mother of Tess, and Mary Shaw as Marion. The house was well filled last night, and the audience was appreciative.

FUN AT THE CASINO.

"In Gay New York," with a Kind of Epilogue.

"In Gay New York," with Walter Jones, Julius Steger, Jeannette Bageard, Lee Harrison, Crissie Carlyle, and other popular performers, was reproduced at the Casino last night, and with many "encores" and a too large assortment of antique gags, its performance was made to last until midnight. About that hour there was a ceremony on the stage. The members of "The Belle of New York" company, who are going to London, (perhaps to walk back,) appeared on the scene, and there were speeches and a confused and noisy singing of new words to old tunes. Of course, every amiable person hopes that such a genuinely funny fellow as Dan Daly will be duly appreciated in London, and that his able and comely associates will have all the success they deserve. But their going abroad is not an event of National importance, in spite of last night's array of flags and banners and its too generous selection of patriotic airs.

Nor is "In Gay New York" quite as young as it was. Much of it is still diverting, but much has grown old and wan. But it was performed with great spirit and drollery.

"THE MIKADO" ONCE MORE.

Gilbert and Sullivan's Operetta Well Performed at the American.

A prominent pianist was once asked, "Which of Beethoven's concertos do you like best?" He answered, "The one I am playing." If a lover of operetta were asked which of Gilbert and Sullivan's operettas he liked best, he might fairly answer, "The one I am hearing." Certainly, when one is listening to "The Mikado" is does not seem possible that anything could be more delightful. How such a genuine work of art makes the flimsy stuff which passes for operetta in these days sink to its true level. Here is a work, which, like the plays of Shakespeare, appeals equally to all classes. A college professor and a bootblack can both enjoy "The Mikado." The literary polish of its libretto only brings into brighter light the purely human wit of it, while Sullivan's music combines learning with clearness of piquant rhythm and beauty of melody.

It is a delight to listen to such a work at all times and in all places, and the large audience which assembled at the American Theatre last night enjoyed a really good performance. In fact, it was the very best performance which the Castle Square Opera Company has yet offered to this public, and it could not be spoiled even by the conductor's utter inability to get at the correct tempi of the ensemble numbers. The merits of the performance were general rather than particular. Every one worked with a will and the members of the cast were generally well suited to their parts. Miss Lillian Swain repeated her old-time success as Pitti-Sing, and won her inevitable encore for "He's going to marry Yum Yum." Miss Golden was a charming Yum Yum, and as Nanki Pooh Joseph F. Sheehan did unusually good work. Bessie Fairbairn sang extremely well as Katisha, but marred the effect of her songs by bad enunciation of the text. Raymond Hitchcock made a genuine hit as Koko, and W. G. Stewart was an acceptable Pooh Bah. The chorus sang well and the operetta was well put on the stage.

"Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush."

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A play, or series of dramatic sketches, founded on Ian Maclaren's Drumtochty sketches was produced at the Lafayette Square Theatre this evening, with J. H. Stoddart as Lachlan Campbell and Marie Burroughs as Kate Carnegie. It is in four acts and five tableaus. The audience was large and friendly, and included the President, Mrs. McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Secretaries Sherman, Long, Wilson, and Gage, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Mark Hanna, Controller of the Currency Dawes, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, and Gen. Miles.

Theatres and Music Halls.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Rice's production of "The Ballet Girl" is on view this week.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Two lively performances of vaudeville, with burlesque, song, dance, and living pictures, are given daily.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Flo Irwin is this week's star, and her play is McNally's [illegible] supporting company is capable.

EDEN MUSEE.—The "Passion Play" at the Eden Musee last night attracted the usual large crowd. Over 100 exhibitions have been given. The concert last night consisted almost entirely of patriotic music. The Cuban and Spanish wax groups attract much attention.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—This week's bill is varied and good, but not new. Charmion is very much on view, and the comic bicycle rider, Ritchie; the gymnasts, Delmore and Lee; Irma Orbassay's performing birds, and a host of others appear. Next week the new spectacle, with the supposedly attractive title "Au Bain," will be produced.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Those droll broken-English comedians, the Rogers brothers; Rombello, the artist of colored sands; John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, Edward M. Favor and Edith Sinclair, Press Eldridge and J. J. Dowling and his company are prominent in this week's bill, which needs no further commendation.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—There is a noteworthy revival of "East Lynne" at Mr. Piton's popular west side theatre this week. McKee Rankin is one of the actors, and the version of the play is his own. Some of the old agony is suppressed, and the "comic relief" is heightened as far as possible. Nance O'Neil is the peccant, repentant, long-suffering heroine, and Wilton Lackaye the villain, while Rose Eytinge and H. A. Weaver are also in the cast.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—A lively and agreeable entertainment, which may be described as farce, with a dash of melodrama, and an infusion of song and dance, is offered this week at Mr. Rosenquest's theatre. The piece is called "Fun Aboard the Pacific Mail," and is a new perversion of Potter's version of "The Overland Route." The principal rôles, of the droll passenger falsely accused of crime, and the merry widow, are acted by R. E. Graham and Marion Abbott. Incidentally Maggie Cline appears and sings a song entitled "I'd Like This Country Better If the Foreigners Did Not Rule It."

PROCTOR'S.—In yesterday's brisk and clever show there was at least one notable incident—the reappearance in New York of John Mason in the little musical play entitled "Benjamin's Bessie." He sang well, and was competently assisted by Adelaide Hersh and Beatrice Leslie. Lillian Burkhart appeared in her dainty sketch, "A Passing Fancy"; Ed Latell presented his musical monologue; the brothers Fortuni contributed some droll acrobatic work, and the bill otherwise brought forward Henry J. Bagge and his company in a farce called "A Tragedy in Bohemia"; Kilpatrick and Barber, trick bicyclists; Prof. Morris's trained ponies, Johnson and Dean, Coakley and Huested, James W. Reagan, R. H. Mohr, Daly and Devere, Bicknell, the Fansons, and the McDonough trio.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mollie Gayler, the dancer, who appeared in all of Rice's recent productions is dangerously ill with pneumonia at her home.

Rudolph Aronson is trying to induce Willie Collier, now appearing in "The Man from Mexico" at the Bijou, to return to this city after his Pittsburg engagement on May 9, and produce his new play, "Mr. Smooth."

Ida Conquest retired last night from "The Conquerors" company at the Empire, and her place will be filled by Sarah Perry. Miss Conquest leaves to-day for Washington, where she will join William Gillette's "Secret Service" company. On Wedensday of next week she sails for England, where she will appear in "Too Much Johnson," opening in London.

Hilda Clark will resume her part in "The Highwayman" this evening in place of Camille Darville. No reason is given for the change except that as Miss Clark is under contract for the season, and the play is to run only two weeks more in this city, it was thought best to dispense with the services of Miss Darville. Miss Clark in all probability will go on the road with the company.

Silver-tipped foxes' tails for the ladies and silver-tipped rabbits' feet for the men were given as souvenirs last night at the Knickerbocker on the occasion of the sixty-first performance of "A Virginia Courtship." A double bill is announced for the Knickerbocker next week. In addition to "A Virginia Courtship," a one-act comedy entitled "His Last Appearance" will be produced. The piece was produced recently at the Waldorf-Astoria, and was well received.

TALE OF A DREADED SONG.

It Delayed the Show at the Harlem Opera House.

The audience at the Harlem Opera House, where "The Ballet Girl" is being played, suffered a delay and enjoyed a diversion last night. Both were results of a dispute between George Blumenthal, manager of the house, and Samuel Harrison, who directs the company, as to the exact entertainment that should be furnished for the evening.

Some time ago, when "The Whirl of the Town" was being played, a prominent member of the Harlem Republican Club is said to have presented a jeweled garter to one of the women of the company. Mr. Harrison's merrymakers got up a topical song on the event, and Mr. Blumenthal insisted that it should not be sung. The difference of opinion brought about a personal encounter between the two men last Tuesday.

Yesterday evening Mr. Harrison called on Mr. Blumenthal and renewed the merry war of words. The latter refused to let the song be presented to the sensitive ears of Harlem residents and would not let the curtain go up till Harrison promised not to have it sung. The latter did not capitulate until the audience had howled and stamped away half or three-quarters of an hour, when the curtain finally rose.

The evening's revels went on peacefully enough, and the young lady who was to have given the ditty omitted it. But when a pair of duet singers got in their fine work and were encored, they appeared with scraps of stray paper and proceeded with the dreaded song. Mr. Blumenthal and Mr. Lichtenstein, the owner of the house, rushed behind the scenes and had them stopped after the first verse.

The Harlem Republican Club member was freely scored in the song, and it is said that he left the house after realizing what was happening. Mr. Blumenthal swears the song shall not be given to-night.

MISS MILLWARD COMING OVER.

LONDON, March 28.—Charles Frohman has engaged Jessie Millward, who was for a long time with William Terriss as his leading lady to succeed Viola Allen in the Empire stock company.

Miss Millward will make her first appearance in "The Conquerors" in Chicago, in September, and will appear in New York in Anthony Hope's "Phroso." Next Spring Miss Millward and William Faversham and the Empire company will play in London.

Benefit for Mrs. West.

A benefit for the widow and daughter of Percy West, late business manager of the Carnegie Lyceum, will be given on Saturday evening in the form of an entertainment, under the direction of Franklin Sargent. A number of artists from the Lyceum, "Never Again," and "Southern Romance" companies have volunteered their services. Percita West will appear in a monologue entitled "Methusaleh," and also in "Seven Ages." Mrs. West will take part in a scene from "Rough Diamond," in which she will play the part of Margery.

Actor Willard's Condition.

CHICAGO, March 28.—It is now stated as to Mr. E. S. Willard, the actor, that the attack of typhoid fever from which he is suffering must run its course. It will probably be two or three weeks before he can sail for Italy.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Beatrice Herford gave a series of monologues at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday evening.

Miss M. Eleanor Ford held her usual Monday morning Lenten conference at Sherry's yesterday. About fifty persons attended.

The last meeting of the subscription whist party organized by Mrs. John M. Duncan took place at 2 P. M. yesterday in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria, prizes being awarded as usual.

Miss Florence Sigsbee Cured.

Miss Florence Sigsbee, twenty-four years old, of 145 East Seventeenth Street, who went to Bellevue Hospital on Saturday suffering from a derangement due to the paregoric habit, was discharged as cured yesterday afternoon. Miss Sigsbee says she is a niece of Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine.

A Depository for Margin's Money.

The Produce Exchange Trust Company has been designated by the officers of the Produce Exchange as one of its depositaries for margins money, of which there was $1,042,975 in depositaries on March 28.

Secretary to the President in the Race for the Nomination for Governor of Connecticut.

LOUNSBURY A LEADING RIVAL

He Is on the Ground and May Control the Rural Strength in the Convention—Opponents to Senator Hawley Appear.

HARTFORD, March 28.—The unusual spectacle of a secretary to the President of the United States as a candidate for an elective office lends considerable interest to the candidacy of John Addison Porter for Governor of the State of Connecticut. For several years it has been Mr. Porter's ambition to be Governor of his native State, and he has sought the office in the past by fair and open methods that have provoked little criticism, even from his opponents. Mr. Porter is one of the leaders of the young Republicans of the Nutmeg State, a band of young men rapidly growing in numbers, who think it time for the older party leaders to retire and give the younger element a chance.

In 1896 Mr. Porter was the man around whom the young Republicans rallied, and they succeeded in giving the old men a scare and a shaking up, although they were not successful in wresting the control of the organization from them. The convention of that year was a lively and interesting one. Mr. Porter was the standard bearer of the young men, and in spite of lack of organization polled 131 votes for Governor to 315 for Mr. Cooke, the successful candidate, who represented the graybeards. It was evident to lookers-on at the convention that there was a strong undercurrent in favor of the young Republicans, and that with time and better organization their day of triumph would not be remote.

State Convention in August.

The Republican State Convention this year will meet in New Haven in the latter part of August, and already a quiet canvass is being made. Mr. Porter's friends in various parts of the State are making a preliminary survey of the field on his behalf, and are keeping him advised as to the situation, which they regard as extremely favorable. There have been rumors afloat that Mr. Porter had decided not to be a candidate, but would remain at his present post out of deference to Mr. McKinley's wishes, as well as to avoid any conflict with Senator Hawley, who desires to be elected to succeed himself next Winter. There has been some clash between Gen. Hawley and Mr. Porter in the past, but the story goes that a truce has been effected. Gen. Hawley and Mr. Porter are both owners of Republican newspapers in Hartford, and that may have engendered some feeling. Gen. Hawley always has trained with the oldfellows in the party, and Mr. Porter has led the young men.

The recent visit of Speaker Joseph L. Barbour of the Connecticut House of Representatives to Washington has set gossips agog. One story has it that Mr. Barbour went to the capital to inform Mr. Porter as to the exact situation in the State, and another report is that Mr. Porter, having decided not to make the race for Governor, sent for Mr. Barbour to urge that gentleman to stand for the nomination. The Speaker and the secretary are warm personal friends, and it was Mr. Barbour who led the Porter forces in the convention of 1896. The speaker would make a very good piece of Gubernatorial timber. He is a fine campaign speaker and a lawyer of high standing. If Mr. Porter is satisfied that he himself cannot be nominated it is probable that his influence will be shown for Mr. Barbour, but he now intends to be a candidate himself.

There is very little important federal patronage in Connecticut, and Mr. Porter is not seriously accused of manipulating it in his own interest. The Collector of Internal Revenue is the most important Federal office holder, and his influence is not great. The new appointee to this office, former Senator Lake, was a compromise candidate, and is not a political manager.

Lounsbury in the Race.

Nor have the Postmasters appointed under the present Administration been selected with a view to helping Mr. Porter's candidacy, although some of them are friendly to him. Mr. Porter's policy with regard to appointments has been one of hands off, for the most part. In this he has shown considerable shrewdness. He has kept on friendly terms with the Republican delegation in Congress, and each member has controlled the appointments that belonged to his district without Mr. Porter's interference. Mr. Porter is not relying on the influence of the McKinley Administration to secure him the nomination.

The candidate of the anti-Porter men, or the machine, as the Porter men would call it, is State Senator George E. Lounsbury of Ridgefield, in the western edge of the State. Mr. Lounsbury is a brother of former Gov. Phineas Lounsbury. He is a man of large wealth, the head of the big shoe factory of Lounsbury, Matthewson & Co. of South Norwalk. Mr. Lounsbury is fifty-nine years old, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1863, and was formerly a clergyman. He is strong with the church element in the State, and among the farmers. He is now engaged in a tour of the rural districts with an eye to the delegates to the State Convention.

Here in Hartford the older politicians believe that Mr. Lounsbury is a sure winner. There is no defection from the ranks of the old-timers who supported Cooke in 1896. They are all for Lounsbury. It is conceded that there is a strong Porter sentiment in New Haven, Hartford, and the larger towns, but the rural delegates, under the present plan of representation, will control the convention when it comes to making the nominations.

Representation Unjust to Cities.

The convention will be composed of twice as many delegates as there are Representatives in the General Assembly. The basis of representation in the Legislature has been long regarded by men of both parties as manifestly unjust. The Constitution provides that each town having five thousand population shall be entitled to two Representatives, and no more.

This is grossly unfair to the cities. Thus the town of Groton, with 5,000 population, and the town of Thompson, with an equal number, each have two Representatives in the Legislature and four delegates each in State Convention, while New Haven, with 90,000 inhabitants, and Hartford, with 65,000, have the same representation as these two little towns. The rural districts, however, see their advantage and will not permit the Constitution to be changed so as to give the cities a representation proportioned to population.

For this reason Senator Lounsbury is a formidable opponent for Mr. Porter. He is on the ground and is working in the back districts, and Mr. Porter is in Washington. Geographically, too, Mr. Lounsbury holds a good position. He is not in Gen. Hawley's way, and Mr. Porter is, although the Secretary calls Windham County his legal residence. To all intents and purposes, however, he is a Hartford man, as is Gen. Hawley.

The Senatorial and Gubernatorial contests are likely to get more or less tangled up as convention time draws near. There is National Committeeman Sam Fessenden, who wants to go to the United States Senate. Fessenden lives in Stamford, which is near enough to Mr. Lounsbury's home to embarrass that gentleman if Fessenden should try for Hawley's shoes. An alliance between Porter and Fessenden might prove interesting for both Lounsbury and Hawley. It is conceded, however, that in case of war with Spain, popular sentiment would demand Hawley's return to the Senate.

Morgan G. Bulkeley's Aspirations.

Another waiting Senatorial aspirant is former Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley, who is an anti-Hawley man, and would try conclusions with the General, if there were half a chance.

To sum up the situation in a sentence, Porter is the candidate for Governor who stirs up the most enthusiasm among the young men of the party and whose nomination would insure a brilliant and interesting campaign, while Mr. Lounsbury's nomination would bring out the full voting strength of the rural districts and perpetuate the rule of the graybeards. Lounsbury will be a more popular candidate before the convention than was Cooke, the present Governor, but Porter also has grown in strength, and if he stays in the field will give him a tight race. It is anybody's fight yet.

There is a third candidate for Governor who may poll a few votes. He is James G. Dewell, the present Lieutenant Governor, who wants to run on a good-roads platform. Connecticut towns pay no taxes, the State deriving its revenue from a tax on [illegible] in the Commonwealth, and have the issue of bonds to pay for them. He thinks this will catch the farmer vote, but he is not considered a formidable candidate.

The Democratic situation is not worthy of serious consideration. The silver men, under the leadership of Alexander Troup, an old Greenbacker, have control of the party machinery, and the sound-money men have the votes and the sinews of war. It is only a question under how many thousand majority the Democratic ticket will be buried.

MAYOR FAGAN IN A FIGHT.

Hoboken Factions Resort to Fists at the Primary Contests—James White Locked Up.

Primaries for the selection of candidates for Aldermen were held in Hoboken last night. There was a lively fight in every district between the Fagan and anti-Fagan factions. In the First District of the Second Ward there was a free fight, in which Mayor Fagan took part and received several blows.

In this district the election officers were M. Hopkins, Clerk; James White, Judge, and W. Dempsey, Inspector. One hundred and thirty-five votes were said to have been cast. While the count was going on Mayor Fagan, who was watching it, claimed that when White pulled a ballot out of the box there were two ballots folded together. The Mayor demanded that only one vote be counted. Then the Mayor and Mr. White called each other liars.

Mayor Fagan tried to grab the ballot box, which was a cigar box. Mr. White promptly landed a heavy right-hander on the Mayor's jaw, and the Mayor brought his fist with stunning force upon Mr. White's left ear. Then the other election officers and the watchers jumped into the fray, and for five minutes it was a case of hit a head when you see it.

Policeman McGuinness brought peace with his club, and on orders from the Mayor arrested White, whom the Mayor charged with assault. White was locked up.

Louis Rathjen, secretary of the Mayor, made a further charge against White, charging him with violating the primary law. It is asserted by Mayor Fagan that when the ballot box was opened the lower ballots were ranged in regular order, side by side. The ballots were scattered during the fight and the box smashed.

City Treasurer Smith gave bonds for White. Counter-charges are likely.

Two Appeals for Aid.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $40, to pay for the transportation to Germany of a young widow with a baby. She has assurance of a welcome there, and she has been in this country only two years. The society also appeals for $100, to aid in supporting a man helpless from paralysis. He requires such constant care that his wife, who is industrious and capable, cannot undertake much other work. Any money for these cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

Growth of the City Bank.

The business of the National City Bank since it absorbed the Third National Bank has so increased that it has been compelled to move its foreign exchange department into the basement of the bank building, and it will soon require another floor to accommodate its staff of clerks and give much-needed room to its officers and tellers.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John E. Moore.

John E. Moore, Superintendent of Landing at the Barge Office, died on Sunday at his home, 427 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Moore was born in Troy, this State, in 1829. He had been an invalid for a number of years, but remained up to the time of his death at the head of the firm of J. E. Moore & Co., which firm, since 1872, has had the contract for the transferring on steamboats and barges all immigrants arriving in this city, Brooklyn, and Hoboken to Ellis Island, and since the Ellis Island station was destroyed by fire, to the Barge Office, and the retransferring of these immigrants to the depots of the various railroads. His son, W. E. Moore, succeeds him in the management of the business. He was a member of Putnam Lodge, F. and A. M. His funeral will take place at 8 o'clock to-night.

Augustus Laver.

Augustus Laver, the architect, died at his home in Alameda, Cal., yesterday. Among the noble structures he designed were the Canadian Parliament Buildings, the new City Hall and the Flood Mission in San Francisco, and the Coleman and Flood residences at Menlo Park.

Obituary Notes.

BENNETT B. BOTSFORD died yesterday morning at his residence, 2,100 Calumet Avenue, Chicago. Mr. Botsford was born in Chicago Aug. 3, 1840. During the early sixties he was taken into partnership by his father, in the management of the J. K. Botsford & Son's hardware firm, at 107 Lake Street. After the fire he became connected with the D. B. Fisk Millinery Company.

JAMES R. ROBINSON, ex-County Treasurer of Richmond County, died at his home, in Clifton, S. I., yesterday. He was a widower, and about seventy years of age. Old age had much to do with his death. He was the former owner of the parrot which was buried on Saturday in a casket. Robinson gave the parrot to William Parkinson, who lived with him, and when the bird died Parkinson had the body laid out just as a human being is prepared for burial.

ANDREW MARSHALL of 316 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, died in Ireland on Friday while on a visit to his married daughter. Intelligence to this effect reached his relatives yesterday. Mr. Marshall was born in Ireland, and came to America when very young. After working at various occupations he and his brother and Mr. Waterbury started the Waterbury Rope Works. Mr. Marshall became the Superintendent. He made a fortune and then retired. He was a volunteer fireman, and also belonged to the Williamsburg Yacht Club.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. "Loma." A new collar. E. & W.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Sunday morning, March 27, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Frederic Alden Brown, son of the late Augustus J. Brown, in his 47th year.

Funeral services will be held at All Souls' Church, Madison Av. and 66th St., Tuesday, March 29, at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

BRUCE.—On Friday, March 25, Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Adam Todd Bruce.

Funeral services at her late residence, 869 Madison Av., on Tuesday afternoon, March 29, at 4:30.

FRANKLIN.—On Sunday morning, March 27, Edward Vernon, in his 22d year, son of Lindley M. and Martha L. Franklin of Flushing, N. Y.

Funeral services at St. George's Church on Tuesday afternoon, on arrival of train leaving Long Island City at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

HAVILAND.—At Plainfield, N. J., seventh day, Saturday; third month, 26th, Justus C. Haviland, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence, 53 Sandford Av., third day, (Tuesday,) at 2:30 P. M.

HINCKLEY.—On March 28, in New York, Anne Cutler Hinckley, widow of Samuel Lyman Hinckley of Boston, aged 84.

Funeral at Trinity Church, Boston, Wednesday noon.

MARCOTTE.—On Sunday, 27th inst., Susan M. Marcotte in the 61st year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, George W. Weeks, 130 Hooper St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 29th, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

PRIOR.—At White Plains, N. Y., March 27, inst., Maria, wife of John Prior.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, White Plains, on Wednesday, the 30th, at 9:30 A. M. Train arriving at Grand Central Depot 11:51. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

ROBINSON.—On Sunday, March 27, at Clifton, Staten Island, James R. Robinson, aged 84 years.

Funeral services will be held from St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, S. I., on Wednesday, March 30, at 2 P. M. Relatives, friends, Edgewater firemen, and lodges invited. Kindly omit flowers. Staten Island papers please copy.

SALISBURY.—On Friday last, Elizabeth Mary Salisbury, daughter of the late Samuel B. Salisbury of Ripon, Wis., and niece of the late Charles Fitzsimons of this city.

Funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

SIMPKINS.—At Washington, D. C., March 26, 1898, John Simpkins, son of the late John Simpkins of Brooklyn.

Funeral on Thursday morning, March 31, at Yarmouthport, Mass.

WING.—On Tuesday, March 22, Lewis Frederick Wing, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral services were held privately on March 25 at 8 P. M. at his late residence, 233 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

[illegible]

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age Yrs.	Date March.
ANDERSON, Charles, 91 1st Av.	22	[illegible]
AIELLO, Teresa, 294 2d Av.	23	[illegible]
ALEXANDER, Ellen, 166 E. 100th St.	68	[illegible]
AXTELL, Milton P., 112 E. 127th St.	17	[illegible]
BROWN, F. A., Buckingham Hotel	47	[illegible]
CAHILL, Bridget, Throgg's Neck	70	[illegible]
CHAPMAN, Caroline, 2,295 3d Av.	58	[illegible]
CLIFFORD, Thos., St. Joseph's Hosp.	54	[illegible]
CAMFNER, Hattie, 319 W. 42d St.	25	[illegible]
CAMPBELL, Samuel, 448 W. 152d St.	2	27
COOLBAUGH, Mary E., 519 W. 36th	35	27
CALLMAN, Fred, 337 W. 37th St.	45	[illegible]
CULLEN, Mary, 2,008 2d Av.	23	[illegible]
CONNELLY, Rose A., 325 W. 29th	75	[illegible]
CESARIO, Margarita, 233 Mulberry St.	1	27
CHARLOCK, Isaac, 118 W. 101st St.	74	[illegible]
CONNELLY, Annie, 515 W. 20th St.	2	27
COUGHLAN, Ellen, 305 W. 127th St.	4	27
DONNELLY, Wm., Foundling Hosp.	2	[illegible]
DIETRICH, Wilhelmina, 516 E. 11th	44	[illegible]
DOENIG, Louise, 512 E. 16th St.	8	[illegible]
DONOVAN, Annie, 1,848 2d Av.	28	27
FLYNN, Bridget, 318 W. 30th St.	45	[illegible]
FADAME, Annie, Montefiore Home	33	27
FRANCIS, Mary, 163 Monroe St.	68	27
FRABASLIO, Maria, 81 Crosby St.	8	[illegible]
FISHER, Francis, Almshouse	60	[illegible]
FOLEY, William, 52½ Carmine St.	8	27
FERRERA, Mary, 87 Sullivan St.	8	26
GAMBLE, Elsie A., 2,033 Bathgate Av	22	26
GARVEY, Mary, Hart's Island	82	24
GORDON, Mary, 136 W. 10th St.	77	27
GALLAGHER, Catlo, Bellevue Hosp.	60	26
HOHN, Peter B., 221 East 21st St.	77	26
HOLZHAUSER, Bertha, 2 E. 107th St.	60	26
HOYT, Howard, 208 E. 101st St.	1	26
HARDENBERGH, John A., 18 E. 12th	66	26
HOWELL, Francis A., 218 W. 22d St.	69	27
HAINES, C. J., Grand Union Hotel	34	26
KOSSLER, Daniel, College Street	56	25
KUPPER, Annie, 579 Courtlandt Av.	1	27
KELLY, Catharine, 430 E. 66th St.	1	26
KINSTED, Samuel, 432 W. 42d St.	49	27
KLUSINEC, George, 437 E. 12th St.	45	26
KRAMER, Solomon, 127 E. Broadway	60	26
LADE, John, 530 W. 49th St.	52	26
LENT, Jane, 304 E. 86th St.	81	26
LARSEN, Julia, 38th St., N. R.	35	27
LOWENTHAL, Annie, Gouverneur Hos	38	27
LEVIN, Rachel, Mt. Sinai Hospital	20	27
METZGER, John G., St. Joseph's Hosp.	42	26
MAXWELL, John A., 729 10th Av.	49	26
MEYERS, Jane, 414 W. 33d St.	60	27
MAUSBERG, Fannie, Home for Aged	81	26
MURPHY, Johanna, 54 New Chambers St.	61	25
MEGANY, James V., 411 W. 48th St.	1	27
MALONE, Sarah, 96 Varick St.	2	26
MARCOTTE, Susan, 6 W. 18th St.	63	27
MILLER, Amelia M., 346 W. 38th St.	28	27
MORA, Joaquin F., 102 W. 84th St.	52	26
MICHELS, Minnie, 48 Eldridge St.	2	27
MURPHY, Bridget, 26 Chrystie St.	42	25
McFERNAN, John, 139 W. 62d St.	45	28
ODELL, William, 5 Livingston Place	1	28
OWENS, John, 26 Greenwich St.	58	26
PLUNKETT, Edward W., 842 E. 163d	24	27
PARKS, Lottie, 666 Bergen Av.	40	26
PHILBROTH, Annie, 406 W. 33d St.	61	27
PRINGLE, Charles, 349 W. 49th St.	1	28
PESULANA, Rachela, 146 Thompson	57	27
RAPP, Philip J., 2,991 3d Av.	1	26
ROMITO, Antonio, 20 Mulberry St.	33	26
RUETTER, Maria, 1,748 Madison Av.	71	27
ROSENBLUM, Michael, 19 Bayard St.	67	27
RABINOVITZ, Samuel, 48 Canal St.	18	27
SPENCER, Mary, Bellevue Hospital	65	26
STANTON, Michael, 84 E. 10th St.	66	27
SELIGMAN, David, 11 Monroe St.	1	27
SHEEHAN, James, Pier 4, East River	50	27
STEVENSON, Moses W., 70 Bank St.	53	25
SLAPSKE, Xavier, St. Joseph's Hosp.	22	26
SEDMARETZKY, Olga, 788 E. 146th	3	27
STODDARD, Florence E., 14 W. 60th	44	27
SCHWEIKERT, Raymond, 298 1st Av.	65	27
STEINFELD, Cili, 19 Avenue C	67	27
SCHERRY, Magdalena, 214 E. 85th	4	27
TRIVIGRIO, Giuseppe, 234 Mott St.	57	26
WHALEN, Thomas, St. Jos. Hosp.	28	27
WEBER, Elbie, 307 E. 108d St.	3	27
WILLIAMS, Charles H., 302 W. 148th	1	27
WHITE, Hyman, 152 Ludlow St.	2	27

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age Yrs.	Date March.
ADLER, Bertha, 991 Flushing Av.	28	27
BEAVER, Joseph, 569 Lorimer St.	5	27
BLEECKER, Chas. W., 256 Clifton Pl.	39	26
BRADLEY, James, 224 Eckford St.	58	27
BLIX, Frederick A., 57 3d Place	70	26
BRUSH, Eliza A., 73 Vernon Av.	70	26
BOURKE, George, 608 Liberty Av.	3	28
BORGESON, Ruth E., 59 4th Av.	2	27
BUCKLEY, Dennis, Kings Co. Hosp.	38	26
BURTIS, Catherine B., Ewing Av. and Cooper St.	65	27
BUCHANAN, M. E., 123 Wyckoff Av.	48	26
BUCKLEY, Daniel E., 1,088 4th Av.	42	27
CANTON, Louis, L. I. State Hosp.	51	26
CARNEY, Joseph, 205 Gold St.	30	27
DELATORA, Felicia, 43 Sands St.	21	27
DEVINE, Bridget, 55 7th St.	80	26
ERLSINGER, G. W., 45 Windsor Pl.	39	26
FARRELL, George W., 781 W. 34th	57	26
FIELDS, Bertha H., 440 Greene Av.	38	27
FINN, Patrick, 1,746 Atlantic Av.	33	27
FRISCHMANN, M. A., 554 Flushing Av.	52	27
GIBBONS, Catharine C., 918 Dean St.	35	28
GIBBONS, James A., 201 W. 9th St.	14	27
GREEN, Florence M., 1,196 B'way	2	27
GREENBERG, Sarah, 184 Boerum St.	1	27
GUSSEPE, Catharine D., 129 4th Av.	37	27
GOWENLOCK, Wm., 18 Clinton Av.	55	26
HAGGERTY, M., 14 McKinney St.	34	25
HAMILTON, Ellen, 576 Atlantic Av.	76	25
HOGAN, Ellen, 138 Nelson St.	39	26
HORAN, James, Kings Co. Hosp.	28	26
HOLINGER, A. M., 177 Richardson St.	67	27
KANE, Mary, 287 Graham St.	57	27
KLEIN, Douglas L., K. C. Almshouse	2	26
KROMNER, Mamie, K. C. Almshouse	1	26
KRONE, F., Vernon and Rogers Av.	29	27
LEWIS, Godfred, 506 6th St.	1	28
LENSKI, Peter, St. Cath. Hosp.	45	25
LOVEGREW, Agnes, 878 Baltic St.	6	28
MAYER, Ida M., 231 Atlantic St.	70	27
MORTON, Barbara, 286 Devoe St.	40	27
MOREHOUSE, I. S., 21 Sherman St.	3	26
MURRAY, William, K. C. Almshouse	71	26
MURPHY, David, 29 Wyckoff St.	28	27
McINTYRE, Mary, 14 Van Voorhis St.	67	27
NICKLOUS, J., St. Peter's Hosp.	43	28
NOLAN, Margaret, 2 Hart St.	58	26
OAKLEY, Mary, 507 Baltic St.	65	27
OLSEN, John H., 83 Luquer St.	8	27
PETO, M. E., E. 92d & Vreeland Lane	41	26
RAULD, Lena, 13 George St.	4	27
RILEY, Joseph P., 438 Wythe Av.	28	27
ROBINSON, C. A., 1,253 Bergen St.	49	26
SCHUESSLER, C., 220 McDougal St.	1	26
SEE, James E., 308 S. 3d St.	33	25
SHADY, Kate, St. Peter's Hosp.	65	27
SMITH, Edgar C., 522 Herkimer St.	35	26
SORENSON, Henry, 62 Cheever Place	1	27
SODOWOKA, Josefa, 179 Vermont Av.	27	27
STAMM, B., 898 Knickerbocker Av.	33	28
STODDART, Mary H., 341 Washington Av.	19	24
TUCKER, Mary, 110 Summit St.	46	27
WATERMAN, Eliz., 212 Macon St.	78	25
WHITE, Jane A., 92d St. and 4th Av.	2	26
WING, Charlotte S., 233 Quincy St.	72	26
WOODS, Bernard, 1,082 Myrtle Av.	57	26

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"A." "A."

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALES
AT THE
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
THIS, (TUESDAY,) WEDNESDAY, AND
THURSDAY AFTERNOONS AT 2:30
O'CLOCK.
A VERY IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF
ANTIQUE AND MODERN
JAPANESE
ART OBJECTS,
GRAND BRONZES, IVORY CARVINGS,
ENAMELS, POTTERY, SUPERB SCREENS,
AND PANELS, LACQUERS, ART
IN PRECIOUS METALS, CURIOS,
TEXTILES, etc.,
Collected by
KICHIGORO SUZUKI,
TOKIO.
—AND—
ON FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 1ST,
AT 8:30 O'CLOCK,
The Private Collection
OF
MODERN PAINTINGS
belonging to
Abraham Disbecker,
INCLUDING MANY
SUPERB CABINET PICTURES
BY THE MOST
Eminent European Artists.
FREE VIEW DAY AND EVENING.
Thomas E. Kirby will conduct the sales,
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the [illegible] Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may regularly come before the meeting, will be held at [illegible] 44 Wall [illegible] April 5th, 1898, at 12 O'CLOCK [illegible], Secretary.
Dated New York, March [illegible], 1898.

[illegible] National Bank
370 Broadway.

[illegible] Bank of Commerce
[illegible] SUR., $2,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

[illegible] National Bank
[illegible], $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Branch Offices:
202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.

Members of:
New York Stock Exchange,
New York Cotton Exchange,
Chicago Board of Trade.

Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Kountze Brothers,
Bankers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York,

Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.

Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

FINANCIAL.

Denver City Railroad Company
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and hereby request the deposit of said bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, under the terms of a bondholders' agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Trust Company on and after March 28, 1898.

Negotiable certificates will be issued for bonds deposited.

F. P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
WM. L. BULL,
CHAS. H. MERRIMAN,
DAVID S. BAKER,
ARTHUR K. HUNT,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

New York, March 1, 1898.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Friday, April 1, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1898. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1898, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

The Mercantile Trust Company,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.
DRAWN BONDS.

Interest ceased on February 1st, 1898, upon the following "SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879," drawn for the sinking fund on January 31st, at 105 and accrued interest, and the holders are requested to surrender the same to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William St., New York, and receive payment; the drawn bonds carry four months' interest, making 106 2-3 for the Five Per Cents. and 107 for the Six Per Cents., viz.:

5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
Nos. 0100, 0106, 0668, 1806, 2559, 3097, 3251, 3561, 3684, 3729, 3846, 3971, 3963, 5813, 5975, 6001, 6002, 6028.

6 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
Nos. 835, 973, 1989, 2311, 3020, 3556, 3584, 3618, 3916.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.
New York, March 28th, 1898.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

THE ADVERTISER SEEKS ENGAGEMENT as manager of mercantile or manufacturing business, or as assistant to principal; an expert accountant, financier, and possessed of executive ability; no remuneration required until practical fitness is demonstrated; A1 references. Address MERCANTILE, Box 124, Times Office.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

Stock market booming.

Over 30,000 shares were dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, and there were record-breaking advances throughout the list. From start to finish the market was buoyant. Average gains did not fall short of five full points. Conspicuous shares rose more than that. The day's record was that of a panic among bear speculators.

***

Impetus was given to the market by Washington dispatches representing that President McKinley had come to an arrangement with the Premier of Spain for an armistice providing for suspension of hostilities in Cuba for six months, Spain meanwhile granting to the United States the privilege of feeding the starving people of Cuba. This announcement was accepted upon every side as authentic, and the whole stock market moved under the influence of it.

To what extent this unexpected development was effective is shown by the following exhibit of quotations, presenting advances scored at the opening of yesterday's market, and the far greater gains recorded at the market's top notch, along with the final gains of the day for about a score of conspicuous stocks, there being also tabulated the changes that have taken place since Feb. 15 last, Maine disaster day:

	Advance at Opening.	Adv'ce at Highest.	Adv'ce at Close.	Change from Feb. 15.
Atchison pf......	⅝	3⅝	2⅝	—5
B'klyn Rap. Tr....		3½	2½	—2¼
Burlington	1½	6⅝	4⅝	—9⅝
Consol. Gas......	⅞	10½	7½	—14½
Louis. & Nash....	⅞	5	4½	—9⅝
Manhattan	1	7¾	4⅝	—18¼
Mo., K. & T. pf..	1	3½	3	—4½
Missouri Pacific.	⅝	3½	2½	—6¼
N. J. Central....	2	6⅞	5⅝	—3¼
N. Y. Central....	⅝	6½	5	—6½
North. Pac. pf...	1	5⅝	3½	—4
Northwestern	1	7	4½	—4
Omaha	1⅝	5¼	3½	—7⅝
People's Gas.....	⅝	3⅝	3½	—4½
Reading 1st pf...		4½	3½	—10½
Rock Island......	⅞	5⅝	4	—5⅝
St. Paul.........	½@1⅝	6⅝	4⅝	—2⅝
Southern pf......		2½	1⅝	—5⅛
Sugar	⅞	9⅝	6⅝	—20⅝
Tobacco	⅝	4½	2⅝	+5
Western Union....	½	4	2	—6⅝

***

Succinctly shown, this score of conspicuous stocks has made the following record—quotations of yesterday compared with the prices of Feb. 15, day of the Maine's destruction, and the market values which ruled a year ago, being as follows:

A Year Ago.		Feb. 15.	High. Mch. 28.	Last. Mch. 28.
20	Atchison pf......	31⅝	27⅝	26¾
20½	B'klyn Rapid Tr.	41⅞	39⅞	39
71	Burlington	102½	95	93¾
151¾	Consol. Gas......	193¼	182	179
44½	Louis. & Nash....	60	51½	50⅝
83	Manhattan	117¼	102¼	99
26	M., K. & T. pf...	38⅝	35	34½
14½	Missouri Pacific..	33⅝	28⅝	27
84	N. J. Central....	96⅞	95	93¼
102	N. Y. Central....	118⅝	113	111⅞
33½	Nor. Pacific pf...	66⅞	64⅝	62⅞
103½	Northwest	128⅝	121⅝	119⅝
58⅝	Omaha	77⅞	72	70½
81⅝	People's Gas.....	96⅝	93	92½
40½	Reading 1st pf...	51½	42	41
60⅝	Rock Island......	91⅝	87⅝	86½
71¼	St. Paul.........	95⅝	94½	92½
24⅝	Southern pf......	32⅝	27⅞	27⅜
109⅝	Sugar	138⅝	121	118⅝
71¼	Tobacco	92	98½	97
82⅝	Western Union....	92⅝	88½	86½

***

Above all else shown in the rush upward of prices yesterday was the tremendous extent to which the short interest had extended. It was large not in a few places only, but apparently throughout the whole market. Stocks of stanchest intrinsic value seemed to be as heavily oversold as where manipulation has been the sole reliance to provide market firmness. This sort of unreasonable speculation seldom avoids its natural punishment, though yesterday's scramble of the shorts represented demoralization on the bear side beyond anything the Street has known for years. There have been a few occasions in Stock Exchange history when business in larger volume was transacted, but never was there a day with such enormous trading for the professional crowd. Nine-tenths of the purchases made yesterday seemed to be directly for the account of speculators short at lower prices. And this accounts for the stampede, the scramble, the panic of it all.

***

Intrinsic values have been utterly ignored during the past fortnight. The fact that dangerous international complications had arisen seemed to be recognized all over Wall Street as warrant for counting on utter market demoralization. The fact that railroads were never earning so much money, and that earnings week by week are growing larger, was put aside as immaterial. The ease of money, the influx of foreign gold—all the elements in the long list of inspiriting factors—were contemptuously dismissed. It pleased professional Wall Street only to hail the coming of war. As a sequence to such irrationality yesterday's rushing advance was but natural.

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Conservative veterans in Wall Street were, however, last night advising clients that perhaps it is not yet time for buyers to trust the market's firmness too far. They regard it as politic to wait for further tests before taking too determined a position. Maintained market improvement seldom comes at bounds. They will be safest—so argue the conservatives—who are not too much in a hurry.

***

Government bonds rallied sharply. There were sales of $2,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108⅝; $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 119½; $34,000 do, coupon, at 119@118⅞@121, and $6,000 District of Columbia 3-65s at 115.

***

In State bonds, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 68.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	2
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	6⅛
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	4
Am. Tobacco	2⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	3
Ann Arbor pf.	1¼
A., T. & S. F.	1½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	2⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1
Brook. Rap. Tr.	2¼
Brook. Union Gas	7
Can. Southern	3¼
Canadian Pacific	2⅝
Ches. & Ohio	2
Chi. Gt. Western	1
Chi. & Northwest	4½
C., B. & Qy.	4⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅝
C., M. & St. P.	4⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf.	2
C., R. I. & Pac.	4
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	⅝
Cleve., Lor. & W.	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	2
Col. & H. Coal, all in. pd.	⅞
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1
Consol. Ice	1⅛
Consol. Gas	7½
Del. & Hudson	4
D. & R. G. pf.	3⅛
Erie	1
Erie 1st pf.	3⅛
Gen. Electric	1⅞
Illinois Cent.	1
Iowa Cent. pf.	⅝
Kan. City, P. & G.	⅝
Laclede Gas	2⅝
L. E. & W. pf.	1½
Lake Shore	5
Louis. & Nash.	4½
Manhattan Cons.	4⅝
Met. Street Ry.	7
Michigan Cent.	3
Minn. & St. Louis	1¼
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	5⅛
Minnesota Iron	1
Missouri Pacific	2½
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	3
National Lead	3¼
Nat. Lead pf.	1
Nat. Linseed Oil	1
N. J. Central	4⅝
N. Y. Central	5
Norf. & West. pf.	3½
Northern Pac.	3
North. Pac. pf.	3⅝
Ontario & West.	1⅝
Or. Imp., all in. pd.	3⅛
Or. R. & Nav.	3
Oregon Short Line	5
Pacific Mail	3
Penn. R. R.	2¼
Peo. Gas, Chi.	3⅝
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3
Pullman Car	7½
Reading	⅞
Reading 1st pf.	3⅛
Reading 2d pf.	2⅝
St. Jo. & G. I.	⅝
St. Jo. & G. I. pf.	1
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
St. L. Southw. pf.	⅝
St. Paul & Omaha	3½
Southern Ry.	⅝
Southern Ry. pf.	1⅝
Tenn. C. & I.	1
Texas Pacific	⅝
Third Avenue	2½
Union Pacific	2⅝
Union Pacific pf.	4½
U. P., D. & G. t. r.	⅝
U. S. Leather pf.	2⅝
U. S. Rubber	⅝
U. S. Rubber pf.	4
Wabash	⅝
Wabash pf.	1½
West. Chi. St.	3
West. Union Tel.	3

Stocks Declined.

Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	7
Hawaiian Sugar	1½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 1st	1
A., T. & S. F. gen.	2⅝
A., T. & S. F. adj.	2⅝
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	3
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	3⅛
C. & O., R. & A. 2d.	1⅞
Chi. Term. 4s	1½
Col. Mid. 1st	4
Col. Mid. con. 4s	2⅞
Erie prior	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	5
Houst. & Tex. 1st	1
Iowa Cent. 1st	1½
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	4½
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	1
Mo. K. & T. 2d	4⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor. Pac. prior	1½
Ore. Imp. con. 5s	[illegible]
Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1
Ore. Sh. Line 6s	1½
Ore. Sh. Line [illegible]	[illegible]
Pitts. & West. 1st	1
[illegible]	2
Wabash 1st	1½
Wabash 2d	3
Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	4½

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. con.	1
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st. con.	1½
Chi. Gas, L. & C. 1st.	1
C., St. P. & M. 1st.	2
L. E. & West. 2d.	2⅝
Morris & Essex con.	2
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1
Nor. Pac. 1st, t. r.	2¼
Omaha & St. L. 1st.	2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 5½@6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $70,834,433; balances, $4,808,259; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $91,821.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2⅝ per cent. Discount in open market, 3@3⅛ per cent. for short and 3 for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¼@$4.80½ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¼@$4.83½ for demand, $4.83⅝@$4.83⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.79⅝@$4.80⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 93 15-16@94 and 94⅜, and guilders at 39 13-16 and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—45c discount. Boston—8@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

GOVERNMENT BONDS HIGHER.

As was natural in view of the peaceful news yesterday, Government bonds advanced sharply. The new 4s, coupon, sold at 121, an advance of 2½ points. The active Governments at the close were from 1 to 1½ per cent. higher on the bid price than at noon on Saturday. Responding to the same influences that advanced United States Government bonds, Spanish 4s on the foreign Bourses were decidedly strong. At Paris they sold at 50⅝, against 48⅝ on Saturday.

MORE GOLD FOR IMPORT.

Gold to the amount of $905,000 was engaged for importation yesterday. Sterling exchange was decidedly weak, actual rates for sixty-day bills falling ⅛c. Of the gold taken yesterday, $600,000 was for Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $225,000 for Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and $80,000 for the National City Bank. Including this, the gold imported from Europe or engaged there since Feb. 25 amounts to $29,580,000.

CALL MONEY RATES DECLINE.

Call money rates declined yesterday, no loans being made higher than 1½ per cent. Toward the close of business call money was offered in large quantities at 1 per cent. Offerings in the time department were larger than for some time. In time money, however, there was no change, neither the demand nor the supply increasing to any extent. Bankers explain the ease in call money by pointing out that in panicky times like the present there are always offered in the call market funds which have been withdrawn from the time department, because of disposition among lenders to place their money where it can be easily taken in.

BOND MARKET ADVANCES.

Those bonds in which there is more or less speculation, and which usually follow the course of the stock market, were all decidedly strong and active yesterday, many of them making advances equal to those made by stocks. Union Pacific 4s, on large transactions, sold up above 92, and gained 2½ points net for the day. Atchison adjustments were also heavily traded in, and sold up to 60, gaining nearly 3 points net. Atchison general 4s, after selling early at 87⅝, touched 91, and made a net gain of 2⅝ points. Texas Pacific firsts gained 1⅝ points and the seconds 1½ points. Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf firsts advanced 3 points. Northern Pacific 3s gained 3 points and the 4s gained 1½ points. Kansas and Texas 2s gained 4⅝ points. Wisconsin Central firsts gained 4⅝ points. Throughout the bond list advances were general.

GAINS ON LIGHT TRANSACTIONS.

Illustrative of the "climbing" process that was so much in vogue yesterday were the substantial advances made by stocks in which the transactions were comparatively light. Sugar preferred, on sales of about 900 shares, gained 4 points. Brooklyn Union Gas, with 650 shares to its credit, advanced 7 points. Less than 2,000 shares of Consolidated Gas put that stock up 7½ points. Oregon Short Line, on transactions of 400 shares, gained 5 points. One hundred shares of Oregon Navigation put that stock up 3 points, and 800 shares of Oregon Improvement advanced that quotation 3¼ points. Pullman, with only 200 shares to its credit, gained 7½ points. Lake Shore, with 1,100, gained 5 points, and Delaware and Hudson, with 650, gained 4 points. Three hundred shares of Minneapolis and St. Louis second preferred advanced that stock more than 5 points.

NORTHERN PACIFIC EARNINGS.

Northern Pacific's estimated gross earnings for the third week of March were made public yesterday. The total for the week is estimated at over $390,000, an increase of $105,000, or nearly 37 per cent., over the corresponding period of last year. Including this estimate, the road's earnings for the three weeks of March are nearly $2,000,000, an increase of over 47 per cent. For the fiscal year to date they are over $17,500,000, an increase of 27½ per cent.

RECORD-BREAKING DAYS.

Yesterday will go down into history as one of Wall Street's "big days." Transactions in stocks amounted to 858,006, which, with one exception, is the largest total since the panic of February, 1893, when the Philadelphia and Reading went into the hands of a receiver. Last September Wall Street had one day in which transactions on the Stock Exchange were greater than yesterday. On the 21st of that month the sales ran up to 886,500. The market was then decidedly weak, the Summer boom having culminated and talk of yellow fever in the South creating considerable apprehension in financial circles.

On Nov. 4, 1896, the day after the election of President McKinley, sales on the Stock Exchange aggregated nearly 550,000 shares. On Dec. 20, 1895, when the Street was thrown into a panic by President Cleveland's Venezuela message, sales amounted to 753,280.

Wall Street's two biggest days were Feb. 20, 1893, and Feb. 11, 1892. On both of those days sales ran considerably over 1,000,000 shares. The activity of Feb. 11, 1892, was brought about by the announcement of the great anthracite coal deal. The excitement in February of the following year was produced by the failure of that combination and the resultant Reading receivership. On Friday, Feb. 17, 1893, sales were over 886,000 shares. On the following day, Saturday, 697,098 shares changed hands during the two hours of business. Of these, [illegible] shares. Of Reading about [illegible] shares were traded in. These, of course, were half shares, which makes the total [illegible] for purposes of comparison.

The Stock Exchange had its first notably large session Dec. 15, 1886, in the money panic, when for the first time in the history of the Exchange the sales exceeded 1,000,000 shares. The actual total for the day was 1,096,139 shares.

OUTLOOK FOR MONEY ABROAD.

Says The London Standard in an article on the prospects for the London money market:

"Over all other present causes of weakness with us stands the outlook in the money market. This is so entirely contrary to what recent years have taught operators to expect, that speculation is palsied at many points by the mere prospect of a 4 per cent. bank rate. After more than two years, when the bank rate was never moved from 2 per cent., there came brief periods when it had to be raised, and it was 4 per cent. at the beginning of last year. But it did not stand there for more than a week or two, and immediately sank back again, by swift steps, to the long familiar 2 per cent. The market expected the same course to be followed this year, and is quite disconcerted to find that not only has no decline come, but that an advance to 4 per cent. is this week quite possible.

"The amount of weak speculation 'caught' by this unlooked-for hardness in money is incalculable; but the existence of it has been plentifully demonstrated by the sensitiveness of market prices to every fresh invention. A feeling of nervousness—a sure sign that everybody has been trusting to cheap money—has been developed which is quite beyond anything that the facts warrant. Nobody but the weak speculator for the rise has as yet suffered materially from all that has happened, and nobody need suffer much. When everything is said, we have seen a four per cent. rate before and consols well above par. There is every probability that we shall see the two together again; and if people will only keep calm, and not fly to the market to sell their stocks and shares because they observe prices going down, they may hope to come scathless through the next few weeks or months.

"It is rarely the man who holds on to sound securities in troubled times who loses money; it is the man who sells in haste. Those who have the moral courage to go against the stream of sentiment and buy when all the world cries 'sell' rarely fail to gain. We see nothing at present to take alarm at in the state of our market. Wars or none, money must be dearer this coming Summer than last, because food all over Europe is dearer. Prices of securities will, therefore, range lower than we have been accustomed to of late; but this does not mean a breakdown in public credit, nor yet terrible losses, if people will only keep cool."

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

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Meeting of Consolidated Traction Company of New Jersey to consider proposition to lease lines controlled by the Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

Increase of $16,071 in "Big Four's" surplus earnings for February.

Increase of 2,500 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with previous week, and increase of 90,000 tons, as compared with corresponding date last year.

Arrival of heavy amounts of foreign gold. Announcements of further heavy engagements for import expected.

Some uneasiness in London as to outcome of fortnightly settlement.

Increase of $7,642 in Minneapolis and St. Louis' total income for February.

Belief in London that Northwestern rate war is about over. Canadian Pacific said to have refused to sell any more tickets at reduced rates. Report not confirmed here.

Decline in Spanish 4s in London from 49⅝ on Saturday to 48⅝ yesterday, with a later advance to 50⅝.

Sharp advance in Standard Oil shares in the outside market.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in March showed increases:

Chicago & West Michigan	$8,181
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chi. & St. L.	15,379
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western	1,512
Evansville & Indianapolis	372
Evansville & Terre Haute	6,474
Flint & Pere Marquette	1,367
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	4,390
Mexican National	705
Northern Pacific	105,118
Pittsburg & Western	10,349
St. Louis & San Francisco	20,282
Western New York & Pennsylvania	2,800

Kanawha and Michigan showed a decrease of $224.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

At the opening of the outside security market yesterday there were but few stocks offered, and brokers appeared to be waiting for orders at the market. In the traction group no new feature presented itself. Ferries were better and natural gas stocks unchanged, but the illuminating gas list, both for local and out of town, experienced a sharp rally as the day advanced. Very handsome gains for the day were made by Amsterdam common and preferred. Buffalo bonds and stocks showed a decided improvement.

Among the industrials there was good demand for Glucose and Malt, both common and preferred, but the sensation of the day was the advance made by Standard Oil. This stock opened at about 340, nearly 7 points above the closing figure of Saturday. After a few sales it receded to Saturday's figure, going upward again without a reaction until 378 was recorded, a net advance of 40 points. It closed about 5 points from the top price of the day, gaining over 30 points net. Wagner Palace Car was strong, with light offerings.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	197	198
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd.	11	11½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	164	167
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94
Ferry Securities.		
Hoboken Ferry stock	81	83
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	57	60
Union Ferry bonds	102	104
Natural Gas.		
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas Bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex. int	69	70
Illuminating Gas.		
Amsterdam common	26	28
Amsterdam pf	65	67
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26	28
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	95
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	99	102
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Ind.) 5s, (Int. ex)	104	104⅝
St. Joseph (Mo.)	[illegible]	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	[illegible]	90
St. Paul Gas stock	[illegible]	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	125	135
Standard Gas, New York, pf	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	78	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101
Industrials.		
American Bank Note	43	44
American Typefounders	40	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	37½	38¾
Glucose preferred	93½	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	43	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf	114	117
Malt common	22½	24
Malt preferred	72	74
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com	20	21
National Biscuit pf	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	366	368
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	160	163
Worthington Pump pf	87	88½
The Miscellaneous List.		
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4⅝
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	49
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	576
3d week March	$37,496	$29,317	$28,486
From Jan. 1	331,679	277,948	312,076
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,888	1,888	1,888
3d week March	$266,849	$251,470	$220,080
From July 1	10,395,756	9,486,011	10,115,743
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
3d week March	$24,372	$22,860	$19,815
From Jan. 1	260,585	227,850	212,184
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
3d week March	$4,953	$4,581	$5,441
From July 1	244,556	200,385	231,191
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
3d week March	$24,051	$17,577	$21,344
From July 1	898,842	741,004	920,516
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	648	648	637
3d week March	$62,496	$61,181	$56,108
From Jan. 1	687,473	584,548	612,755
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week March	$7,579	$3,189	——
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
3d week March	$8,830	$9,054	$8,626
From Jan. 1	111,312	96,880	102,428
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,218	1,218	1,218
3d week March	$115,745	$115,040	$83,161
From Jan. 1	1,266,463	1,156,446	1,015,100
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,346	4,368	4,497
3d week March	$390,576	$285,458	$309,824
From July 1	17,525,907	13,744,467	15,171,867
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
3d week March	$55,117	$44,768	$48,946
From July 1	2,006,581	1,754,066	2,202,046
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,162	1,328	1,328
3d week March	$126,865	$106,683	
From July 1	5,080,898	4,835,053	
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY—			
4th week March	$71,248	$68,506	
From Jan. 1	840,689	800,881	
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	643
3d week March	$52,400	$49,600	$53,500
From July 1	2,429,881	2,226,481	2,389,415
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for February—			
Gross earnings	2,394,660	2,119,739	2,305,679
Op. expenses	1,604,856	1,334,208	1,565,978
Net earnings	789,804	785,531	739,701
From July 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	23,186,238	20,868,472	22,703,024
Op. expenses	14,106,817	12,593,471	13,273,015
Net earnings	9,079,421	8,275,001	9,430,009
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for February—			
Gross earnings	1,061,718	985,460	970,748
Op. expenses	804,366	742,941	735,387
Net earnings	257,352	242,519	235,360
Charges	240,120	241,358	233,889
Surplus	17,232	1,161	1,471
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	9,581,133	8,731,604	9,455,508
Op. expenses	7,353,528	6,533,324	7,020,726
Net earnings	2,227,610	2,198,280	2,434,777
Charges	1,932,438	1,904,769	1,890,420
Surplus	295,172	293,511	544,357
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for February—			
Gross earnings	148,297	135,169	148,376
Ex. and taxes	97,629	89,313	98,561
Net earnings	50,668	45,857	49,814
Other income	9,751	7,420	5,626
Total	60,419	52,777	55,440
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,538,440	1,359,799	1,425,276
Op. expenses	912,887	781,594	815,866
Net earnings	625,553	578,205	609,410

The actual gross earnings of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company for last month show $497,613; net, $148,715; increase, $86,235. Expenses include a charge of $63,850 for renewal of rails, completing sixty-seven and one-quarter miles of new steel rails in the present fiscal year; they also included $19,588 for other improvements.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$224,813,833
Gold reserve	172,351,688
Net silver	10,612,393
United States notes in the Treasury	39,380,895
United States Treasury notes of 1890	3,883,696
Total receipts this day	1,246,652
Total receipts this month	28,584,813
Total receipts this year	308,142,576
Total expenditures this day	763,000
Total expenditures this month	29,915,000
Total expenditures this year	301,402,825
Deposits in National banks	31,612,701
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	227,461
Government receipts from internal revenue	805,506
Customs	420,876
Miscellaneous	20,270

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following payments will be made on April 1 at the office of Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York:

Coupons due April 1, 1898, on the Pacific extension bonds of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, on presentation.

Six months' interest at 5 per cent. per annum on presentation of certificates representing first mortgage bonds of both divisions of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 30,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
$20,000 Bleecker St. and Fulton Ferry R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds. 1900.
50 shs. Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
185 shs. Bowery Bank.
387 shs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
1,000 shs. Union Phosphate Mining and Land Co.
600 shs. Canadian Phosphate Co., "Ltd."
5 shs. Goetchius Paper Cross Tie Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
164 shs. Whitman & Barnes Manfg. Co.
20 shs. Mutual Bank of N. Y.
$50,000 Sanford and Lake Eustis R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., Sept., 1894, coups.
$85,000 The Akron Street R'way and Illuminating Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1926 (hypd.)
$500 Bangor and Portland R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1930.
50 shs. Standard Air Brake Co. pref.
105 shs. Col. Coal and Iron Devel. Co. pref.
$10,000 St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R. 2d extend. 5 p. c. Bds., 1947.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
TUESDAY, March 29, at 12:30 P. M.

At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares Cheshire Lime Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., $100 each.
6 shares First National Bank of Pullman, Washington, $100 each.
38 shares B. Kreischer & Sons, $100 each.
$10,000 New York & Perry Coal & Iron Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, Central Trust Co., reorganization receipts.
$2,000 Lotos Club 6 per cent. income bonds, (4 bonds of $500 each.)
An order of Evelyn B. Brouwer for $1,000 on W. H. Busey, dated June 28, 1897.
10 shares Automatic Telephone Construction Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

[illegible] engagements yesterday were: Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $600,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $225,000, and National City Bank, $80,000; a total of $905,000. London announced engagements of over $2,000,000. This makes the westward gold movement from Feb. 25 more than $30,000,000. By the steamships St. Paul, La Bourgogne, and Umbria, just arrived, came nearly $4,100,000, consigned to different firms and corporations.

FINANCIAL.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds.
DUE APRIL 1ST, 1898.

HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE BONDS ARE HEREBY notified that the principal of their bonds, and the coupons due April 1, 1898, will be paid in cash on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Vermilye & Co., corner Nassau and Pine Streets, New York City.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.,
By AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

Referring to the above notice, we have purchased from the Company the new

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.
5-20 Year 4% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds
PAYABLE APRIL 1ST, 1918,
Redeemable on or after April 1st, 1903,
Interest payable April 1st and Oct. 1st.

Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness.
U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., Trustee of the Mortgage.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE OFFER TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS MATURING APRIL 1ST, 1898, THE PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING THEIR BONDS FOR THE NEW BONDS AT ANY TIME PRIOR TO APRIL 1ST.

Bondholders desiring to exchange will please notify us at once, stating the amount of bonds that they hold.

The old bonds will be taken at par and accrued interest to maturity in exchange for the new bonds at par, the interest on the new bonds to date from April 1st.

We reserve the right to terminate the option of exchange at any time at our pleasure.

Descriptive circulars, giving full information regarding the new bonds, may be had upon application to us.

VERMILYE & CO.
Nassau and Pine Sts.,
NEW YORK CITY.

120 Broadway, New York, Mch. 24, 1898.

UNION PACIFIC
REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Mercantile Trust Company Reorganization Certificates for

KANSAS PACIFIC, EASTERN DIVISION,
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
KANSAS PACIFIC, MIDDLE DIVISION,
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
KANSAS PACIFIC, DENVER EXTENSION,
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
KANSAS PACIFIC CONSOLIDATED
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
KANSAS PACIFIC INCOME 7% BONDS.
LEAVENWORTH BRANCH 7% BONDS.

On and after this date we shall be prepared to issue the new securities in exchange for certificates of the above classes.

Schedules must be handed in before one o'clock P. M., and not more than one hundred will be received per diem.

The new coupon bonds are in denominations of $500 and $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either receive scrip or sell the fractions to us, or purchase from us such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to receive scrip or to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express, at their expense.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
by LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, March 1, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,600,000
St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
Second Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing May 1st, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will, until April 1, purchase the above-described Bonds

on a 3% Basis

Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

Equitable Gas Light Company of New York.
The New York and East River Gas Company.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the plan of union of Equitable Gas Light Company of New York and The New York and East River Gas Company, and agreement with the Central Trust Company of New York, depositary, dated Sept. 1, 1897, and agreement modifying said plan of union, dated Jan. 12, 1898, are hereby notified that the undersigned, Central Trust Company of New York, is now prepared to deliver certificates for shares of the preferred and common capital stock of the New Amsterdam Gas Company upon presentation at the office of the undersigned of said certificates of deposit and as therein provided.

The bonds of said New Amsterdam Gas Co. will be ready for delivery on and after April 8, 1898.

Central Trust Company of New York, Depositary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, March 23rd, 1898.

The bonds of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, due April 1st, 1898, will be paid, on behalf of this company, at maturity, by the United States Trust Company of New York, 45 Wall Street.

Coupons due that date will be paid at this office as heretofore.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NOTICE.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
21 Cortlandt Street,
New York, March 19th, 1898.

To All Stockholders of the
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company:

The Erie Railroad Company, by proper corporate action, having increased its Capital Stock by 130,000 shares of First Preferred Stock and 130,000 shares of Common Stock, notice is given to holders of the Capital Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company that in exchange for certificates of stock of said last-named Company, duly endorsed for transfer, and delivered to the Erie Railroad Company, through Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, Wall Street, New York,) there will be delivered temporary receipts which shall entitle the holders, not later than the first day of June, 1898, and upon surrender of such receipt, to receive [illegible] for stock of the Erie Railroad Company, at the following rates, viz.:

Nine-tenths of one share of First Preferred Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every share of the Preferred Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company specified in such receipt.

One share of Common Stock of the [illegible] Railroad Company for each and every [illegible] of the Common Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company specified in such receipt.

The certificates for Erie stock will be in [illegible] form of Stock Trust Certificates, identical with those now listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Such certificates not being issuable for [illegible] one share each, suitable adjustment in cash will be made for fractions of a share resulting [illegible] these exchanges.

If for any reason the Erie Railroad stock [illegible] certificates shall not be ready for delivery on or before the first day of June, 1898, a certificate [illegible] the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company's stock, to the amount stated in each receipt will, without charge, be returned upon surrender of such receipt.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time, and without previous notice.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
By E. B. Thomas,
President.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.,
March 9th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 11th, 1898.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 80 B'way, New York, March 21, 1898.

The COUPONS due April 1, 1898, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity, as follows:

On the TENNESSEE DIVISION BONDS, at the Fourth National Bank.

On the bonds of the ALICE FURNACE COMPANY, at the Hanover National Bank, New York.

On the bonds of the EUREKA COMPANY, at the Merchants' National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. BOWRON, Vice President and Treas.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.

COUPONS NO. 5, DUE APRIL 1, 1898, from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, March 23, 1898.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
Quarterly Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after April 1st, 1898, to which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, March 25th, 1898.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, March 23d, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable March 31st, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed until Friday, April 1st, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 15, 1898.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York,
No. 42 Cedar Street, New York City.

To the Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 42 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 12th day of April, 1898, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York City, March 28, 1898.

GEORGE W. WENSLEY, President.
WALTER S. ALLEY, Secretary.

Maurice Grau Opera Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the Metropolitan Opera House, Broadway and 39th Street, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1898, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will close on the 2d day of April and will open on the 13th day of April.

ERNEST GOERLITZ, Secretary.
Dated March 22d, 1898.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, March 28, 1898.

The Transfer Books of this company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 2d day of April next, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 4th day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 6th day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New York, March 28, 1898.

The Stock Transfer Books of this company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 2d day of April, (for the purpose of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 6th day of May next.

D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

Office of THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty St., New York. March 8th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 4th, 1898, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 19th and reopened on April 5th.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

Office of the Norwood Insurance Co. of New York,
New York, March 22, 1898.

The annual election for Directors of this Company and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Liberty Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1898.

The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. until after the election.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 28, 1898.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 11, 1898. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 28 until April 11, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Globe Fire Insurance Co.,
80-82 William Street,
New York, Mar. 29, 1898.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on Tuesday, April 12th, 1898. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. VALENTINE,
Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
135 and 137 Broadway.
New York, March 21, 1898.

The annual election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of next election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, March 29th, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Transactions in Stocks—Monday, March 28, 1898.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	Adams Express	101	101	101	101	....
[illegible]	American Cotton Oil	17	17⅞	17	17⅝	+⅜
[illegible]	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	67½	68	67½	68	+½
[illegible]	American Express	123	123	123	123	....
[illegible]	American Spirits Mfg.	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅜
[illegible]	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	17	17	17	17	+1
[illegible]	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	112⅞	121	110⅞	118⅝	+5⅝
[illegible]	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	105	110	105	109	+4
10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	88½	88½	88½	88½	....
[illegible]	American Tobacco	94⅞	99⅞	94⅞	97	+2⅞
[illegible]	Am. Tobacco pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½	+3
[illegible]	Ann Arbor pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	+1¼
1,750	At., T. & S. F.	11	11⅝	11	11⅝	+1⅛
[illegible]	At., T. & S. F. pf.	24⅞	27⅞	24⅞	26⅞	+2⅞
900	Baltimore & Ohio	16	16⅞	16	16⅞	+1
1,060	Bay State Gas	2⅞	3	2½	2⅞	+⅛
[illegible]	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	36⅞	39⅞	36⅞	39	+2¼
[illegible]	Brooklyn Union Gas	110	116	110	114½	+7
910	Canada Southern	47½	48⅝	47¼	48⅝	+1¾
[illegible]	Canadian Pacific	80⅞	81⅞	80⅞	81⅞	+2⅞
[illegible]	Chesapeake & Ohio	18	20	17⅞	19⅞	+2
[illegible]	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	90¼	95	89⅞	93⅞	+4⅞
[illegible]	Chicago Great West.	10	11⅛	9⅞	11	+1
[illegible]	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	88⅞	94¼	88⅞	92⅞	+4⅞
277	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145	146	145	146	+2
[illegible]	Chicago & Northw.	115⅞	121⅞	115⅞	119⅞	+4⅞
[illegible]	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	83	87½	82⅞	86⅞	+4
175	Chi. Term. Trans.	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+⅛
100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+⅞
2,460	C., C., C. & St. L.	26	28	25⅞	27⅞	+2⅛
2,000	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	12	12½	11⅞	12⅞	+⅞
100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20	20	20	20	+2
100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
500	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6	+1
1,597	Consolidated Gas	171	182	171	179	+7½
100	Consolidated Ice	29	29	29	29	+1¾
589	Delaware & Hudson	107	110	107	110	+4
680	Denver & R. G. pf.	43	45½	43	45½	+3¼
200	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	120	124	120	124	−7
400	Erie	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+1¼
1,850	Erie 1st pf.	33	35⅞	33	35½	+3⅞
6,765	General Electric	32⅞	34	32	33½	+1½
400	Hawaiian Sugar	24	24½	22¼	24½	−1½
1,945	Illinois Central	96	101	95⅞	100⅞	+2⅞
50	Illinois Steel Co.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	....
100	Iowa Central pf.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+½
200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	19	19¼	19	19¼	+½
2,100	Laclede Gas	40¼	42¼	39⅞	42¼	+2⅞
100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69½	69½	69	69½	+1½
972	Lake Shore	180½	185	180½	185	+5
[illegible]	Louisville & Nashville	47½	51⅛	46⅞	50⅝	+4¼
[illegible]	Manhattan Con	95⅝	102¼	94	99	+4½
200	Maryland Coal pf.	45	45	45	45	....
[illegible]	Metropolitan St. Ry.	134	142½	134	138	+7
600	Michigan Central	104	106	104	106	+3
500	Minn. & St. Louis	24⅛	25¾	24⅛	25¼	+1¼
[illegible]	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	49½	52	49½	52	+5½
[illegible]	Minnesota Iron	61	61	61	61	+1
[illegible]	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32½	35	32¼	34½	+3
8,075	Missouri Pacific	25⅞	28⅛	24⅞	27	+2½
2,375	National Lead Co.	27	31	27	30	+3¼
125	National Lead Co. pf.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+1¼
450	National Linseed Oil	15	16	15	16	+1
3,500	New Jersey Central	90¼	95	89⅞	93¼	+4⅞
18,910	New York Central	107¼	113	106⅞	111⅞	+5
10	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	30	30	30	30	....
2,725	Norfolk & West. pf.	45	48	44⅞	47¼	+3½
700	North American	5¼	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+⅛
21,135	Northern Pacific	21⅞	24½	21⅞	22⅞	+1⅞
55,160	Northern Pacific pf.	60	64⅞	59⅞	62⅞	+3⅞
2,920	Ontario & Western	14¼	15¼	14	15⅞	+1⅞
785	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	25⅞	27⅞	25⅞	27⅞	+3
100	Oregon R. & Nav.	43	43	43	43	+3
100	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	67	67	67	67	....
895	Oregon Short Line	30	32	30	32	+5
3,595	Pacific Mail	23	27	23	26	+3
3,422	Pennsylvania R. R.	113	115	112½	114½	+2¼
13,096	People's Gas, Chicago	89½	93⅞	89½	92½	+3⅞
200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	62	62	61½	61½	+3½
250	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	168¼	175	168¼	175	+7½
7,510	Reading	16¼	17⅝	16	17⅛	+1⅞
7,225	Reading 1st pf.	37⅞	42	37½	41	+3⅞
2,020	Reading 2d pf.	19⅞	21¼	19⅞	21¼	+1⅞
200	St. J. & G. I.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅞
500	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	49	50	49	50	....
100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	+1
280	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	54⅞	55	54⅞	55	+2
1,510	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25	26	25	25⅞	+1¼
210	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9½	9½	9½	9½	+⅞
90	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	129	129½	129	129½	....
1,280	St. Paul & Omaha	68¼	72	68¼	70⅞	+3½
100	Southern Pacific	14	14	14	14	+1
900	Southern Railway	7½	8	7½	7⅞	+⅞
7,305	Southern Railway pf.	25½	27⅞	25½	27⅞	+1⅞
3,345	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19	21	19	20⅞	+2
1,650	Texas Pacific	10¼	10⅞	10	10⅞	+⅞
1,570	Third Avenue	165	169	162	167½	+2½
6,221	Union Pacific	17⅛	21	17⅛	19⅞	+2⅞
50,370	Union Pacific pf.	49⅞	55	49⅞	53	+3
5,595	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7	7½	7	7½	+⅞
25	United States Express	41½	41½	41½	41½	+⅞
860	United States Leather	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
3,045	U. S. Leather pf.	55½	58⅞	55	58	+3½
1,995	United States Rubber	16½	19	16½	18	+3
928	U. S. Rubber pf.	67	68	67	68	+4
675	Wabash	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
2,315	Wabash pf.	15	16⅞	16	16¼	+1½
2,300	West Chicago St.	91	94	90⅞	93½	+3
9,106	Western Union Tel.	85	88⅛	85	86⅞	+2
200	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2	2	2	2	−¼
858,006						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
[illegible]	98	
[illegible]	109	110
[illegible]	111	112½
[illegible]	120½	121
[illegible]	120⅞	121
[illegible]	110⅞	111½
[illegible]	110⅞	111½
[illegible] 1899	108	..
[illegible] 1899	100	..
[illegible] 1899	100	..
[illegible]	116	..
[illegible]	180	
[illegible] Coal	110	140
[illegible] Tel.	..	28
[illegible]	11	13
[illegible] & W. pf.		
[illegible]	5½	5¾
Boston A. L. pf.	103	105
Brunswick Co., 5d [illegible] paid	4⅛	4¾
[illegible] R. & P.	21	30½
[illegible] R. & P. pf.	60	68
[illegible] Pacific	11⅞	..
C. & Alton	154	160
C. & Alton pf.	166	..
C. & E. Ill.	55	59
C. & E. Ill. pf.	105	108
[illegible] W. pf., A.	26	30
[illegible] W. pf., B.	20	24½
[illegible] & L.	7	8
[illegible] & L. pf.	23	25
[illegible] W. pf.	44	48
[illegible] Pitts.	168	..
[illegible] L. Dev.	¼	1
[illegible] Dev. pf.	2	3
[illegible] L. pf.	..	30
[illegible] & T. pf.	18	25

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Com. Cable	160	180
Consol. Coal	41	..
Consol. Ice pf.	84½	88
Del., L. & W.	145	150
Den. & R. G.	10½	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	10	14
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	2	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	4½	6
Eighth Avenue	..	325
Erie 2d pf.	16⅞	18
Ev. & T. H.	18½	22
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	42
Ft. W. & R. G.	10	16
Gt. Nor. pf.	148	154
H. B. Claflin	..	99½
Homestake	42	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	..
Iowa Central	7⅞	8
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	..	6¼
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	12	15
Keokuk & West.	32	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	83	88
L. E. & W.	13⅞	15
Long Island	40	50
Manhattan Beach	5	8
Mexican Central	5	5⅞
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	84
Mo., K. & T.	11	11⅞
Mobile & Ohio	27	28
Morris & Essex	170	173
National Starch	5⅞	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	83

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
New Cent. C.	6½	7½
N. Y. & N. H.	183	186
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	31½
N. Y., S. & W.	11	13
Norfolk So.	62	66
Nor. & West.	11½	14
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	3	5
Penn. Coal	323	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	¾	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3½	6
P., C., C. & St. L.	45	46¼
P., Ft. W. & C.	166	..
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
R., W. & O.	117½	120
St. L. & S. F.	6½	7
St. L. S. W.	4	4½
St. P. & Duluth	20	24
St. P. & D. pf.	76	86
St. P. & O. pf.	145	150
Sil. bullion certfs.	55½	55⅞
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Standard R. & T.	3⅞	4
Tol. & O. C.	15	24
Tol. & O. C. pf.	36	42
Wells-F. Express	115	120
West. Union Beef	7½	8
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	9⅞	10⅝
Wis. Central pf.	3	6

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
	$250,000	$2,557,400	$185,200	$37,100	$110,900	$133,500	$2,624,100
	100,000	673,500	8,300	59,800	137,500	....	762,300
	300,000	1,866,100	110,600	97,000	165,500	....	1,842,500
	200,000	1,118,100	70,900	94,000	201,900	....	1,384,900
	100,000	698,100	13,800	93,700	136,100	....	862,800
	200,000	470,000	15,300	15,000	86,000	....	480,000
	200,000	671,500	8,300	85,500	67,800	3,600	506,200
	200,000	1,239,900	58,000	94,400	96,200	....	1,298,800
	300,000	1,968,500	248,100	41,200	129,500	....	1,428,800
	100,000	463,400	28,000	57,400	45,300	....	565,700
	200,000	1,050,000	11,400	60,000	83,000	17,700	1,100,000
	200,000	1,410,400	69,300	75,300	93,000	....	1,796,700
	100,000	837,300	18,100	124,100	193,000	253,300	935,000
	200,000	605,000	12,900	92,000	98,000	51,100	950,000
	100,000	1,175,000	14,400	141,600	106,400	70,000	1,224,300
	100,000	762,400	8,400	37,200	91,100	....	762,600
	100,000	445,300	14,000	34,000	62,700	600	289,000
	250,000	1,456,000	17,000	29,000	83,000	73,000	1,596,000
	100,000	1,099,700	27,000	79,100	138,800	142,700	1,477,500
	100,000	675,900	11,000	74,600	60,500	101,800	836,900
	100,000	2,079,200	50,300	171,500	197,100	....	2,354,400
	200,000	1,116,900	79,300	78,100	105,200	....	1,176,100
	100,000	909,600	80,600	166,400	67,800	....	987,900
	150,000	958,400	27,500	48,800	136,900	85,000	1,097,100
	100,000	1,182,400	25,800	103,000	76,000	....	1,210,000
	100,000	1,163,400	61,000	70,100	162,500	16,400	1,283,600
	100,000	274,200	12,100	16,400	38,200	1,000	324,300
	100,000	521,300	23,100	19,100	51,100	58,100	511,400
	100,000	957,600	53,100	39,200	85,700	....	835,400
	[illegible]	604,300	32,200	24,300	79,600	....	575,300
	200,000	2,150,900	230,400	234,800	346,400	....	2,749,000
	200,000	2,326,600	97,000	116,600	140,400	....	2,152,200
	100,000	856,600	32,300	32,600	75,600	....	863,700
	300,000	3,332,000	212,000	174,000	640,000	61,800	3,749,000
	300,000	2,314,000	80,000	307,000	357,000	87,000	2,712,000
	200,000	956,300	28,500	52,300	94,600	229,800	1,254,500
	100,000	773,300	45,200	23,900	69,100	20,900	875,900
	100,000	1,518,200	170,400	214,800	371,400	93,100	2,199,100
	100,000	476,300	31,500	15,300	106,900	....	480,300
	100,000	364,400	7,100	37,600	99,700	....	384,400
	200,000	1,065,900	90,100	14,900	320,000	10,300	1,040,000
	100,000	340,800	17,900	26,100	55,200	10,600	390,400
	100,000	272,900	8,000	14,700	83,300	51,700	344,600
	100,000	469,000	12,600	58,700	75,000	2,500	467,000
	400,000	3,354,000	139,800	216,000	450,400	147,300	3,936,600
	250,000	2,077,100	85,900	54,500	208,500	303,300	2,120,100
	100,000	1,549,600	55,600	63,300	396,400	....	1,380,400
	100,000	555,200	32,400	66,200	97,200	122,300	691,300
	110,000	1,508,300	102,900	20,600	145,700	198,900	1,455,300
	125,000	701,600	35,900	37,100	115,300	105,900	772,300
	25,000	411,300	17,600	12,900	60,700	700	488,500
	100,000	547,300	22,700	26,600	92,600	....	505,900
	$9,212,000	$59,942,100	$3,223,900	$3,903,600	$7,776,200	$2,794,400	$64,196,300

[illegible] reports—Fifteen National Banks, Feb. 18, 1898; thirty-seven State banks, Dec. 16, [illegible] reserve.

LONDON MARKET.

[illegible] closed strong in the Lon[illegible] The principal changes were: [illegible] first preferred, 1¾, to 34½; [illegible] 1⅛, to 85¼; St. Paul, ⅞, [illegible] and Nashville, ⅜, and Erie [illegible] New York Central, ⅞, [illegible] declined ¼, to 111 13-16 [illegible] and Atchison at [illegible] 111 5-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £25,000 on balance.

In Paris, rentes closed at 103f 15c, and exchange on London at 25f 31½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 166.30 and in Rome at 108.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America [illegible] Hanover [illegible]
Columbia [illegible] New York [illegible]
Garfield National [illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
300.......78½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
3,000.......83½
At, T & S F gen 4s
24,000.......87⅞
4,000.......88
1,000.......87½
5,000.......87½
5,000.......87⅞
5,000.......87⅞
4,000.......87½
65,000.......88
10,000.......89⅞
5,000.......89⅞
5,000.......89⅞
5,000.......91
1,000.......90⅞
15,000.......90½
1,000.......90⅞
84,000.......90⅞
Adjustment 4s
15,000.......57
150,000.......56⅞
1,000.......56⅞
1,000.......56⅞
1,000.......56⅞
81,000.......56⅞
25,000.......57¼
2,000.......57¼
5,000.......57⅞
8,000.......57½
10,000.......57½
5,000.......58
37,000.......58½
10,000.......58⅝
20,000.......58⅝
50,000.......59
4,000.......59⅞
49,000.......60
3,000.......59½
12,000.......59
20,000.......58⅞
1,000.......58⅞
1,000.......58⅞
58,000.......59⅞
25,000.......58⅞
1,000.......59
5,000.......59¼
70,000.......59¼
10,000.......59⅞
4,000.......59⅞
71,000.......60
40,000.......60¼
10,000.......60
5,000.......59½
26,000.......59½
37,000.......59
10,000.......59¼
10,000.......59½
40,000.......59¾
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
13,000.......117
Brooklyn R T 5s
12,000.......93¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
1,000.......94
Bur, C R & N 1st
2,000.......105⅝
Canada Southern 2d
3,000s20F.......105¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
4,000c.......38
9,000.......38
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
1,000.......87½
10,000.......87
Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000s20F.......111½
Registered
20,000.......110½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000.......75
10,000.......75¼
5,000.......76
18,000.......77
18,000.......77⅞
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st con 4s
20,000.......102
2,000c.......102
2d consol 4s
1,000.......93½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000.......112½
Chi, B & Q con 7s
1,000.......114⅞
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
5,000.......95½
Chi G L & C Co 1st
4,000.......103
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
102,000.......106⅞
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
10,000.......105
Chi, R I & P 6s
20,000.......130
Chi, St P & M 1st
10,000.......130
Chi Term Trans 4s
16,000.......81⅞
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000.......61
5,000.......62
5,000.......63
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
5,000.......19
5,000.......19⅞
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $65 paid
14,000.......73
2,000.......73½
Dal & Waco 1st 5s
5,000.......81⅞
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
4,000.......109
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
1,000.......116½
Erie 1st con 7s
3,000.......142
Erie 4s prior bonds
10,000.......88
3,000.......88
Erie gen lien 3-4s
4,000.......69
Ft W & D C 1st
3,000.......69¼
1,000.......70
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
5,000.......73
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
1,000.......109⅞
2,000.......110
Iowa Central 1st 5s
2,000.......98½
Kan Pac 1st con, Trust Co certfs
20,000.......109½
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s
1,000.......99½
L S & Mich So 3½s
4,000.......108¼
Lehigh Val Term 5s
9,000.......111
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
12,000.......85¼
5,000.......86
9,000.......86
26,000.......86¼
7,000.......86
Met St Ry gen 5s
2,000.......109⅞
2,000.......109½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
5,000.......72
8,000.......72¼
5,000.......72½
9,000.......72½
10,000.......72½
Mich Cent cons 7s
18,000.......118
Mil & St P, I & D Div
4,000.......140½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000.......85⅞
5,000.......85½
Mo, K & T 2d
2,000.......60⅞
5,000.......61
11,000.......61⅞
Mo Pacific 1st cons
6,000.......95
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
2,000.......63
Morris & Essex con gtd
1,000.......137
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
19,500.......73
16,000.......74
6,000.......75
Nash, C & St L con
18,000.......102½
N Y Cent 1st coup
1,000.......115
N Y Cent deb 5s
20,000.......106½
20,000.......107
N Y, C & St L 4s
80,000.......103
N Y, O & W con 5s
42,000.......106
N Y, S & W G M
5,000.......89
3,000.......90
Nor Pac 1st reg
5,000.......112
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
15,000.......59
25,000.......59⅞
5,000.......60
25,000.......60¼
20,000.......60⅞
25,000.......61
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
10,000.......93½
1,000.......93⅞
15,000.......94½
Norf & W Ry con 4s
500.......82½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000.......102
Omaha & St L 1st
1,000.......76½
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid
20,000.......54½
10,000.......56
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000.......106
Oregon R & N 4s
5,000.......93
5,000.......93½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
3,000.......98
5,000.......98½
2,000.......99
Inc A 5s
41,000.......60¼
25,000.......61
5,000.......61½
5,000.......62
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A
10,000.......111
Pitts & West 1st
1,000.......81
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
20,000.......90
5,000.......90½
St L & Iron Mt, Arkansas branch ext 5s
2,000.......102
Rio Grande West 1st
5,000.......80¼
Reading Co gen 4s
15,000.......79⅞
21,000.......79⅞
9,000.......79⅞
11,000.......80⅛
10,000.......80⅛
20,000.......80⅛
9,000.......81
1,000.......81⅛
2,000.......81½
St L & S F 4s
17,000.......70⅞
1,000.......71⅛
5,000.......72
St L & S F G M 5s
6,000.......102
San An & Ar Pass 4s
2,000.......56½
20,000.......56⅝
2,000.......57
So Pac of Aris 1st
5,000.......104
9,000.......104⅛
Southern Ry 1st 5s
11,000.......88⅝
5,000.......88⅞
5,000.......89⅞
5,000.......89⅞
12,000.......90
5,000.......90⅝
2,000.......90
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn Div 6s
3,000.......94½
Birmingham Div 1st
5,000.......90⅞
Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000.......95¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000.......98
20,000.......99
5,000.......99⅞
Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000.......80½
5,000.......81½
5,000.......82
1,000.......81⅞
10,000.......81½
10,000.......82
88,000.......81⅞
3,000.......82
Union Pacific 4s
20,000.......90⅛
12,000.......90⅛
25,000.......90
5,000.......90⅛
24,000.......90
2,000.......89⅞
10,000.......90
1,000.......90⅛
8,000.......90⅛
50,000.......90⅞
1,000.......90⅞
1,000.......91
11,000.......90⅞
6,000.......91
28,000.......91¼
8,000.......92
50,000.......91⅞
5,000.......91⅞
5,000.......92
20,000.......91⅞
10,000.......91½
20,000.......91⅞
25,000.......91⅞
44,000.......92
5,000.......92⅛
4,000.......92¼
1,000.......92
500.......91⅞
500.......92⅜
5,000.......92½
5,000.......92
11,000.......92⅛
42,000.......92
1,000.......92⅛
17,000.......92
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000.......53½
6,000.......53⅞
5,000.......53½
5,000.......53⅞
21,000.......53½
52,000.......54
10,000.......54¼
2,000.......54½
10,000s8.......54
10,000.......54
10,000.......54½
10,000.......54¼
1,000.......54½
U S Leather Co 6s
4,000.......115
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000.......105¼
14,000.......105⅞
8,000.......106½
Det & Chi ext
5,000.......100
Wabash 2d 5s
15,000.......77
10,000.......78½
Wabash deb, Series B
7,000.......24
West Shore gtd 4s
8,000.......107
Registered
8,000.......106½
W N Y & P gen
4,000.......50½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000.......39
8,000.......39½
10,000.......40
5,000.......40½
5,000.......40¼
1,000.......41½
15,000.......40
10,000.......40⅛
5,000.......40¼

Total sales.......$3,355,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
81,960	Am. Sug. Ref.	112⅞	120⅞	110⅞	117⅞
180	Am. Tobacco	94⅞	98⅞	94⅞	98⅞
60	A. T. & S. F. pf.	25	27⅞	25	26⅞
1,260	Brook. R. T.	37½	39⅞	36⅝	39½
43,350	C., M. & St. P.	88⅞	94	88⅞	92⅞
5,860	C., R. I. & Pac.	82⅞	87	82⅛	86⅛
32,530	C., Bur. & Q.	90	95⅝	89⅞	93⅞
20	Chi. & Northw.	116¼	119⅞	116¼	119⅞
170	Cent. of N. J.	93⅞	94⅞	93⅞	94
590	Gen. Electric	32¼	34	32⅞	33⅞
960	Louis. & Nash.	47	51⅛	46⅞	50⅝
7,570	Manhattan	95¼	101⅞	95	99⅞
80	Met. Street	133⅞	140⅞	133⅞	139
1,740	Mo. Pacific	25⅞	28⅞	24⅞	27⅞
1,170	N. Y. Central	107½	112⅞	107¼	111⅞
50	North Am. Oil	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Nor. Pacific	21⅞	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞
4,930	Nor. Pac. pf.	60⅞	64⅞	59⅞	63⅞
140	Pacific Mail	23	26¼	23	26¼
800	People's Gas	90⅞	93⅞	89	92⅞
500	Reading	17	18	17	18
170	Southern pf	25⅞	27⅞	25⅞	27⅞
180	Union Pacific	17⅞	19⅞	17⅞	19⅞
1,980	Union Pac. pf.	49⅞	54⅞	49⅞	53
220	Western Union	85¼	87	84⅞	86¼
186,670					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$28,000	A. T. & S. F. ad.	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	59⅞
4,000	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	90	90½	90	90½
12,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	81	81⅞	81	81⅞
5,000	U.P., D. & G 1st.	53½	54	53½	54
9,000	Wabash 1st	105	106½	105	106½
$58,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 28.—The volume of trading was large to-day, with transactions particularly heavy in Sugar, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and copper shares, but with a broad market in Union Pacific and Atchison shares, and home specialties by no means neglected. From 163 at the close Saturday, Montana ran up to 167½ and back to 164 in the first hour. Butte was up 2; Old Dominion, 1¾; Tamarack, 4; Osceola, 1½; Wolverine, 1½; Baltic, 1; Centennial, 2; Atlantic, 1½. West End Street Railway rose 1; Stock Yards, 3½, and preferred, 1; Atchison preferred, 3½; Bell Telephone, 10. The market was the most active in two months. The closing hour brought about a partial reaction.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	216	218
Boston & Lowell	215	220
Boston & Maine	162	..
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	108½	110
Fitchburg pf.	98¾	99
Maine Central	125	127
Old Colony	185	188
Oregon Short Line	..	..
West End	80¾	81½

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna, (quicksilver)	1½	2
Allouez	9⅞	9¾
Atlantic	29	..
Boston & Montana	172½	175
Butte & Boston	22⅞	23⅝
Calumet & Hecla	[illegible]	..
Centennial	12⅞	13½
Franklin	12	12½
Gold Coin Mines	1½	..
Napa, (quicksilver)	[illegible]	..
Osceola	39	..
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5⅝
Quincy	107½	110
Santa Ysabel	5⅝	6¼
Tamarack	147	150
Tecumseh	..	..
Wolverine	20	20½

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	[illegible]	250
Dominion Coal	..	18
Dominion Coal pf.	100	101½
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	170
Erie Telephone	62	63¾
General Electric	33½	34
General Electric pf.	..	90
Illinois Steel	45	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	[illegible]	21
Mexican Telephone	[illegible]	.65
New England Telephone	121	125
Philadelphia Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		
[illegible]		
[illegible]		
Westinghouse Electric		
Westinghouse Electric pf.		

United Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining		
Old Dominion Copper Mining		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The boom in the New York stock market was reflected in the local one, and prices rapidly advanced. The war news caused the shorts to cover in such stocks of which they recently had been sellers. The trading was active, and there was more interest taken in the market than there had been for some time. Shortly after the opening the price of Philadelphia Traction was bid up, and by noon a general rally took place, the stock advancing to 80. Union Traction was better supported, and rose from 14 to 15⅝. Electric and People's 4s sold up from 78½ to 80½. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey rose from 42⅞ to 46.

There was considerable activity in United Gas Improvement, and before the close the stock had risen to 105, an advance of 5 points for the day. Marsden was fractionally higher at 6½, while Welsbach was steady at 42¼. Pennsylvania Manufacturing bonds were 81 bid and 83 asked. The features of the steam railroad stocks was the strength of Pennsylvania, this stock selling up from 56 to 57½. Lehigh Valley rose from 21⅝ to 22½, and Choctaw preferred from 28 to 29⅞. Reading was fairly active and higher. The market in the afternoon was strong, but shortly before the close there were some slight depressions.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	22⅞	23½
Northern Pacific common t. c.	22⅞	23
Northern Pacific pfd.	63	63⅜
Pennsylvania	57	57⅞
Reading t. c.	8⅝	8 11-16
Reading 1st pf.	20½	20⅝
Reading 2d pf.	10½	
St. Paul	90⅞	90¼
West. N. Y. and Penn.	3½	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	138	139
Philadelphia Traction	79⅞	80
Baltimore Cons	23	23¼
Union Traction	15¼	15⅞
Electric Storage	21½	22
Electric Storage pf.	23	24
United Gas Imp	103⅞	104
Welsbach Light	42¼	43
New Jersey Traction	45½	46
Am. R. E. L.	4	..
Marsden	6⅞	6⅝
Choctaw	9⅞	10⅛
Choctaw pf	30	30⅞
Reading G. 4s	81	81½
Electric & P. 4s	80	80½
Equitable G. 5s	101⅞	102
Cons. T. Pittsburg	12	12½
Cons. T. Pittsburg pf.	45	45⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Local securities had an upward look to-day. West Chicago opened at 90½, and advanced to 92½ and 93, second account. It closed 92⅞. North Chicago opened at 212 and closed at 219; second account brought 220. Diamond Match advanced from 132 to 134 and American Strawboard from 23 to 25, closing at 24½. Biscuit common opened at 22 and slipped up to 24½, closing at 23¼; the preferred increased from 77½ and 78⅞, and closed at 78.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard Co.	24½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	133
National Biscuit Co. com.	23¼
National Biscuit Co. pf.	78
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	6⅛
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	31
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	7
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	32½
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	3¼
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	50
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chi. City Railway	228
N. Chi. St. R. R.	217
W. Chi. St. R. R.	92⅞
South Side El. R. R.	60
Lake St. Elevated	11⅞
Lake St. El., t. ctfs.	9⅞
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at [illegible]. No sales. Bar silver in London, 25⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,000.44 ounces of silver bullion.

* * *

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .27, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .04, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at .35, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 1,100 Leadville at .08, 300 Potosi at .45, 500 Syndicate at .05.

On the Mining Exchange 4,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02½, 700 Anaconda at .34, 700 Anchoria Leland at .68, 7,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¼@.08½, 9,000 Garfield Gr. at .05⅜@.05⅝@.05⅝, 500 Golden Fleece at .38, 20,000 Gold Magnet at .007 buyer 30, to .007½ buyer 30, 5,000 Jefferson at .04½@.04⅝, 1,000 Justine at .04 cash, 500 Lillie at .79@79½, 1,400 Mollie Gibson at .20, 2,000 Mount Rosa at .10⅞, 5,000 Old Gold at .004, 1,400 Portland at .75, 400 Rocky Mountain at .13 buyer 60, 2,000 Red Mountain at .08, 145,000 Sentinel at .008 cash, to .01¼ cash, to .008, 10,000 Union at .08½@.08⅝@.08⅝, 12,000 Work at .02@.02¼, 400 Yukon at .15 buyer 60.

* * *

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Saturday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.70	1.10	.70	1.10
Alta	.10	..	.10	..
Belcher	.24	..	.24	..
Best & Belcher	.37	.45	.37	.45
Breece	.35	.42	.35	.42
Brunswick	.11	..	.11	..
Chollar	.45	..	.45	..
Chrysolite	.09	.13	.09	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	.04	.03	.04
Con. California & Va.	.80	..	.80	..
Crown Point	.25	..	.25	..
Deadwood	.75	1.10	.75	1.10
El Cristo	..	.06	..	.06
Enterprise Mining Co.	.29	..	.29	..
Father De Smet	.16	.23	.16	.23
Gould & Curry	.22	..	.22	..
Hale & Norcross	1.00	..	1.00	..
Horn Silver	1.25	..	1.25	..
Iron Silver	..	.45	..	.45
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.17	.21	.17	.21
La Crosse	.15	..	.15	..
Leadville	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	..
Mexican	.40	..	.40	..
Ophir	.43	..	.43	..
Phoenix Gold	.05	.09	.05	.09
Potosi	.42	..	.42	..
Savage	.25	..	.25	..
Standard Consolidated	1.75	1.85	1.75	1.85
Union Consolidated	.10	..	.10	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	..	..	.65	..
Belcher	..	..	.22	..
Best & Belcher	.28	..	.30	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Cons'd	.12	..	.12	.13
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Crown Point	.20	..	.20	..
Chollar	..	..	.42	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. California & Va.	.75	..	.78	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	.04	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	..	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	..	.75	..
Eureka Consolidated	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.20	..	.20	..
Hale & Norcross	1.20	..	1.20	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.25	..	1.25	..
Iron Silver	.34	..	.34	..
Kingston & Pemb.	..	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.16	.18	.16	..
Leadville Con.	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.15	.18	.14	..
Mexican	.30	..	.35	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.45	..	.45	..
Occidental	2.25	..	2.25	..
Plymouth	.14	..	..	..
Potosi	.40	..	.40	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf.	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.25	..	.24	..
Sierra Nevada	1.75	..	1.50	..
Standard	1.65	1.85	1.65	1.85
Small Hopes	.30	..	.30	..
Union Consolidated	.45	..	.40	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.28	..	.25	..
Argentum Juanita	.18	..	.18	..
Alamo	..	.03	..	..
Anaconda	.28	..	.28	..
Cripple Creek Cons	.08	.11	.08	.11
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	.05	.03	.05
Golden Fleece	.30	..	.28	..
Isabella	.18	..	.19	..
Mollie Gibson	.20	..	.19	.23
Mount Rosa	.10	..	.10	..
Pharmacist	.05	.07	.05	.07
Portland	.74	..	.71	..
Specimen	.02	..	..	..
Union	.08	..	.09	..
Work	.02	..	..	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
American Flag	.06	..	.05	.08
Alamo	.02½	.02¾	.02	.02½
Anaconda	.30	.33	.30	.35
Anchoria	.75	.76	.65	.70
Cripple Creek Con.	.08⅞	.08⅞	.08⅜	.08⅝
Cannon Ball	.003¾	.004	.003½	.004
Elkton	.69	.69½	..	..
Gold Magnet	.004	.007	.005½	.006
Gold Coin	1.50	2.00	1.50	2.00
Garfield Grouse	.05½	.06	.05½	.06
Golden Fleece	.37	.38½	.37	.38½
Havana	.75	.76	.75	.76
Isabella	.20⅝	.20¾	.20½	.20¾
Japan	2.50	5.00	..	..
Jefferson	.05	.05¼	.04	.05¼
Justine	.03½	.04½	.03⅞	.04¼
Lillie	.80	.81½	.78½	.80
Miami	.11	.11½	..	..
Mollie Gibson	.20¼	.20⅝	.18	.21
Mount Rosa	..	..	.10½	.11½
Old Gold	.004½	.006¼	.004¼	.006¼
Pilgrim	.004	..	.004	.006
Portland	.73½	.74	.73¼	.76
Rocky Mountain	..	.12	.11	.13
Red Mountain	..	.08	.07½	.08¼
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.006½	.008⅞	.008	.008¼
Tamarack	.004¼	.005⅝	.004⅞	.005¼
Union	.08⅞	.09¼	.08⅞	.09¼
Work	.02⅛	.02¼	.02	.02⅛
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.17	.16
Alpha Con	.07	.07
Andes	.11	.12
Belcher	.21	.23
Best & Belcher	.33	.31
Bullion	..	.10
Challenge Con	.28	.28
Chollar	.44	.47
Confidence	.70	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.82	.82
Con. New York	..	.02
Crown Point	.23	.24
Exchequer	..	.04
Gould & Curry	.22	.22
Hale & Norcross	1.40	1.30
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.28	.23
Kentuck Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.37	.37
Occidental Con	2.70	2.75
Ophir	.70	.45
Overman	.09	.10
Potosi	.35	.40
Savage	.24	.26
Scorpion	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	1.70	1.75
Silver Hill	.02	.02
Standard	..	1.70
Union Con	.40	.44
Utah Con	.11	.11
Yellow Jacket	.26	.28

Silver bars, 54⅝; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Alamo	2¼	3	2⅛	2⅜
Anaconda	25	35	30	35
Anchoria	75	80	65	81
Argentum	18¼	19½	18⅞	19⅞
Consolidated	8⅞	8⅞	8	8⅞
Elkton	70⅞	70½	69	69⅞
El Paso	5⅞	6⅞	5½	5⅞
Gibson	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20¼
Gold Coin	97	100	100	102
Gold King	50	51	50	51
Golden Fleece	36	45	35	40
Grouse	5⅞	6	5½	6
Isabella	21½	24	20⅞	20⅞
Jefferson	4⅞	6	4⅞	5⅞
Lillie	79½	82	78	79
Matoa	14	14½	13⅞	14
Moon Anchor	93⅞	94	93½	93⅞
Pharmacist	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞
Portland	74½	75	74	74⅞
Rawlings	16⅞	17	17	17⅞
Rosa	10	10⅞	10⅞	11
Union	9	9½	8½	8⅞
Work	2¼	2⅞	2½	2⅞

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

OTTO HARTMAN.—Judgment for $6,201 was entered yesterday against Otto Hartman of 35 South William Street in favor of Emile Schewyck for the amount due on a note made by Mr. Hartman, and also on his indorsement of a note of the Photo Type Company.

BAY STATE DISTILLING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan received an execution yesterday against the Bay State Distilling Company of 120 Broadway for $29,435, on a judgment obtained against the company on Jan. 11 by the Third National Bank, which has since been assigned to the American Surety Company.

UNIVERSAL LASTING MACHINE COMPANY.—The Universal Lasting Machine Company of 36 Pine Street made an assignment yesterday to Edmund Lum Mooney. It is a New York State corporation, incorporated in July, 189[illegible], with a capital stock of $1,000,000. Charles F. Garrigues is President and Carl E. Weidinger Secretary. Louis Hagelhorn, who was President for some years, resigned about two years ago. Among the names of those who have been Directors in the past few years appeared John E. Searles and John C. Donner, the sugar men. Mr. Mooney said that the assignment was made to bring matters to a standstill. The liabilities are only $3,000, and the assets consist of patents, the value of which is unknown.

Out of Town.

A. F. NILES & SON.—A. F. Niles & Son, wholesale and retail grocers and provision dealers of Springfield, Mass., made a voluntary assignment yesterday. The liabilities and assets are not known.

FRANKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received two more attachments against D. J. Coughlin and J. M. Clark, as assignees of the Franker Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of woolen dress goods at Saugus, Mass., in favor of James T. Brown, for $8,271, and the E. P. Ducas Company, for $1,308.

Alleged Breach of Contract.

The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against Schnesbell Brothers & Co., manufacturers of dress linings at Nazareth, Penn., for $59,080, in favor of J. W. Goddard & Sons, for damages for alleged breach of contract growing out of the manufacture and sale of the material called La Forma, for waist and bust forms. Gruber & Bonynge obtained the attachment for J. W. Goddard & Sons, on the ground of non-residence.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMMON, Robert A., and William A. Sweetser—J. P. Williams	$182
BROWN, Francis W.—M. Brown	140
BURNETT, Samuel—C. L. Rawson and another	36
BABCOCK, Charles H.—American Forcite Powder Company	124
COHN, Robert—William Koch	614
CROKER, Eugene D., and others—B. T. Rhoads, Jr., and others, (costs)	13
CONSTABLE, Stevenson, as Superintendent of Buildings—Thomas J. McCabe, (costs)	70
DAVIS, Lewis K.—H. Brown and others	166
DEMING, Frank S.—John Wanamaker and others	524
EASTON, George F.—William H. Hoffmann	105
FIELD, Cornelius J.—I. Stern and others	260
FENNELLY, Susan and Therese C.—A. B. Hewitt and another, executors	118
FENNELLY, Susan and Therese C.—R. McIndo	54
GREENWALD, Samuel—J. Levy	129
GILES, Leonard W.—The H. Michaelson Company	160
GORDON, Ashur—J. Goetzhoff and another, (costs)	24
HORSTMAN, Charles—J. Engel and others	801
HUDSON, George—American Forcite Powder Company	46
HEIDENHEIMER, C. & L.—Royal Insurance Company	61
HARTMAN, Otto—E. Schewyck	6,201
HERLICH, Frank—J. Strauss	68
HAYWARD, William A.—A. E. Pond and others	92
HANIFY, Thomas J.—J. Ruppert	211
HANIFY, Thomas J.—J. Ruppert	1,077
HANSCHILD, Herman—J. Martin	46
HEALTH DEPARTMENT, New York—M. A. Brady, (costs)	100
JOHN, Rudolph—J. I. Raynor	469
KELLOGG, F. Ladin—A. R. Gage	192
KRULIK, Nissen—Meyers Brothers Cloak Company	75
KIRK, John F.—T. F. Eagan and another	613
KLOTZ, Felix S., and Clarence C. Rose—E. Moeller and another	215
KRAMER, Daniel—E. A. T. Bjerrum, (costs)	485
KASSEL, Solomon—W. Neely	145
KANN, William L.—M. Sardow	898
KANN, William L.—E. De Puy	1,710
KANN, William L.—A. G. Midford	898
KANN, William L.—W. B. Powell	898
KAHNWILER, Oscar J.—M. D. Lederman	66
KENT, Seth M.—E. S. Broughton	1,798
LOUGHLIN, Thomas—T. M. Buckley	48
LANSING, Frank C.—Manhattan Railway Company	251
LESSER, Philip—A. Meyer	84
LIVINGSTON, Leonard—W. R. Hearst	74
LANG, John W.—S. Katz	66
METZ, Theodore A.—R. W. Lyle	289
MORRELL, DeWitt C.—V. R. Bishop, as administratrix, &c.	360
MAGNUSSON, Sigeithr E.—S. Ford and another	298
METZ, Theodore A.—R. W. Lyle	289
McGINN, James—J. E. Nichols and others	482
MACDONALD, Robert—J. Martin	184
NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS—New York News Publishing Company	932
NICKELS, John H.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
O'SHEA, Patrick—H. L. Dreyer	2,516
PAINE, J. Overton—T. F. Delaney	130
RONAN, Michael—J. Stahl and others	86
ROTH, Morris—A. Paul, Jr.	485
REEDY, Bartlett J.—D. J. Augustine	419
ROGERS, Willis H.—Frank E. Andress	886
ROWE, Thomas—Warren A. and Frank E. Conover	645
STEELE, Alexander—A. Geyer	188
SCOTT, Samuel—A. Cone	126
SILVA, George W.—Edward G. Leith	62
SERRELL, Edward P.—E. M. Culver	241
SHEEHAN, Joseph—M. D. Lederman	88
SANSONE, Francesco—N. Yuzzolino	129
THEISL, Mortimer M.—M. Guldner	111
VORNDRAN, Christian—W. M. Van Leer and another	108
VAN CLIEF, Jacob—J. S. Jacobs and another	187
UIHLEIN, Charles, Jr.—D. J. Isaacs and another	31
VAN VOLKENBURGH, William—The Mayor, &c.	110
WOODCOCK, Daniel, as manager and attorney—Richard G. Brenack	2,807
WESTLAKE, Sarah A.—G. E. Brent	68
WILLIAMS, Jennie—E. J. H. Tamsen, as Sheriff, &c., costs	154
WILKEN, George—E. D. Dunlop	415
WINTER, Louise—V. Green, costs	90
WISNER, Arthur—I. Meinhard	92
WEDEMAYER, William H.—J. Stahl and others	72

NEW CORPORATIONS.

McDermott-Bunger Dairy Company of New York City; capital, $178,000. Directors—Frank McDermott, C. H. Bunger, W. H. Callanan, C. R. Bullwinkel, and John Hollings, New York City.

Engineering, of New York City, to carry on a publishing business; capital, $8,000. Directors—B. Warren Burnett and E. E. Burnett, Madison, N. J., and S. K. Monroe, P. C. Montce, and T. P. Pemberton, New York City.

New York Knickerbocker Real Estate Company of New York City; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Leonard Moody and H. C. Pyle, Brooklyn; J. D. Schoonmaker, Rondout; C. K. Carpenter and P. J. Shields, Manhattan.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.01½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06⅛
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	.3 11-16
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	5.20
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, March 28.—Flour quiet; No. 3 Spring wheat, 87@98c; No. 2 red, $1.02¼@$1.03¼; No. 2 corn, 28⅞@29⅛c; No. 2 yellow corn, 28⅝@29⅛c; No. 2 white oats, free on board, 28@30½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 27@28⅞c; No. 2 rye, 49½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 33½@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.16⅞; prime timothy seed, $2.85; mess pork, per bbl., $9.47½@$9.52½; lard, per 100 lb., $4.92½@$4.95; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.85@$5.12½; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19½; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

Developments in the cotton market were of a sensational character and trading very active for these times. At the start both bulls and bears manifested little desire to operate, preferring to await the outcome of the President's message to Congress. On the first call the market ruled fairly steady, with prices 1@3 points lower under a few scattered selling orders and failure of the Liverpool market to respond, as expected, to our steadiness of Saturday. Prices improved point by point, however, during the forenoon on rumors that the political situation was believed in Washington to be less threatening. At noon a net gain of 2@3 points was apparent, with the market at that time, however, dull and featureless. Shortly after the pit was filled with excited traders as the result of a report from Washington that Spain had practically agreed to accept the proposition of the Administration that there should be an armistice between the Cubans and Spaniards until October. In the scramble to cover prices advanced to a net gain of 12@16 points from the lowest before a breathing spell was taken. During the balance of the afternoon the market was very nervous. The market was finally steady, however, with prices showing a net gain of 6@10 points. Total sales of futures were 157,900 bales, in good part for August delivery.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.80	5.91	5.80	[illegible]
April	5.80	5.92	5.80	[illegible]
May	5.82	5.93	5.82	[illegible]
June	5.86	5.96	5.86	[illegible]
July	5.87	6.02	5.87	[illegible]
August	5.90	6.05	5.90	[illegible]
September	5.90	6.00	5.90	[illegible]
October	5.90	6.00	5.89	[illegible]
November	5.90	6.00	5.90	[illegible]
December	5.93	6.02	5.93	6.00@6.01
January	5.94	6.02	5.94	[illegible]

Southern spot cotton markets, middling: New Orleans, 5 7-16c; Mobile, 5 9-16c; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Charleston, 5½c bid; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5 13-16@5⅞c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—Middling uplands, 3 5-16d; December-January, 316s; January-February, 316s; March, 316½b; March-April, 316½b; April-May, 317s; May-June, 317b; June-July, 317b; July-August, 317½s; August-September, 317s; September-October, 316½s; October-November, 316b; November-December, 316s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	99	99	99	99
May	98⅛	99⅝	98	99
July	86⅞	87½	85 9-16	87
Corn—				
May	33 7-16	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
July	34½	34½	34½	34½
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	29

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	103¼	105¼	103¼	105¼
July	83¾	84½	82⅞	84
Corn—				
March	..	..	..	28¼
May	28⅞	29¼	28 9-16	29⅛
July	30⅛	30⅝	29 13-16	30⅜
Oats—				
March	..	..	..	24⅞
May	25 5-16	25 5-16	24⅞	25½
July	23⅛	23¼	22½	23⅛

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

So far as the grain markets were concerned, practically every move was dependent on Washington advices, as reflected by Wall Street. Other influences had only a temporary effect on prices, and but scant attention from the trading element. Apprehension was noted on all sides in the small and cautious dealings, relieved to some extent in the afternoon by "peace" rumors from Washington, which caused a general uplift, but renewed again on the curb, owing to late denials of previous quieting reports. A noteworthy fact about the market was its irregularity as to price level. Cash property was in a more or less nominal condition and weaker, the March option closing 2 cents below Saturday, while May was unchanged, and the late deliveries strong, at 1@1¼c final advance.

MILWAUKEE, March 28.—Firm; No. 1 Northern, 98c, nominal; No. 2 Northern, 94½@95c; May, 99c; July, 94½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 28.—Close: March firm; 95⅝c; May, 94½@94⅝c; July, 92@92½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 97½c; No. 1 Northern, 95⅞c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36¼c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 29¾c; No. 3, 29¼c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track mixed, 30@31½c; track white, 32@38c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 58@58¼c, free on board, afloat, near by; State rye, 58c, free on board, afloat; 54½@55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Feeding, 42c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; 84c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. Seeds—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.40; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.60; Winter patents, $4.85@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.30@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; rye flour, $2.75@$3.25; cornmeal, kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.15, as to brand; bag meal, fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 69@70c; feed, 40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 75@85c; Spring, in bulk, 70@75c; middling bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 28.—Flour steadier; first patents, $4.75@$4.95; second patents, $4.60@$4.70; first clears, $3.70@$3.90; second clears, $2.70@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$9.75; family, $11@$11.50; short, clear, $10.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180-lb, 5⅜c; 160-lb, 5½c; 140-lb, 5½c; 120-lb, 5½c; pigs, 5½c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6½c; 10-lb, 5⅞c; 12-lb, 5½@5⅝c; 14-lb, 5¼@5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4⅜@4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7⅞c; Western, green 16-lb, 6⅝c; Western, S. P., 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3 11-16c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. LARD—$5.20; city lard, $4.90@$5; refined, South America, $4.90; Continent, $5.50; Brazil kegs, $7; compound city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅝c; city lard stearine, 6⅝c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s 6d; long, clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s; short, clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; long, clear 35 to 38 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 33s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COFFEE.

The sensational developments at Washington failed to appreciably affect coffee futures, either as regards the volume of business or the course of fluctuations. A steady undertone prevailed from start to finish, with the feature of transactions the buying of the distant options by a prominent local commission firm. On the call the market was steady, with prices unchanged. At midday the feeling was still steady on fair demand from shorts, with the close steady at unchanged prices to 5 points net higher. Total sales futures aggregated 23,500 bales, including 9,250 on the opening.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	...	...	...	4.90@4.95
April	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90@4.95
May	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.05
June	...	...	...	5.05@5.15
July	5.15	5.20	5.15	5.15@5.20
August	5.20	5.25	5.20	5.20@5.25
September	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30@5.35
October	...	...	...	5.35@5.40
November	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.45
December	5.45	5.50	5.45	5.45@5.50
January	...	...	...	5.50@5.60
February	...	...	...	5.55@5.65

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 8$000. Hamburg—Unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 4,000 bags. Havre—¼@½f net lower; sales, 10,000 bags; January, 35.25; February, 35.50; March, 33.50; April, 33.50; May, 33.50; June, 33.75; July, 34.00; August, 34.25; September, 34.50; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35.00. Rio—No. 7, 7$825.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19@19½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15@15½c; prime Summer yellow, 22c; off Summer yellow, 21½c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 41@42c; American boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based upon Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XXX, 32@33c; XX, 30@31c; X, 27c; fine unwashed, 19@21c; fine delaine, 30c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter combing, 30c; coarse combing, 28@29c; half-blood clothing, 28@29c; three-eighths clothing, 28@30c; quarter clothing, 28c; coarse clothing, 26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—X and XX, 23@24c; fine unwashed, 17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 28c; three-eighths combing, 30c; quarter combing, 29c; coarse combing, 28c; half-blood clothing, 26@27c; three-eighths clothing, 28c; quarter clothing, 27c; coarse clothing, 25c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana—Fine, 17c; half-blood clothing, 21c; three-eighths combing, 22½@23c; quarter combing, 22@22½c; common combing, 21c; braid combing, 20c; half-blood clothing, 19c; three-eighths clothing, 20@22c; quarter clothing, 20@21c; low clothing, 18@20c; Georgian and Southern, 22@24c.

METALS.

Iron, 6.70@6.85c; copper, 11.87@12.00c; spelter, 4.25@4.35c; tin, 14.25@14.30c; lead, 3.72½@3.77½c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.65; oil barrels, $2; pitch, $1.85. Spirits Turpentine—Regulars and machines, 32⅞@33½c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.67½; H, $1.77½; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $1.95@$2; N, $2.05; W G, $2.15; W W, $2.35.

CHARLESTON, March 28.—Turpentine, nothing doing. Resin, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, March 28.—Turpentine, 29½@30c. Resin, $1.20@$1.25.

SAVANNAH, March 28.—Turpentine, 30c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.70@$5.15; oxen, $2.75@$4.55; bulls, $3.15@$3.90; cows, $2@$3.60.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$7; city-dressed veals, 7½@10c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$5; lambs, fair to choice, $6@$6.60; clipped do., $5@$5.50; Spring lambs, $3@$5 each.

HOGS—$4@$4.25, mainly $4.10@$4.15.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Good-Sized Trades Relieve An Otherwise Uninteresting Day—Dealings in the Auction Room.

A trade has been negotiated between Mrs. Freda Hart and D. G. Yuengling, by which the former gets possession of the Yuengling property in the Adirondacks, together with a mansion, stables, boathouse, and other buildings, and gives in part payment the buildings, 9, 11, and 13 Walker Street. The out-of-town property, it is said, figured in the transaction at $250,000, and that on Walker Street at $225,000.

Brokers Hiram Rinaldo & Brother confirm the sale, recently reported, of the factory building covering a plot 103 by 114 at the southeast corner of Jefferson and Monroe Streets, by Mandelbaum & Lewine to Way & Stacom. The price was about $160,000.

It is reported that Charles H. Taylor has traded with the Washington Life Insurance Company the eight-story building, 43 and 45 East Nineteenth Street, 50 by 92, taking in payment several flats on the south side of Ninety-seventh Street between Second and Third Avenues.

R. T. Barnum has purchased the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 156 East Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 98.9.

Pease & Elliman have leased for J. G. Wells to Countess Sandoe the premises 20 West Thirty-second Street, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of about $20,000.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary M. More, for $10,005, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 16 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 17.8 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure to E. G. Beale, for $26,600, the plot, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 216 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, 97 Crosby Street, east side, 114.2 feet south of Prince Street, 25.3 by 66, seven-story building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $36,683.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Herbert Parsons, referee, 2,357 Hoffman Street, west side, 277 feet north of King's Bridge Road, 75 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,968.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward M. Burghard, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 112.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,422; subject to other mortgages for $24,666.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 302 East Fiftieth Street, south side, 21 feet east of Second Avenue, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Benno Lewinson, referee, 2,099 and 2,101 Eighth Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 75 by 100, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,529; subject to other mortgages for $80,876.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, referee, 294, 294½, and 296 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet east of Eldridge Street, 50 by 87.6, two two-story brick and frame stores on 294 and 294½; five-story stone-front tenement, with store, on 296. Due on judgment, $34,855.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 1,141 Washington Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 22.9 by 91.4, two-story and attic frame dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Irving N. Tompkins, referee, Tenth Street, Wakefield, north side, 180 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 114, vacant. Due on judgment, $941; subject to another mortgage for $1,950.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 470 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 125 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 18.8 by 98.8, four-story English basement brown-stone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Hamilton Odell, referee, 42 East Nineteenth Street, south side, 253 feet east of Broadway, 20 by 92, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 232 and 234 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 425 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 145.6 by 50 by 144.6, two five-story brick tenements, with stores, and two-story brick stables and sheds at the rear. Due on judgment, $10,567; subject to another mortgage for $22,500.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Brown Place, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,321; subject to another mortgage for $22,664.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, Greene Avenue, Westchester, east side 139 feet south of Fifth Street, (proposed,) 19 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,066.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, 1,680 Avenue A, east side, 61.5 feet north of Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 75, four-story stone-front tenement, with stores; all title and interest of Michael Springer on July 28, 1897.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, trustee's sale, the country seat of Philip Herrman at Highland-on-Hudson, consisting of 50.3 acres of land, frame residence, stables, and other outbuildings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 45 Ludlow Street, for a six-story brick store and flat, 25.2 by 76.3; Isaac R. Horowitz of 156 Madison Street, owner; Samuel Sass, architect; cost, $20,000.

Sixty-fifth Street, southeast corner of West End Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25.1 by 95; John McKelvey of 412 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 26 and 28 Suffolk Street, for two six-story brick tenements, with stores, 25 by 85.9; William H. Mills of Mamaroneck, N. Y., owner; Samuel Sass, architect; cost, $22,000.

Second Avenue, west side, 80.6 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, for a one-story steel coaling bridge, 31 by 22; Manhattan Railway Company, owner; L. Morse, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 1,636 Third Avenue, for a five-story brick store, with lofts, 28 by 94 and 84; Marcus Beckmann of 1,894 Third Avenue, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 204 Edgecombe Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 20.9 by 88.6; Annie M. Geraty of 415 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 1,031 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 24 by 64; Mary Bracken, owner; Kerby & Co. of 722 Tremont Avenue, architects; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,578 Park Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Matthew Smith of 1,582 Vanderbilt Avenue, owner; James J. F. Gavigan of 1,828 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Webster Avenue, northeast corner of Anna Place, to a three-story frame dwelling; John Listerman, owner; C. F. Lohse of 908 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Westchester Avenue, south side, 85 feet east of Eagle Avenue, to a one-story and attic brick stable; Elizabeth Wright of Philadelphia, Penn., owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Seventy-seventh Street, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; G. & G. E. Fountain, owners; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $7,000.

No. 598 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; estate of Louis Ash of 11 Broadway, owner; E. W. Greis of 86 Union Square, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 265 Greene Street, to a four-story brick factory, with store; Sailors' Snug Harbor, owner; William E. Mowbray of 5 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 28.

BOONE ST, w s, 125 ft n of 172d St, 200x100; Emil S. Levi to Augustus B. Carrington	100
BOULEVARD and Concourse, e s, 150 ft n of 182d St, runs n 100x e 172.6 to Ryer Av x150x irregular; Edward P. Steers to Frank B. French	1
BOULEVARD, n w corner of 155th St, 200 ft to 156th St x150x irregular to 155th St x125; Boulevard, s s corner of 156th St, 100x175; Emma L. Kerner to Charles H. Kerner	1
BOULEVARD, w s, 84.2 ft s of 74th St, [illegible]; George O. Hall to William E. D. Stokes	[illegible]
BOWERY, 33, 35, and 35½; Julia E. Sterling to Mary E. Bun, 1-10 part	6,000
BRYANT AV, e s, 250 ft s of Jefferson Av, [illegible]; Land Company [illegible] of Westchester to John Nordstrom and [illegible]	1,600
[illegible] AV, w s, 233.11 ft n of 165th St, [illegible]	1
[illegible] AV, n w s, Lot 124, map of [illegible] of Morrisania, 17.2x76.7x16.8x[illegible]; [illegible] Quigley and others to [illegible], ½ part	1
[illegible] PLACE, [illegible] Whiteman, trustee, to Robert W. Todd	15,500
INTERVALE AV, [illegible] Stevens to [illegible]	1
LENOX AV, [illegible]; Mary J. and Frances J. C. [illegible] to Henry [illegible]	1
LOT 4, map of lots in Village of Williams's Bridge, property of W. F. Duncan; Antonio Barbetta to Nicolo Barbetta	1
LOT 5, map of lots in Village of Williams's Bridge, property of W. F. Duncan; Hattie L. C. Duncan, administratrix, to Antonio Barbetta	2,700
LOT 209 to 216, rear part, map of 250 lots adjoining Bedford Park, &c.; Annie Selfridge and another to William Millar	1
LOT 33, plan of part of Barnum estate, Morrisania; Alexander Spier to Patrick Meenan	2,200
LOTS [illegible], map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest station; [illegible] to Herman F. Schnabel	750
MARION AV, w s, n ½ of Lot 161, map of Village of East Tremont; Edward Kopp and wife to Nathan Hayman	160
NORFOLK ST, w s, 75 ft s of Broome St, 25x100; John Tyson to Jacob Pfizer	1
NORFOLK ST, w s, 75 ft s of Broome St, 25x100; Sarah A. Tyson to Jacob Pfizer	1
NORFOLK ST, w s, 100 ft s of Broome St, 25x50; John H. Judge, trustee, &c., to Jacob Pfizer	10,250
NORTH OAK DRIVE, s s, Lots 48, 49, 59, and 60, map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge; Annie G. Love to Catharine M. Taylor	1
WEST BROADWAY, w s, 122 ft n of Houston St, 25x75; William G. Davies to Elias C. Benedict and others, executors	21,700
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 300.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 51.4x175x29.4x166; Frederick C. Dexter to George E. Hanson	1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 300.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 51.4x175x29.4x166; George E. Hanson to Carsten H. Bohlen	Exchange
5TH AV, 557, 125x100; Noah Green to Thomas Dooner	1
5TH AV, 557, 25x100; Thomas Dooner to John M. Connor	1
1ST ST, n s, 180 ft w of Avenue B, 25x216 to 2d St; Kasimir Lafink to George Held	500
2D ST, 181 to 187, s s, 210.6 ft w of Avenue B, 83.11x irregular; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Louis Cohen	63,000
2D ST, 181 to 187, s s, 210.6 ft w of Avenue B, 83.11x irregular; David J. Stein, by attorney, to Harris Mandelbaum and another	1
2D ST, s s, 252.5 ft w of Avenue B, 21x100.6; Michael Horrner to David J. Stein	13,000
22D ST, 145 and 14; Chatham National Bank to Walter B. Boice	1
41ST ST, n s, 170 ft e of 5th Av, 22x98.9; Anna A. Driggs to Annie S. Driggs and others	Gift
43D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.5; 116th St, s s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 18.7x100.10; Thomas P. Walsh to Ella F. Walsh and others	1
46TH ST, 119 West, 50x100.5; Mary S. Williams to Grand Central Stables, 2 C.	1
55TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 21.10x100.5; Margaret Mehl to Second Church of the Evangelical Association of North America	7,500
55TH ST, s s, 296.10 ft w of 9th Av, 21.10x100.5; Jane Quirk to Second Church of the Evangelical Association of North America	7,500
72D ST, 304 West, 18x irregular; Augustus B. Carrington to Emil S. Levi	1
80TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 75x102.2; Anna S. Wilson to Selig Housah	100
97TH ST, s s, 333 ft w of 8th Av, 17.6x100.11; Catharine M. Taylor to Annie G. Love	1
111TH ST, s s, 185.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100.11; George H. Hart, referee, to Eliphalet W. Tyler, trustee	11,500
116TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Madison Av, 30x100 and adjoining 10-inch strip; also n s of 116th St, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 30x100 and adjoining 10-inch strip; Samuel Hoffman and wife to Henry H. Sommer	70,000
120TH ST, 127 West, 21x ½ block; Martha F. Conlin to James Everard	1
120TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Fannie E. Wright to John Moody	24,000
122D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 100x100.11; Cornelius J. Reilly to Jennie Lyman	1
126TH ST, n s, 134 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; 132d St, 270 West, 16.8x99.11; Edmund Y. Jacobus to Emma C. Jacobus	1
138TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Herman Engelhardt and wife to Bertha Engelhardt, Jr.	1
138TH ST, 310 West, 16x99.11; William H. Scott to Elizabeth Mateer	1
140TH ST, s w corner of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Julia P. French to Charles W. Griffith	7,000
160TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Margaret O'Brien to William W. Strouse	1
163D ST, n s, 104.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 75x74.11; John Murray to James Rogers	1

Recorded Leases.

BLOCH, Arthur and Samuel, to Rudolph C. Gilbert; 412 to 416 East 23d St, and 412 East 23d St, store and factory, 3 years	1,500
CLARK, James H., individually and as guardian, to Robert Burgess; 305 Washington St, s e corner of Duane St, 5 years	$2,600
GALLATIN, Albert H., and others to Thomas G. and Walter R. Patten; s s of Harrison St, 119 ft e of West St, 22.6x87.6x22.6x87.4, 21 years	700
GALLATIN, Albert H., and others to Thomas G. and Walter R. Patten; s s of Harrison St, 141.6 ft e of West St, 22.6x87.8x22.6x87.6, 21 years	700
GEISS, Fred, to Edward Hauss; 267 and 269 William St, 3 years	768
GILL, Frank N., to John A. Hamann and another; 9 to 13 Maiden Lane, store and basement, 10 years	7,500
JETTER, Frederick, to Franz Sachse; 81 Allen St, 5 years	900
RECTOR, &c., TRINITY CHURCH to Mary E. Corley, executrix; n s of Reade St, Lot 677A, map of Church Farm, 25x61, 21 years	1,000
ROHDENBURG, Louis, to Charles S. Locke; s w s of Brook Av and 138th St, store, &c., 3 years	1,200
SCHNEIDER, Gerhard, to Samuel Gross; 220 2d St, 10 years	2,800
TAUSSIG, Nicolaus, to David Zierler; 127 Norfolk St, 3 years	600
WOOD, Mary A., to Michael Casazza; 205 to 211 East 97th St, 5 years	4,560 to 4,800

Recorded Mortgages.

APPELL, Jacob, to Joseph Devling; 509 West 23d St, 3¼ years	8,000
BARBETTA, Nicolo, to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 8, map of lots of Village of William's Bridge, property of W. F. Duncan, installments	3,500
BLEIER, Sigmund H., to Leopold Barth; 149 West 126th St, 3 years	5,000
CARRINGTON, Augustus B., to Thomas E. Greacen; w s of Boone St, 125 ft n of 172d St, 2 years	6,300
COHEN, Louis, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 183 to 187 2d St, 1 month	23,500
CONNOR, John M., to Patrick J. Carlin; 557 5th Av, installments	50,000
CORBETT, Elizabeth C., to Elizabeth Cullen; n s of 48th St, 450 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year	$500
CORN, Henry, to Morris J. Warnstadt; 424 Broome St, 2 years	8,000
COUSINS, Emma E., to Herman Scheideberg; 106 and 108 West 127th St, leasehold, 1 year	1,000
DART, Giles R., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14 Platt St, 3 years	15,000
DOONER, Thomas, to Noah Green; 557 5th Av, 3 years	75,000
ENGELHARDT, Herman, and wife to Bertha Engelhardt; n s of 136th St, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 2 years	2,000
EWEN, Abbie L., to Ella M. Lloyd; 122 and 124 Cannon St, 3 years	2,000
FERGUSON, Emily L., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 75th St, 280 ft e of West End Av, 5 years	10,000
FISCHEL, Harry, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 127 and 129 Orchard St, 5 years	33,000
FLYNN, Margaret W., to Pauline Schwaab; s s of Opdyke Av, 375 ft e of 3d St, 1¼ years	500
FORSTER, Frederick P., to John Rogers, Jr.; n w corner of 8th Av and 116th St, 3 years	8,000
FORSTER, Frederick P., to John Rogers; n w corner of 8th Av and 116th St, 3 years	6,000
FUNK, John and Dorothea, to Catharine M. Teese; w s of 1st Av, 74.1 ft s of 25th St, 5 years	14,000
GALLAGHER, William W., to Don A. Gaylord; 445 West 21st St, 1 year	3,500
GILBERT, Frank W., to Henry H. Jackson; s e corner of 129th St and Madison Av, installments	11,000
HALL, Lucy A., to John Duer, trustee; 326 West 86th St, 3 years	16,000
HALL, Lucy A., to Frederick G. Potter; s s of 85th St, 258.4 ft w of West End Av, 1 year	3,000
HELD, George, to Kasimir Tofink; n s of 1st St, 180 ft w of Avenue B, Unionport, 3 years	500
HELD, George, to Kasimir Lofink; n s of 1st St, 180 ft w of Avenue B, Unionport, 3 years	500
HERGENROTHER, Edward and Maria, to John H. Schroeder; n s of 157th St, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year	500
HIGBEE, William H., to the Greenwood Cemetery; 18 West 32d St, 3 years	25,000
HOUSAH, Selig, to Anna S. Wilson; s s of 80th St, 125 ft w of West End Av, 2 years	35,000
ISAACS, Barney, and another to Annie Isaacs; 266 Delancey St, demand	10,000
KEHOE, Harry F., to Peter Doelger; 699 6th Av, leasehold, demand	5,000
KENNEDY, Mary S., to Alice J. Swinnerton; s s of 126th St, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years	1,500
LAWRENCE, Caroline M., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 118th St, 271.6 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years	7,500
LAWSON, Marion W. and Charles B., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s e s of Bergen Av, 86 ft s w of Westchester Av, 101.10 ft to Gerard St, 1 year	7,500
LEVI, Emil S., to William T. Laing; w s of Boone St, 125 ft n of 172d St, 2 years	4,500
LEVINE, Edward, to Samuel Simon as guardian; 78 Orchard St, 2½ years	2,000
LEVY, Betsy B., and Abraham and Dorah and Frank Goldstein to Anna D. Bliss; 52 Rutgers St, 5 years	20,000
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Levine to David J. Stein; 181 to 187 2d St, 1¼ years	44,000
MATEER, Elizabeth and Matthew H., to William H. Scott; 310 West 138th St, 3 years	2,000
MILBOURNE, Sarah, to Peter De Baun; s s of 125th St, 204.2 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years	3,000
MOODY, John, to F. Annie E. Wright; n s of 120th St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	18,000
[illegible], Mary E., to Mary [illegible]; s s of 48th St, [illegible] ft e of 10th Av, demand	1,650
NICHOLAS, George, and wife to Mary C. Baldwin; s s of 4th St, 320 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years	10,000
NIESS, Otto, and George [illegible] to Louis Gans, as executor; 127 West 100th St, 3 years	11,000
O'CONNOR, Mary and Katherine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 203 East 74th St, 3 years	5,000
PFIZER, Annie, to the East River Savings Institution; s w corner of 3d Av and 145th St, 1 year	25,000
PFIZER, Jacob, to Sarah A. Tyson, executrix; w s of Norfolk St, 75 ft s of Broome St, 1 year	10,000
POLSTEIN, Joseph, and William Feinberg to Bertha Alsberg and another, executors; 15 Rutgers Place, 4 years	32,000
POLSTEIN, Joseph, and William Feinberg to Julius Goldman and another, executors, &c.; 15 Rutgers Place, 4 years	32,000
RILEY, Matthew F., and Patrick Meenan to Alexander Spier; Lot 33, plan of part of Barnum estate, Morrisania, 2 years	1,800
ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; s e corner of 148th St and Bergen Av, ½ year	4,000
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; n e corner of 115th St and St. Nicholas Av, ¼ year	16,000
SCHWERIN, Henrietta and Bernhard, to James J. Phelan; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 96th St, 2 years	2,500
TAYLOR, Catharine M., to Josephine L. J. Graham, executrix; lots 48, 49, 59, and 60, map of Bronxwood Park, 5 years	1,000
UPINGTON, Marie T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of St. Ann's Av and John St, 287.4 ft to Brook Av x37 ft to German Place, &c., 1 year	16,000
VANDERVEER, Theodore, to Charles B. Fiske; e s of Lexington Av, 84.3 ft s of 106th St, demand	5,000
WALKER, John, to Alexander W. Fraser and another; 533 West Broadway, 1 month	8,970
WALKER, John, to Isaac R. Robinson and another, trustees; 533 West Broadway, 3 years	47,000
WEISS, Samuel, to Louis Tobias and others, trustees; 312 East 51st St, 5 years	8,000
WOLFF, Charles and Benjamin, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Stebbins Av, 170.7 ft n of 165th St, 1 year	1,300

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNOLD, Edith M., to Mary E. Hoyt	$2,200
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF City of New York to H. Ward Ford	Nominal
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Excelsior Savings Bank	7,500
HASBERG, Estelle, to Max Goebel, (two assignments)	1,068
LEE, Joseph T., general guardian, to Edith M. Arnold, (two assignments)	Nominal
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook	18,500
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Max Goebel	2,757
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company	28,126
MILLS, Isaac N., to N. Y. Security and Trust Company	516
POST, Charles A., and another, trustees, to Lina P. Webster	Nominal
SEYBEL, Daniel E., to the Nassau Bank	Nom.
SPEIR, Francis, Jr., to the Trustees of Princeton University	Nominal
STOVER, John H., to John W. Haaren	Nominal
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the Bowery Savings Bank	10,000
WARNSTADT, Morris J., to Eugene Sondheim	3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

FRONT ST, 232 and 234; Thomas Silk against John H. O'Rourke, owner; John J. Gallagher, contractor	58
PRINCE ST, 106; Louis F. Bergman against William Schedd, lessee and contractor	198
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 75 ft s of 186th St, 25x100; Walter Carson against Henry Mason, owner; Robert Picken, contractor	84
4TH ST, 188 West; George Schillinger & Co. against Michael Hallanan, owner; A. von den Driesch, contractor	549
19TH ST, 43 and 45 East; Matthew D. Halpin against Charles H. Taylor, owner and contractor	75
94TH ST, 21 East; Sturm & Son against T. E. Schoenberger, owner; T. Riemer, contractor	28
105TH ST, s s, 164.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 85.8x100; Edwin Shuttleworth against Vincent Carrito, owner; Vincent and Joseph Carrito, contractors	1,720
136TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Katharine Rossi against Herman Engelhardt and John Kaiser, owners and contractors	800
136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Paul Pfotenhauer against Herman Engelhardt, owner and contractor	733
136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Joseph Pesciotto against Herman Engelhardt, owner and contractor	551
159TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Boulevard, 75x100, the Simmons Furnace Company against Isma Schreyer, owner; Anna T. Dale, contractor	120
165TH ST, n s, 330 ft w of Washington Av, 25x100; Henry G. Silleck against Bertha Hagele, owner; John Marx, contractor, (redocket)	159

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 189; Charles Fletcher against Charles Remsen and another, executors, &c., (action to recover profits, &c.;) attorney, H. L. Cole.

CANAL ST, 111; Olaf S. Thompson against Henry H. Snedeker and others, (partition;) attorney, G. H. Pettit.

CONVENT AV, e s, 479.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; Henry A. C. Taylor against Jacob D. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

FERRIS AV, St. Mary's Av, St. Agnes's Av, and Pelham River, the block; St. Mary's Av, Westchester Av, St. Agnes's Av, and Ferris Av, the block; Railroad Av, n e corner of Main St, 25x100, and other parcels, all in Pelham Park, excepting parts released; Robert J. Howe against George P. Shirmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. F. Halstead.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 125 ft s w of 145th St, 25x100; the Cook & Bernheimer Company against Antonia Pollock, individually and as administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Platzek, Stroock & Herzog.

7TH AV, n w corner of 56th St, 100.5x100x— to street x78; John H. Browning against William Noble and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Swayne & Swayne.

7TH AV, s w corner of 57th St, 100.5x—x—x114.11; the Brooklyn Savings Bank against William Noble and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Schenck & Punnett.

21ST ST, s s, 375 ft w of 4th Av, 25x110x irregular; George H. Byrd against Rosario M. Downing and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

47TH ST, n s, 575 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Alice E. Meyers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

96TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Edward Kilpatrick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

118TH ST, 54 East; Julius Robertson against Eva E. Disken and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. F. Stern.

151ST ST, s s, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 225x irregular; Anna M. Tuttle against Adrian Tuttle and others, (partition;) attorney, W. B. Harison.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 182—The United States, appellant, vs. Wong Kim Ark.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Order affirmed. Opinion by Justice Gray; dissenting, Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Harlan. Justice McKenna, not having been a member of the court when this case was argued, took no part in the decision.

No. 585—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. Henry W. Behlmer.—Motion to vacate the supersedeas denied. Opinion by Justice Fuller.

No. 546—Charles Meyer et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Nettie L. Cox et al.—In error to the Superior Court of Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Werner v. Charleston, 151 U. S., 360; Insurance Co. v. Kirchoff, 160 U. S., 374.

No. 602—William W. Dodge et al., petitioners, vs. the Menasha Wood Split Pulley Co. et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

Original ex parte—In the matter of the Chappell Chemical and Fertilizer Company, petitioner. Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of prohibition denied.

No. 617—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Samuel W. Hood.—Motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the appellants.

No. 628—George Thompson, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Missouri.—Leave granted to docket and proceed in forma pauperis on motion of C. F. Joy for the plaintiff in error, and cause advanced and assigned for argument April 18.

No. 616—Francis Henry, petitioner, vs. the Pittsburg Clay Manufacturing Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals from the Third Circuit submitted by Frederic D. McKenney and Albert H. Clarke in support of petition.

No. 550—P. H. Kirwin, as United States Surveyor General, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Simeon J. Murphy et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted by S. D. Luckett in support of motion, and by Solicitor General Richards and W. J. Hughes in opposition thereto.

Original ex parte—In the matter of Albert B. Nelson, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted by E. W. Bradford for the petitioner.

No. 528—Sterling R. Cockey, receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the United States National Bank of New York.—Motion to dismiss submitted by John Fletcher in support of motion, and by S. R. Cockey in opposition thereto.

Call for Monday, April 11: Nos. 481, 583, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 201, 204, and 205.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

3—Meehan vs. Wagner.
Appeal from order of City Court.
9—Kamerman vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co.
Appeal from judgment of City Court.
5—Kelly vs. Theiss.
Appeals from District Courts.
22—Smith vs. Hartog.
23—Taylor vs. Barnett.
24—Wiley vs. Bondy.
27—Moss vs. Erie R. R.
29—Potter vs. N. Y. City Baptist Mission Society.
30—Ross vs. same.
35—Curry vs. Schlicht.
38—Siegel vs. Cohen.
41—Stein vs. Rice.
42—Chevra B'nai Israel, &c. vs. Chevra Bikur Cholim, &c.
44—Same vs. same.
45—Levene vs. Lascaropulos.
46—Alexander vs. Oetjen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. [illegible]

1—In re Cutting.
2—Levi vs. Levi.
3—Lincoln Nat. Bank vs. Mason.
4—Rice vs. Gardner.
5—Spelter vs. Spelter.
6—Fair vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Aldis vs. same.
8—Smith vs. Crohn.
9—Woerishoffer vs. Stern.
10—Shepard vs. Fitch.
11—Read vs. Surdam.
12—Moore vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
13—Shaler & Hall Quarry Co. vs. Hogan.
14—Martell vs. Schwartz.
15—In re S. M. Bixby & Co.
16—Continental Nat. B'k vs. Myerle.
17—Grossett vs. Carleton.
18—Fleet vs. Homan.
19—Donnelly vs. McCardle.
20—People, &c., vs. Schlessel.
21—Weal vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
22—Everett vs. same.
23—Ents vs. Smith.
24—McFadden vs. Stokes.
25—Brewer vs. Press Pub. Co.
26—Union Assn. Press vs. same.
27—Smith vs. Poerschke.
28—Wall vs. Benner.
29—Sneckner vs. Sneckner.
30—Garber vs. Gottsfeld.
31—In re Pettit.
32—In re Gunning.
33—Regan vs. Regan.
34—Cochrane vs. Buchanan.
35—In re Hope.
36—Walton vs. Chesebrough.
37—Walton vs. McMorrow.
38—Zarin vs. Zarin.
39—Heilbronn vs. Herzog.
40—Boyle vs. Staten Island & South Beach Land Co.
41—Schussler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
42—Abbott vs. Abbott.
43—Pettit vs. Dailey.
44—Hassey vs. [illegible].
45—Graham vs. Reynolds.
46—Army & Navy Inv. Tr. Co. vs. [illegible].
47—U. S. & South Am. Inv. Trust Co. vs. same.
48—Bankers' Inv. Trust Co. vs. same.
49—Salomons vs. same.
50—Ashley vs. same.
51—Trustees, Ex. & Securities and Gen. Tr. Co. vs. same.
52—Mercantile Inv. and Gen. Trust Co. vs. same.
53—Wortman vs. Behrens.
54—Hirschel vs. Mayer.
55—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
56—People, &c., vs. Garland.
57—Frank vs. Berry.
58—Bliss vs. Hornthal.
59—Whicher vs. same.
60—Auffmordt vs. same.
61—Arnot vs. Knox.
62—Cuthbert vs. Sullivan.
63—Beals vs. Stover.
64—Rak vs. Rosenfeld.
65—Stevens vs. Standfield.
66—Welch vs. Welch.
67—Vause vs. Weldon.
68—Layman vs. John Anderson & Co.
69—People ex rel Turner vs. Coler.
70—Griswold vs. Caldwell.
71—Edwards vs. Carroll.
72—Delaney vs. Potter.
73—Bender vs. Lanzer.
74—Barrows vs. T. E. Ward & Co.
75—Squyer vs. same.
76—Richardson vs. Richardson.
77—In re Hargrove.
78—Cooper vs. Cooper.
79—Batchelor vs. Bacon.
80—Miller vs. Miller.
81—People ex rel Farley vs. Roosevelt.
82—Greentree vs. Menton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.
1—Ker vs. Striker.
2—Stones vs. Stones.
Demurrer.
650—Doelger vs. McGinnis.
Preferred Cause.
8457—Hough vs. Barker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
6340—Manuel vs. Muller.
6348—Koppel vs. Hohn.
6267—Brodie vs. Falvey.
5903—Kinkele vs. Krone.
1262—Lemlen vs. Lemlen.
6027—Spieler vs. Spieler.
5851—Drinker vs. Cabot.
5364—Gabriel vs. Sicilian Asphalt Co.
2740—Ross vs. Schade.
6302—Van Arnberg vs. Smith.
5481—Milne vs. Northwestern Life Assur. Co.
5406—Morgan vs. Rosenstein.
6173—Coffin vs. Iris.
6230—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Broads.
6233—Plastenstein vs. Hoes.
5640—Murphy vs. Hadden.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6410.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hiscock, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Preferred Causes.
15269—Walch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15351—Buderus vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14698—Moses vs. Hatch.
14454—Ferris vs. Baird.
15175—Israel vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
15350—Kleiner vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15068—Klein vs. German Odd Fellows' Home.
15234—Read Fertilizer Co. vs. Wells.
9987—Wannemaker vs. Nalle.
13626—Heffernan vs. A. Barber's Sons.
15060—Calahan vs. The Mayor, &c.
9045—MacKnight Flintic Stone Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
13964—Wagner vs. Grunhut.
12798—Herzfeld vs. Strauss.
15366—Ronalds vs. Bachman.
15714—Dunkin vs. Nafis.
15207—Schwartz vs. Thornburgh.
15306—Fleischer vs. Altman.
18154—Coppolo vs. Cosgrove.
14051—Sheffield vs. Trustees, &c., of Exempt Firemen's Ben. Assn.
13961—Austen vs. Sherry Cottage Co.
13962—Same vs. T. New Roofing Co.
14021—Same vs. Dwyer.
14148—Same vs. Kraus.
14735—Bain vs. Union Ry. Co.
13305—Austen vs. Long.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

851—Spero vs. German Exchange Bank.
336—Same vs. Bowery Nat. Bank.
342—Same vs. Nassau Bank.
347—Same vs. Nat. Butchers & Drov. Bank.
7964—Fleck vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
9104—Britt vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
8088—Jacobs vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8085—Lamson Con. Store Service Co. vs. Weil.
8617—Hill vs. Duffy.
8326—Reynolds vs. Snaith.
8327—Same vs. same.
8045—Brown vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7622—Rubino vs. Force.
7469—Pierpura vs. Peters.
8349—Merchants' Exch. Nat. Bank vs. Faber.
8379—Tenner vs. Hess.
10026—Miller vs. Cohen.
10084—Armstrong vs. Dore.
10062—Zippert vs. Heyman.
10092—Jackson vs. Madigan.
10094—Goldstein vs. Green.
10101—Banyl vs. Langensen.
10111—Same vs. same.
10189—Nicholson vs. Potter.
8156—Carragher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8157—Kennedy vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 10889.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII. and XI. for trial.

8148—Markowitz vs. Blauvelt.
9031—Luchesi vs. Fleck.
9036—Streat vs. Pantasote Leather Co.
9097—Frankel vs. Frankel.
9122—Loughlin vs. Hall Signal Co.
9137—Gibbs vs. Fehn.
8930—Moross vs. Cohen.
768—Deering vs. Riley.
8315—Richter vs. Luning.
8295—Burke vs. the Mayor, &c.
8967—Mfrs.' Nat. Bank vs. Casey.
9053—Sterry vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10147—Taylor vs. Solomon.
10155—Solomon vs. Barry.
10168—Burkart vs. Piercy.
10172—Hand vs. Hilton.
10279—Oppenheimer vs. Hoyt.
10307—Waite & Bartlett Mfg. Co. vs. Jeffery.
10311—Stillman vs. Roberts.
9124—O'Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10312—Phillips vs. Chittenden.
10330—Lemberger vs. Walton.
10334—St. Nich. P. E. Church vs. Sanker.
10339—Kelly vs. Kitching.
10359—Ritchie vs. Johnson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., X., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Emma P. Worman.
2—Sophia Rosenberg.
3—Charles Drake.
4—Lucy D. Rogers.
5—Bartlett S. Marshall.
6—John H. Ludlam.
7—Gerhard U. Karstens.
8—Alexander S. Hunter.
9—Lucy C. Goodnow.
10—Hetty M. Gomez.
11—William Guden.
12—Nathan D. Morgan.
13—Sigmund Schuettacher.
14—Maurice Loewy.
15—William Wolfrath.
16—Ruby T. Paine.
17—Charles Hogel.
18—Arthur J. Donnelly.
19—Charles L. Colby.
20—Theodore B. Shelton.
21—Joseph F. Arnold.
22—Egisto Beretta.
23—Ann Fitzgerald.
24—Nicholas Ghio.
25—Richard W. Dickinson.
26—Ann Smith.
27—Philip Myers.
28—Nathaniel Thurston.
29—William F. Lee.
30—Wm. H. Dilworth.
31—Frederick Jacobs.
32—Jacob Ottenheimer.
33—Wm. U. Moore.
34—Rose Ferrigan.
35—Rose Ferrigan.
Wills for probate at 10 A. M.
Margaretha Hellerson.
At 10:30 A. M.
Anna R. Middlemiss.
Patrick Raddy.
Marie Dennis.
John F. Lee.
At 2 P. M.
John G. Truax.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Equity and non-jury cases. Calendar clear.

230—Sukin vs. Byk.
234—Unklowitz vs. Davis.
253—Mass vs. Zarias.
254—[illegible] vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—Strasburg vs. Independent Order [illegible], &c.
274—Bell vs. Grist.
276—Peterson vs. Goodman.
283—Devlin vs. Hastings.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys [illegible] for the People.

1—[illegible] Wells.
2—Adolph Kaliss.
3—[illegible] Kampen.
4—John Donaldson, Jr.
5—Edward Sullivan.
6—Max Cohen.
7—Dominick [illegible], alias [illegible].
8—James Bradley, Patrick Watson.
9—Maud Wendell.
10—Isaac Klauber.
11—Caesar De Angelis.
12—Jacob N. Haight.
13—Davis Kessler.
14—Paul Sternhagen.
15—Isaac Bernstein.
16—Charles Miller.
17—Jacob Kuntz.
18—Christian Ohlschlager.
19—Peter Lannon.
20—Rosario Fertito.
21—Mamie Brown.
22—Susie Russell.
23—Albert J. Dexter.
24—Abraham Ehrenberg.
25—John W. [illegible].
26—[illegible].
27—[illegible], otherwise called [illegible] Wilson.
Pleadings.
1—Emil Gusman.
2—John J. Bahler.
3—John Ruff.
4—David Smith, Jacob Goldstein.
5—Benjamin Arnowitz, Jacob Goldorf, Morris Stein.
6—Arthur B. Moody.
7—Thomas Morrissey.
8—Jeremiah J. McAuliffe.
9—Meyer Bach.
10—Alwine Young.
11—Louis Fier.
12—David Hertz.
13—Benjamin Robbins.
14—Rosie Blick.
15—Trumbull W. Cleaveland.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Hennessey for the People.

1—Thomas Trainor.
2—Walter C. Harvey.
3—Patrick Hyland.
4—John Keane.
5—William Sommers.
6—Abram Sneider.
7—Frank Carrigalio.
8—Herman Pincus.
9—Ignaz Neumayer.
10—Charles Rovalzoe.
11—Joseph J. Degnan.
12—Joseph Boulis.
13—Young Bow.
14—Joseph K. Buchsee.
15—Mary Dupree.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Herman for the People.

1—Thomas Scott.
2—Isaac Pereira.
3—May Adams.
4—Adam Leech.
5—Charles Smith.
6—Archibald Wilson.
7—Henry Baumgarten, James C. Shields.
8—Louis Cresco.
9—Rosino Cuti.
10—George W. Hill.
11—Clara Apisdorf.
12—Joseph Avellanet.
13—Frederick Seeman.
14—Charles Krumm.
15—Joseph Brusak.
16—Samuel Alexander.
17—Marx Eisenberg.
18—Frank Genna.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Byrne for the People.

1—Ernest Taesler, John Worthington, alias Amos Johnson.
2—Laura Deschler.
3—Edward Johnson.
4—John De Baptist.
5—Morits Goldstein.
6—George Greenberg.
7—William Fogarty.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Gaylord vs. Fisher—Julius Maas. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association vs. Meyer—Julius H. Seymour. Martin vs. Brown—John W. Hutchinson. Matter of Halda Lamp and China Company—Robert D. Thompson. Matter of Muller—Richard M. Henry.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Real Estate Trust Company vs. Ferdon—J. Du Pratt White. Denton vs. Denton—William B. Putney. Keveney vs. Barker, (two cases)—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Kellogg, J.—Allcot vs. Welber—Benjamin E. Hall.

SUPREME COURT—Werner, J.—Hover vs. Hover—Miles Rosenblueth.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Morris Spiegel vs. Patsy Jaccolo—Edgar J. Lauer.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—William W. Goodrich, P. J.; Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett, Edward W. Hatch, and John Woodward, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

177—City of Albany vs. Andrews.
178—Supervisors of Queens Co. vs. Phipps.
179—Saval vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
181—Collins vs. Collins.
182—Woodworth vs. B'klyn Elevated R. R.
184—Hart vs. City of Brooklyn.
185—Roberts vs. Nassau R. R.
186—Naumer vs. Gray.
189—Ulmer vs. Third Av. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Van Wyck, J.

810—Whalen vs. Hall.
130—Dougherty vs. Prospect Park & Coney Island R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Garretson, J. Part II.—Gaynor, J. Part III.—Maddox, J. Part IV.—Hirschberg, J. Part V. Keogh, J.

1645—Ulrich vs. N. Y. Press Co.
2644—Rippe vs. Met. St. R. R.
5143—Katen vs. Katen.
1988—Needham Piano Co. vs. Downes.
1752—Story vs. Reid et al.
2864—Freeman vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2872—O'Hara vs. Conway.
2873—Davine vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2896-2899—Frederick vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4526—Egan et al. vs. Supreme Council C. B. L.
2925—N. Y. State Banking Co. vs. Urso.
2928—Cady vs. B'klyn Union Pub. Co.
2934—Loser vs. Condensed Milk Co.
2945—O'Reilly vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2947—Barber vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
2950—Pritchard vs. Met. St. R. R.
5156—Hinman vs. Devlin et al.
2824—Black vs. Van Brunt et al.
427-428—Dykman vs. Keeney et al.
2773—Muller vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2953—Clarke vs. Dann.
2955—Hutchinson vs. Monaghan.
2956—Olikus vs. Seaside Amusement.
2957—Herkley vs. Brooklyn Elevated R. R.
2962—Loughran vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2965—Tayntor et al. vs. McFarland.
2970—Giegold vs. Cronin.
2975—Tyler vs. Smith.
2978—Van Slyke vs. Wyckoff.
2985—De Wick vs. Dobson.
2865—Fisher vs. Nassau R. R.
2889—Preuderville vs. Nassau R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

2986—Seaman vs. Chapman.
2987—Deblin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2988—Hartung vs. Long Island R. R.
2989—Enevers vs. Offerman.
2990—Mapes vs. Met. Street R. R.
2992—Smith vs. Minnick.
2993—Clarke vs. Kalbfleisch.
2994—Redfield vs. Willis.
2995—Johnston vs. Murphy.
2996—Downes vs. Elmira Bridge Co.
2997—Muchinsky vs. Waterbury & Marshall Co.
2998—City of Brooklyn vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
3000—Thompson vs. Romagrossa.
3002—Mearns vs. Nassau R. R.
3003—Brighton Beach Racing Asso. vs. Woodcock et al.
3004—Deacon vs. Ross.
3006—Johnson vs. Campbell.
3007—Gorman vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
3008—Whitney vs. Standard Rock Candy Co.
3009—Fairchild vs. Fairchild.
3010—Friedman vs. Piel.
3011—Denninger vs. Pratt.
3012—Wood vs. Manhattan Railway.
3014—Furey vs. Edye et al.
3015—Howard vs. Brooks.
3016—Sitsman vs. Solomon.
3018—Burr vs. Allen.
3019—Gilbert vs. Welch.
3020—Thompson vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
3021—Ibert vs. Loth.
3022-3023—Gomes vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
3024—Mais vs. Goerse et al.
3025—Dunn vs. Clark.
3026—Donnecker vs. Bossert.
3027—Sullivan vs. Tompkins.
3029—Leghtmer vs. Nassau R. R.
3030—Ross vs. Nassau R. R.
3031—Carroll vs. Logan et al.
3032—Hedden vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
3033—Otto et al. vs. Boback.
3034—Keyes vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
3035—Royce vs. B'klyn, Q. C. & S. R. R.
3036—Parks vs. Lynch.
3037—Wolfe vs. Knauss.
3038—Budweiser Brewery vs. Permachio.
3039—Bley vs. Wessel.
3040-3041—Aikens and others vs. Hunter.
3042—Slattery vs. B'klyn City & Newtown R. R.
3043—Day vs. Whitlock and others.
3044—Murphy vs. Jewelers' Ins. Co.
3045—Madison vs. Hazen.
3046—Carberry vs. Maguire.
3047—Caponetto vs. Gatto.
3048—Baier vs. Mutual Reserve Fund.
3049—Peters vs. Altschul.
3050—D'Arcy vs. Long Island R. R.
3051—Butcher vs. Sahlien.
3052—Tierney vs. B. H. R. R.
3053—Farrell vs. same.
3054—McCauley vs. Pakas.
3055—Muscovitch vs. Travis.
3056—Hayes vs. Walsh.
3057—Boode vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
3058—O'Brien vs. Norkenzman's Assn.
3059—Partridge vs. Kearns.
3060—Kings Co. Baking Co. vs. N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co.
3061—Winston vs. B. H. R. R.
3062-3063—Flynn vs. Nassau R. R.
3064—George vs. same.
3065—Elsoit vs. Abbe.
3066—Blohm vs. Merts.
3067—O'Rourke vs. Lawlor.
3068—Farrington vs. Ossining Elec. R. R.
3070-3071—Guis vs. City of Brooklyn.
3072—Wendel vs. Korbman.
3073—Cronin vs. B'klyn. H. R. R.
3074—Winter vs. Nassau R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3074.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.

Antonio D. Anese.
Giuseppe Mastawaria.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.

51—Adolph Himmelreich vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Co.
451—Michael O'Dea vs. Oscar L. Schwencke.
452—Martin Prendergast vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Co.
454—Elizabeth Decker vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Co.
438—Nora Murphy vs. Nassau El R. R. Co.
455—Charles Hagedorn vs. Max Lang.
469—George P. Kraules vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Calendar for Tuesday.

The wills of Frank Fricket, William Bornemann, Marie Maass, James Henderson, and Michael Hynes.

The estate of Dennis Darcy.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—No. 21—Will of Eliza Wild. No. 24—Will of Mary O'Neil. No. 14—Will of Edward Keane. No. 26—Will of Adam Hudson.

C. H. WINFIELD'S WILL.

Under Certain Conditions the Estate May Go to Rutgers College.

The will of Prosecutor Charles H. Winfield of Jersey City was filed yesterday with Surrogate Lillis. It is a complicated document. Liberal provision is made for Mrs. Winfield and for his son, Henry W. Winfield.

If Mrs. Winfield dies first the whole estate is to go to the son. If he leaves a son or daughter the estate is to go to his children. If not, then at the death of both the son and Mrs. Winfield the entire estate is to be paid over to Rutgers College. The estate is valued at about $500,000.

FEATHER IMPORTERS' PROTEST.

Millions of Dollars Invested in a Trade Which the Senate Proposes to Abolish.

Representatives of many of the New York business houses engaged in the importation and manufacture of feathers attended a meeting at the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday afternoon for the purpose of protesting against the passage of the Hoar bill, introduced in the United States Senate, to prevent the importation of dead birds, birds' skins or plumage for ornamental purposes. Wm. A. Prendergast presided over the meeting and made a short speech explaining its object. Resolutions were adopted after some discussion protesting against the bill in question, and a committee was appointed to take them to Washington.

These resolutions declare that several millions of dollars are invested in the feather trade in this country, and that from 15,000 to 20,000 men, women, and children depend upon this trade for a living in New York City alone. Contracts have already been made for next Fall, and consequently the immediate enactment of the Hoar bill would cause much business embarrassment. The resolutions also condemn the bill as sumptuary legislation, and the point is made that if there is anything radically wrong about the trade the United States Government ought not to have profited by it by collecting a duty on the goods. On this point the resolutions say:

"We believe that the passage of such a measure as the Hoar bill will decrease very materially the revenue of the United States at a time when funds are most needed for meeting a great increase in the expenses of the Government owing to international complications."

The committee appointed to go to Washington is composed of William Josephy, George Silva, S. Danziger, William A. Prendergast, and Charles W. Farmer. It is proposed to communicate with Chairman Dingley and ask that a hearing be granted by the Ways and Means Committee.

DRANK POISON BY MISTAKE.

Electrician Perry of Brooklyn Was Experimenting in a Dark Room.

The death of Nelson Perry, an electrician and writer, was yesterday reported at the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn. He died on Sunday night from the effects of poison taken by mistake while he was at work in his laboratory.

On Saturday night Mr. Perry went to his laboratory, on the top floor of his house, at 18 Sidney Place, and set to work on the construction of an electrical lamp, on which he had been engaged for some time. It was necessary to conduct the experiment in the dark, and when Mr. Perry reached for a glass of water he picked up one filled with a solution of bichromate of potash instead. He drank this, and was immediately taken violently ill. His sister-in-law, Miss Annie Bedell, discovered him, and summoned Dr. Truslow. The patient became worse, and on Sunday morning Drs. McCorkle, Dickinson, and Talmage were called in. Mr. Perry lingered until 7 o'clock Sunday evening, when he died.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTEREST.

The Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York has been admitted to Missouri.

It is expected that the Deviation Committee of the Tariff Association will meet to-day.

The Aetna Indemnity of Hartford and the Washington Assurance of New York have been admitted to Minnesota.

Insurance Commissioner Cutting of Massachusetts has licensed the International Fire of New York and the Maryland Casualty of Baltimore.

At the annual election of Directors of the North River Insurance Company of New York, held yesterday, the old board was re-elected, but the result of the election will not be announced until after its ratification on Monday, April 4.

Superintendent Van Cleave of the Illinois Insurance Department has refused to license the United Artisans' Insurance Company of Portland, Me., to transact a fraternal beneficiary business, because its application is not in conformity with the Illinois statute.

P. D. McGregor of the Connecticut Insurance Company has resigned as a member of the Large Cities Committee of the Western Union, (fire underwriters,) and it was reported yesterday that Judge Cary of the German-American had declined to serve on the Governing Committee of the union.

The New York Plate Glass Compact met yesterday, to take such action upon the situation created by the withdrawal of the Union Casualty and Surety Company of St. Louis on the 20th inst. as would prevent the dissolution of the compact. Notwithstanding the demand for a restoration of rates in the West and the feeling that competitive rates in the East were essential to present conditions, the compact decided that no definite step need be taken at present to avert a smash in plate-glass insurance rates, and the meeting was adjourned without date. The dissolution of the compact has, at least, been postponed.

The insurance on the property of Bruce & Cook, at 186 to 190 Water Street, which was severely damaged by fire last Saturday, was distributed as follows: On Stock, 186 and 188 Water Street—Traders' Lloyds, $15,000; Isthmus Lloyds, $5,000; New York and Boston Lloyds, $5,000; Lancashire, $5,000; Caledonian, $5,000; Queen, $5,000; Norwich Union, $10,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000; Commercial Union, $10,000; American of New Jersey, $5,000; Hamburg-Bremen, $5,000; Home, $10,000; Imperial, $5,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $15,000; Greenwich, $5,000; Royal, $20,000; Phoenix of London, $5,000; London Assurance, $5,000; Reliance, $5,000; Pennsylvania, $5,000; Springfield, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; Agricultural, $5,000, and Aetna of Hartford, $5,000. On Building, 186 and 188 Water Street—German-American, $10,000; Scottish Union and National, $10,000; Niagara, $10,000; North British and Mercantile, $10,000; Imperial, $5,000, and Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000. On Stock, 190 Water Street—Traders' Lloyds, $6,000; New York and Boston Lloyds, $4,000, and Manufacturers' Lloyds, $5,000. On Building, 190 Water Street—Niagara, $6,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss for the assured.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. George B. Russell, Fourteenth Infantry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Second Lieut. John J. O'Connell, Twenty-first Infantry, with permission to go beyond sea.

Navy.

Commander H. Elmer is detached from Cramps' yard March 26 and ordered to duty in re mosquito fleet.

Medical Inspector W. G. Farwell is detached from special duty at Philadelphia March 26 and ordered to navy yard, League Island.

Surgeon W. H. Rush is detached from navy yard at League Island March 26 and ordered home to be ready for sea duty.

Surgeon A. G. Cabell is ordered to the Puget Sound Naval Station and his unexpired leave is revoked March 26.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. Farenholt is detached from the Puget Sound Naval Station March 26 and ordered to the Independent.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. S. Phillips is relieved as pay officer at Port Royal March 26 and ordered to continue his duties on the Franklin.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. B. Price is detached from Newport News March 26 and ordered to the Vicksburg.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. M. Lukesh is appointed from March 17 and ordered to the Castine.

Passed Assistant Paymaster S. McGowan is detached from the Michigan March 26 and ordered to settle accounts March 31 and to the naval station at Port Royal.

Paymaster W. W. Galt is detached from the Raleigh March 26 and ordered to settle accounts, return home, and await orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster S. R. Heap is detached from the Bennington March 26 and ordered to the Raleigh.

Assistant Paymaster B. P. Dubois is detached from the Albatross March 26 and ordered to the Bennington April 21.

Passed Assistant Engineer R. S. Griffin is detached from the Vicksburg March 26 and ordered at once to the Mayflower.

Chief Engineer J. H. Perry is detached from the Brooklyn March 26 and ordered at once to the Minneapolis.

Chief Engineer J. L. Hannum is detached from the Minneapolis March 26 and ordered to the Brooklyn.

PETER F. MEYER, A
WILL SELL AT AUCTION O
TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1
At 12 o'clock, at the New York Rea
Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Absolute Sale, Without Reserv
THE
HUNTINGTON TRAC
CONSISTING OF
156 Choice and Valuable Lots
LOCATED ON
138th, 139th, 140th, and
141st Streets,
AND
ST. ANN'S AVENU
23d Ward, New York City.
65 per cent. may remain on mort-
gage for 1 or 3 years, at 5 per cen
interest. Titles guaranteed free o
charge to each purchaser, by
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
The Second and Third Avenue Elevated Rail-
roads bring passengers to 138th Street and
Avenue for one fare. The trolley cars which
at Eighth Avenue and 155th Street, (station
Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Roads
also at 129th St. and Third Avenue,) pass
front of this property on 138th Stre
For book-maps, terms, and full particulars
ply to the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway,
York City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctio
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate
room, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City,
TRUSTEES' SALE,
BY ORDER OF CHARLES C. GOODRI
WILLIAM H. LANGLEY, TRUSTEE
THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM
LANGLEY, DECEASED,
591 BUILDING LOTS
ON
3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Avenues,
61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Streets,
30TH WARD,
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
70 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORT-
GAGE AT 4½ PER CENT., OR 60 PER CENT.
MAY REMAIN AT 4 PER CENT. FOR
YEARS, WITH PRIVILEGE OF PAYING
TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE
GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. FREE OF
CHARGE TO EACH PURCHASER.
For book-maps, terms, and particulars apply
J. F. ABRAMS & SON, Esqs., cor.
49th St., Brooklyn, or to DUNNING & FOWLE
Esqs., Attorneys, 67 Wall St., and at the
tioneer's office, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, MARCH 31st, 1898,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Trinity
Building, 111 Broadway.
Sale of
SIX VALUABLE LOTS
situated on the north side
OF THE
Southern Boulevard,
between Willis Av. and Brown Place.
Plot 150 ft. front by 100 ft. deep.
70 per cent. can remain on Mortgage
for 1 or 3 years, at 4 per cent. interest,
if so desired.
Further particulars, etc., at the office of Charles
E. Coddington, Esq., Attorney for the Owners,
Broad Street, or of the Auctioneer, 10
Street, or 1 Madison Avenue.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
OFFICE FOR RENT.
BANKERS, BROKERS, LAWYERS
1 NASSAU ST.,
Northwest Corner Wall St.
ENTIRE FLOOR, 25x75.
Will divide to suit.
WINDOWS ON ALL SIDES.
The most desirably situated and complete office
building in this section.
FRANCIS T. UNDERHILL,
9 Pine Street.

NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE.
A few cheap, desirable offices to let
for jewelers, &c., with elevator and steam heat.
Rents $250 up.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 BROADWAY.

TO LEASE, ELEVENTH AVENUE CORNER,
near 23d St. Ferry, four lots; if long lease will
build for good tenant. Apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
No. 69 Liberty Street.

245 BROADWAY.—Choice front offices at low
rent; possession at once. Apply owner's office,
Room 14.

HOTELS.
SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished
or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the high-
est order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient
to all parts of the city by elevated, cable, or sur-
face railroads. Central Park and Riverside Drive
to Grant's Tomb two blocks distant.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
THE DALHOUSIE,
40 to 48 West 59th St., fronting Central Park.
A large, very choice apartment to rent; house
absolutely fireproof and without a superior as a
home for families. Please inquire of janitor.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY.
NUTLEY, N. J.—Handsome, 14-room Colonial
house, including kitchen and pantry; in perfect
order; 3 minutes from station; modern improve-
ments; $650 on long lease; also 6 to 10 room
apartments, close to station, all improvements,
$20 to $30 per month; business offices at low
rates. MACY & DONALDSON, Nutley, New
Jersey.

JERSEY CITY TRACTION DEAL.

The Consolidated to be Leased to the North Jersey Company.

The Consolidated Traction Company of Jersey City held its annual meeting yesterday and decided to lease its roads to the North Jersey Street Railway Company, which is controlled by the New Jersey Consolidated Traction Company, which now directs over 180 miles of street railways. By the terms of the lease the stockholders are to receive 2 per cent. for the first year. After that the dividends are to be increased slightly each year until at the end of eight years the dividends shall be at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The date of the transfer was not fixed, but it will probably take place this week.

The Jersey City Company also re-elected all its old Directors, who subsequently re-elected all the old officers, as follows: President—Edward F. C. Young; Vice Presidents—Elisha B. Gaddis and David Young; Treasurer—E. N. Hill; Secretary—Thomas J. George.

Escaped from the Tombs.

Sadie Finn, a workhouse prisoner, who had been sent from the island to do laundry work at the Tombs, escaped from the institution some time between 6 o'clock Sunday night and 7 o'clock yesterday morning. She scaled a fifteen-foot wall and walked along the new prison wall to Centre and Elm Streets, where she dropped to the street. The woman was sent to the island for six months on Feb. 8 last.

[illegible] Case of [illegible] & Co.—Cana[illegible] Feldspar Free.

[illegible] Somerville, Chairman of [illegible] Classification of the General [illegible] returned from Cincinnati, [illegible] several days ago to conduct [illegible] the "cherry juice" case of [illegible] Fletcher & Co. The firm im[illegible] of red cherries preserved [illegible] the expectation of paying a [illegible] on them. These goods were [illegible] appraised as invoiced, but Henry [illegible], the Surveyor of the Port of Cin[illegible] revoked the original appraisement [illegible] the merchandise as cherry [illegible] much higher rate of duty. The [illegible] before ex-Judge Somerville lasted [illegible], and several witnesses were ex[illegible] and distinguished counsel appeared [illegible] sides. United States District At[illegible] Harlan Cleveland appeared for the [illegible] Department, and ex-United States [illegible] General Harmon was associated [illegible] counsel for the importers. It was [illegible] to adjourn the hearing to [illegible] date in this city in order to [illegible] desirable Eastern testimony. [illegible] date of the adjourned hearing [illegible] within a few days.

[illegible] based on an alleged decision of [illegible] of General Appraisers have lately [illegible] made at the Treasury Department [illegible] the importation of Canadian [illegible], Assistant Secretary Howell says [illegible] it "appears that the Appraiser at the [illegible] of New York has no record or any [illegible] of an opinion of the Board of [illegible] Appraisers sustaining the alleged [illegible] of Special Agent Gallen, 'that when [illegible] rock was blasted from the quarry and [illegible] to the surface the operation of min[illegible] ceased,' and that the subsequent process [illegible] washing or breaking off the impurities, [illegible] as mica, flint, tourmaline, &c., from [illegible] crude ore mined was a process of re[illegible].'"

"In the opinion of the Treasury Department such a process was held to be one [illegible] selection rather than one of refining. [illegible] selection is usual in the mining of [illegible], fluorspar, and other crude mate[illegible], and such feldspar is entitled to be free of duty as a crude mineral, not specially provided for, under Paragraph 614, [illegible] of July 24, 1897."

RULINGS ON CUSTOMS LAW.

Admission of New Crop of Teas—Marking of Reimported Whisky.

An order has been issued by the Treasury Department that all teas shipped to this country after March 1, and arriving prior to May 1, at an exterior port are to be governed by the present standards.

Assistant Secretary Howell rules that a customs bond may be legally executed by an attorney duly constituted as such by a proper power under seal. He says further that "there is no incompatibility in the execution of a bond in behalf of both principal and surety by one and the same person acting as the duly constituted attorney in fact of the respective constituents, and that the attorney acts in his representative capacity and may therefore serve as the agent of both."

In reply to a request for information regarding the marking of reimported whisky, Assistant Secretary Howell says that whisky of domestic origin sent abroad in casks and returned in a bottled condition must be treated as of foreign origin because its identity cannot be established. Such whisky is entitled to the privilege of the bonded period under Section 2,977. Mr. Howell also rules that Section 8 of the act of July 24, 1897, regarding the marking of goods is not applicable to domestic whisky as such section relates only to foreign manufactures.

An application from Denver, Col., for the substitution of antimonial lead produced from domestic ores for refined lead produced from imported ores has been denied by the Treasury Department, because there is no provision of law for any such substitution.

Assistant Secretary Howell has instructed the Collector of Customs in Philadelphia to allow a drawback on railroad crossings, frogs, and switches manufactured by William Wharton, Jr., & Co. of Philadelphia in part from imported steel rails, fish plates, and bolts. The drawback is to be equal in amount to the duty paid on such imported materials.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LUMBER CUT.

[illegible] in Twenty Years and Price of Paper May Advance.

LANCASTER, N. H., March 28.—The spruce timber cut of the lumber region of New Hampshire for this season is finished, and the amount of logs landed on the banks of the rivers and at the mills is the smallest for the past twenty years. The reason for the light output was the low price that manufactured timber sold for last season and the great depth of snow in the woods, that made operations in the forests very difficult, and in some places impossible.

The total cut amounts to about 200,000,000. This, with the exception of the big drive of the [illegible] down the Connecticut River of 40,000,000, will be manufactured into lumber and used about equally for lumber and pulp at the Berlin and Groveton Mills. The immense Forest Fibre Sulphite Company of Berlin alone consumes 50,000,000 yearly. This is the largest concern of the kind in the world, and turns out 1,000 tons of pulp weekly.

The mill manufacturers say that the lumber cut this season will not suffice to turn out the amount of pulp required, and that the price of paper will have to be advanced over last year. The lumbermen say that the demand for timber for pulp is now so great that before long the whole cut will be devoted to that purpose.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

"Standard of Highest Merit."

FISCHER PIANOS.

Special attention is called to our superb stock of New Pianos—Grand and Upright, encased in rare and beautiful woods in Artistic and Chaste Designs.

[illegible] Pianos sold and in use since 1820.

SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES

Cash or Easy Payments.

A Large Stock of Pianos for Rent.

33 UNION SQUARE—WEST.

Between 16th and 17th Streets, N. Y.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN. The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management. A. C. McCLELLAN.

[illegible] CHAMPLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. [illegible] Kentucky Av., near beach; capacity 300; [illegible] heat, sun parlor; elevator from street level; [illegible] and service unsurpassed. Special Spring [illegible] $8.00 from Saturday P. M. to Monday [illegible] C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE. Atlantic City, N. J. [illegible] and cheerful. Rates the very lowest [illegible] with first-class service. [illegible] WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

LINDEN HALL, [illegible] City, N. J., Virginia Av. and beach; [illegible] 24; capacity, 250; steam heat, ele[illegible] Spring rates. M. C. ADAMS.

[illegible]ICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. [illegible] 300 feet from beach, steam heat; sun [illegible] $2.00 to $2.50 per day; $10 to [illegible] American Plan. L. V. STICKNEY.

[illegible]MOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic [illegible]—50 yards from the beach; steam [illegible] sun parlors; write for items and [illegible] PEASE.

[illegible]—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from [illegible] Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per [illegible] F. ALSFELT.

[illegible]—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlan[illegible] steam heat; sun parlors; eleva[illegible] T. K. GOULD.

NO EXTRA CHARGE. Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

42D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable second floor; also other rooms; with board; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT BACK parlor, with extension, (use of front parlor,) as office for physician or dentist; house near Central Park and 93d St. "L" station; another room if desired. M. K., Box 198 Times Office.

ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, single or en suite; pleasant surroundings. Mrs. Hadden, 225 West 45th St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL MEETINGS IN THE BAPTIST Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue, corner 64th Street, every evening at 8 o'clock. Tuesday, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D.; Wednesday, Rev. G. M. Shott; Thursday, Rev. H. L. Jones, pastor; Friday, Rev. W. C. Bitting, D. D. The music in charge of Mr. J. Henry McKinley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH RED ASH AND Locust Mountain Coal at lowest Cash rates. Yards, cor. 87th St. & West End Av., 54th St. & 10th Av., 23d St. & 10th Av. THOMAS STOKES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Personal reference. 268 West 16th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By middle-aged Scotch woman as good cook; good baker; no objection to assist with washing; city or country; good city reference. 319 East 32d St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as good cook and to assist with coarse washing; five years' reference from last place. H., Box 206, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By woman as cook; assist with washing and ironing; by day or month; comfortable home desired. N. C., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By thorough, competent, first-class cook; French; excellent city reference. J. S., 221 West 20th St., first floor, west.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good cook. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, 19 West 57th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city references. E. H., Box 5, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—By reliable, well-recommended couple, would like position with widower or otherwise; competent to take entire charge of house; country or city; understand the care of children and invalids. Refinement, Box 35, 1,242 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl; general housework; small private family; city reference. 206 East 26th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an Alsace-Lorraine girl as maid and seamstress; willing and obliging; good reference. Julia Hinsberger, 154 East 50th St.

MAID.—By thoroughly competent French maid; dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; wages from $25 a month; best city references. B., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID.—As maid to lady or children. M. C., 147 East 52d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS or HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to do fine washing or general housework by the day; city reference. 1,168 2d Av., between 61st and 62d Sts.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by day or at home, or plain cook; undoubted personal references. 535 3d Av. Costello's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best city references. 155 East 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse to infant or young child; capable of taking entire charge; very efficient in sickness; excellent references. 260 West 15th St., care Quirk.

NURSE.—By an experienced young girl as nurse; with best city references. Ward, 632 East 138th St.

NURSE.—By young girl, 18, in American family as nurse to a child from 2 to 6 years old. W. Vonderluth, 414 East 81st St.

NURSE.—By young American girl as nurse to one or two children; city reference. Sadie Girvin, 1,028 1st Av., near 56th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By a competent French seamstress and lady's maid; or would take care of a child from 10 to 14 years old; six years' best city references. M. H., Box 352, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class waitress in small private family; makes all kinds of salads and understands serving wines and dinners; good carver; best city references; lady can be seen; wages $25; city or country. 209 East 58th St.; Egan's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 430 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress; private family; city reference. H. C., 17 Scammel St.

Miscellaneous.

CORRESPONDENT TO LADIES; BY DAY OR hour. Advertiser, 923 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. J., 157 East 33d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—As chéf; well recommended; able manager for any class of kitchen. Constant, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; single; city or country; thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses, carriages, harness; willing and obliging; can make himself useful around house; good city references. R., 147 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; personal reefrence from present employer. M., 430 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; small family; thoroughly competent, careful driver, in all harness; ten years' reference from last employer. M. M., 124 East 75th St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By young man (Protestant) as coachman or second man; references from last employer. A. D., 112 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—English; 33; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, harness; excellent city references; willing to be generally useful; city or country. Charles, 261 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly understands his business; five years' London experience; first-class references from high family; age, 31; single. Johnson, 216 West 38th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; references from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Strictly first-class; married; 14 years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., Bridgeman's seed store, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—Grown family; thoroughly understands care of gentleman's place, greenhouses, vegetables, fruits, shrubbery; fourteen years in present place. M. R., care of Alexis McConnell, 546 5th Av.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—As gardener and florist competent to take charge of gentleman's place; German; aged fifty; small family; best references. Gardener, 641 Steinway Av., Long Island City.

GARDENER.—Married; understands raising all kinds of vegetables, fruits, and flowers; can also milk and attend horses and do general work on gentleman's place; best referance. Joseph Ferris, 232 East 81st St.

GARDENER.—Married; understands growing vegetables, flowers, and lawns; also under glass; best refernces. Deitschman, 230 East 42d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—As second man by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his duties; can have excellent references. J. P., 21 East 81st St., care Jones.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,834 2d Av.; telephone 238-79th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 191 Times Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

Hollywood Hotel and Cottages,

WEST END, NEW JERSEY.

Renovated, Sanitary Plumbing, Sewerage, etc.

PARTIES DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS SEASON 1898 CALL OR COMMUNICATE WITH

R. T. DUNLOP,

HOTEL IMPERIAL,

BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,

GARDEN CITY, L. I.

WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

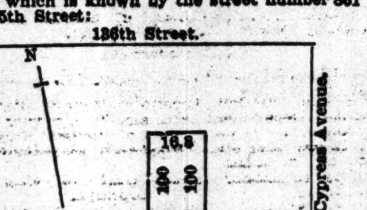
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JULIE E. BRETTELL, plaintiff, against AUGUSTA A. BRUNJES and JOHN EDMONDS, defendants.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester and State of New York,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet and four (4) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and St. Ann's Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with St. Ann's Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, sixteen feet, eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with St. Ann's Avenue, one hundred feet to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Augusta A. Brunjes by John Entwistle and Lucy E. Entwistle, his wife, by deed bearing date the 12th day of November, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 12th day of November, 1891, at 2 o'clock 33 minutes P. M., in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 10, Lib. 3, Page 49, and indexed under Block Number 2,548 on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated March 11th, 1898. QUINCY WARD BOESE, Referee.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is known by the street number 361 East 135th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above property to satisfy which the said property is to be sold is $1,897.89, with interest thereon as to the sum of $1,742.50 from the 28th day of February, 1898, and as to the sum of $155.39, the balance of said amount, from the 10th day of March, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. And the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $95.

The said premises are sold subject to a first mortgage to secure the principal sum of $3,500, with interest from December 15th, 1897, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

QUINCY WARD BOESE, Referee.

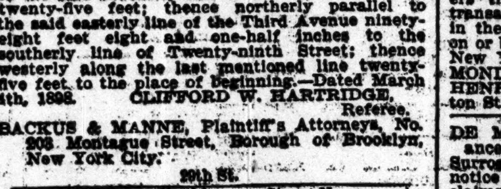
LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

m15-2aw3wTu&Th&apr5

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ELIAS KEMPNER, plaintiff, vs. WALTER B. ATTERBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 2nd day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street, distant eastwardly from the easterly line of the Third Avenue two hundred and ten feet, and running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue, ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the centre of the block; thence easterly parallel to the said southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the last mentioned line twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated March 4th, 1898. CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven and 12-100 dollars, with interest from the 18th day of February, 1898, and the costs of this action, amounting to $370.70, with interest thereon. Also unpaid taxes and assessments, and water rates, amounting approximately to Four hundred and fifty-seven and 80-100 ($457.80) dollars. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure the sum of Twenty-four Thousand Dollars, with interest thereon.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

m8-2aw3wTu&F&m29

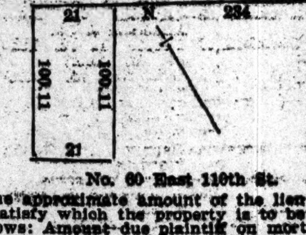
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—GUSTAV FALK, plaintiff, v. JAMES W. KETCHAM, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, distant two hundred and thirty-four feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said street and Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-one feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, and thence easterly along said street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 28th, 1898. DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 28 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, known as Number 60 East 110th Street.



No. 60 East 110th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is as follows: Amount due plaintiff on mortgage mentioned in the complaint, $10,358.33, with interest thereon from March 22d, 1898; costs and allowance, $243; expenses of sale, about $150; annual taxes for 1896, $160.50, with interest; annual taxes for 1897, $157.50, with interest; water rates for 1896, $25.35, with interest; water rates for 1897, $25.35, with interest. The above amounts are stated approximately pursuant to Rule 14 of the Supreme Court, First Department.—Dated New York, March 28th, 1898.

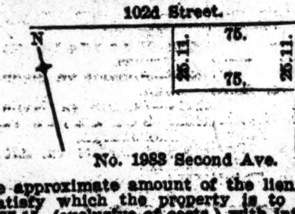
DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

m29-2aw3wT&F&a19

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—WALTER F. KINGSLAND, plaintiff, against KARL M. WALLACH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the first day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the thirteenth day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point where the southerly line of One Hundred and Second Street intersects the westerly line of Second Avenue, thence running westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Second Street seventy-five (75) feet, thence running southerly on a line parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet eleven (11) inches, thence running easterly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said parties of the first part named in the mortgage described in the complaint in and to the street and avenue in front of and adjoining said premises.—Dated New York, March 17th, 1898. RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.



No. 1983 Second Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,087.15, (exclusive of costs,) with interest from February 18th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., is $1,072.65, with interest to be added.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.

mh22-2aw3wT&F&ap13

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 296 Union St., Jersey City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 103 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-1aw6mTu

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 56 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897.—ANGELINA M. DE QUESADA, Executrix. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Executrix, 56 New Street, New York City. n9-1aw6mTu

DUVAL, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE DUVAL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 97, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1897. MARGARET DUVAL, Administratrix, JOSEPH G. GAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 154 Nassau Strete, New York City. o26-1aw6mTu

A grocer in Bluffton, Ohio, suffered from heart trouble, caused by inflammatory rheumatism. One day he was reading a Prohibition paper called *New Era*, published at Springfield, in the same State, and saw the advertisement of Ripans Tabules. The advertisement led him to think that the Tabules might do him some good, so he went to the drug store to buy a box, but they were not kept in stock. A traveling salesman happened to come along the same day, and the grocer incidentally brought up the subject of Ripans Tabules. The drummer had a bottle of them in his vest pocket, and he gave several Tabules to the grocer. The medicine helped the latter right away, and as he could not at that time buy them in the drug store, he wrote for a supply to the Ripans Chemical Co., New York, saying: "The Tabules greatly relieve my heart trouble." The demand for Ripans Tabules is increasing so fast that to-day there are few druggists who do not keep them.

A new style packet containing ten RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some [illegible] for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the [illegible] cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, [illegible] will be sent for five cents.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GEHLERT, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD GEHLERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1897. SOPHIA GEHLERT, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, attorneys for executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. o19-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897.—WILLIAM PERCY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. n9-1aw6mTu

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-1aw6mTu

RIDLEY, CARRIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE RIDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of BOWERS & SANDS, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. LEOPOLD GUSTHAL, FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. s28-1aw6mTu

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'ys for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

BREWSTER, JAMES B., & CO.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JAMES B. BREWSTER & CO., (Reorganized,) incorporated, lately doing business at 311 to 319 West 43d Street, in the City of New York, to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said James B. Brewster & Co., (Reorganized,) for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 68 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898. SHERMAN EVARTS, Assignee. WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee, 68 Wall Street, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon	Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, April 6, Noon	Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon	Britannic, May 11, noon.
Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon	Majestic, May 18, noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and July 26, according to tide. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rates $60 and upwards.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Werkendam....Saturday, April 2, 10 A. M.

THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.

ROTTERDAM,

Sailing Sat., April 9, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)

Sailing at 10 A. M. as follows:

From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.

La Bourgogne..March 30	La Navarre.....April 23
La Bretagne.....April 9	La Normandie....April 30
La Gascogne.....April 16	La Bourgogne.....May 7

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria..April 2, 10 AM	Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM
Lucania, April 9, 8 AM	Aurania, Apr. 26, 10 AM
Etruria..April 16, 10 AM	Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS. NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.

Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.

MASSACHUSETTS..........................April 2

For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Victoria..........Apl. 2	Alexandra..........Apl. 16
Boadicea.........Apl. 9	Winifreda..........Apl. 23

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons. SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free. F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

BELGIC, via Honolulu...............April 2, 1 P. M.

PERU, via Honolulu.................April 12, 1 P. M.

CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.........April 30

GAELIC, via Honolulu,...............May 10, 1 P. M.

CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 19, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**

EMPRESS OF JAPAN.April 18, June 20, Aug. 22

EMPRESS OF CHINA...May 9, July 11, Sept. 12

EMPRESS OF INDIA...May 30, Aug. 1, Oct. 10

TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**

MIOWERA, April 7. WARRIMOO, May 5.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Algonquin, Thrs., Mar. 31	Iroquois, Mon., Apr. 4
Seminole, Sat., April 2	Comanche, Wed., Apr. 6

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.

Descriptive literature free upon application.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice-Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM	Trave, Tu., Apl. 26, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., May 3, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Apl. 12, 9 AM	Kai. W. d. G., May 10, 9 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Apr. 19, 9 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen.........................Thurs., March 31, Noon

Friedrich der Grosse..........Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems......Apl. 2, 10 AM	Kai. W. II. Apr. 30, 10 AM
Aller....Apl. 16, 10 AM	Fulda.......May 7, 10 AM
Werra..Apl. 23, 10 AM	Ems........May 14, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM	Normannia, May 19, 9AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM	A. Victoria, May 26, 9 AM
Columbia, May 12, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM

First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Palatia.....Apr. 9, 7 AM	Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM
Pretoria....Apr. 16, 2 PM	Pennsylv'a, May 14, Noon
Patria.....Apr. 23, 7 AM	Palatia....May 21, 4 PM

First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $25.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....March 30	ST. PAUL......April 20
ST. LOUIS—.....April 6	ST. LOUIS......April 27
PARIS..........April 13	NEW YORK.....May 4

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

SOUTHWARK...Mar. 30	FRIESLAND....April 13
NOORDLAND...April 6	KENSINGTON..April 20

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45. Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Conects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D. Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct conection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night, daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

On and after Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (3:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:33, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:33 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30, A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 889, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS

LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

SUICIDE CAUSED BY WORRY

H. D. Ohlsen of the Grand Jury That Indicted Willis and Philips Kills Himself.

TROUBLED BY BRIBERY HINTS

He Said Some One Wanted to Bribe Him and Mysterious Notes Were Pushed Under His Door—In Financial Difficulties, Too.

Henry D. Ohlsen, a member of the Kings County Grand Jury, which indicted Police Commissioner Philips and ex-City Works Commissioner Willis, committed suicide early yesterday morning or late Sunday night by shooting himself through the heart in his factory at 381 Adams Street, Brooklyn. A letter which he wrote to his son-in-law, Arthur Hild, indicates that he was worried by business reverses, but his daughter, Mrs. Mary Hild, says that he was also troubled over the indictments, and that he had told her some one wanted to bribe him. Her story is a strange one, and indicates the possibility that Mr. Ohlsen was pursued and badgered to the point of suicide by some unknown persons. Mysterious notes, all unsigned, written in a disguised handwriting, and pushed by an unknown hand under the front door of his house, figure in the story.

Mr. Ohlsen was a manufacturer of patent medicines, and lived at 164 De Kalb Avenue. On Sunday Mr. Hild asked him to go with him to the benefit performance for the Maine monument at the Montauk Theatre. Mr. Ohlsen replied that he had an engagement with a man in Manhattan for 8 o'clock in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Hild went to the theatre and Mr. Ohlsen started for Manhattan. They went down town together in a trolley car, parting at Bond and Fulton Streets.

A Note from Ohlsen in His Pocket.

As the Hilds arrived at their home after the performance, Mr. Hild happened to put his hand in his pocket and felt an envelope.

"Why, this is strange," he said, producing it. "A letter has been placed in my pocket without my knowing it."

"It's from papa," exclaimed his wife, looking at the address.

Mr. Hild hurriedly opened the letter, and read as follows:

My Dear Arthur—If anything should happen to me I ask you to take my following advice:

First—Go with Mary, dear, to Pastor Ludwig and ask him if he knows somebody who is willing to buy your house as it is, even if you lose something. Speak also with the other people; for instance, Cornell and Hanken. You must do this immediately, for you know how deeply you are in trouble. Maybe that Stephen Reve knows somebody. Give up the business at once and do not have anything to do with it any more, for you need too much money for it. Do not have anything more to do with Galvin Young, and treat Packer as friendly as possible, for you know he can make it very disagreeable for you if he wants to. If you should be asked for the formula say you have never seen it, and that you do not know how the medicine is made. After the business is sold and the house as well, go out to the country immediately, and keep away from Fourteenth Street forever.

You and I have found out what it means to be without money and to have debts. You can expect nothing but slander from my former friends and joy over our troubles. All my money but a few dollars is gone. I ask don't show this letter to anybody and do not talk about it.

YOUR PAPA.

I ask you the last time to stick to mamma, Mary, dear, and your dear child. Then everything will be all right again, and save your money if you get some again, as I have told you so, and take the damned fool's advice. PAPA.

Found Dead in His Office.

Filled with forebodings, Hild hurried to his father-in-law's office in Adams Street. On the way he stopped at his brother's house and asked him to go along. The front door of the factory was locked, but Mr. Hild's brother, who was a bookkeeper for Ohlsen, had a key, and opened the door. The office door was locked from the inside, but they forced it open and found Ohlsen lying on the floor, face down, with a bullet through his heart and a twenty-two-calibre revolver clutched in his right hand.

The Hilds notified the police of the First Precinct, and the son-in-law said that Mr. Ohlsen had for some time been in depressed spirits because of failure to get his medicines on the market.

But the strange feature of the story, especially when taken in connection with Mr. Ohlsen's trip to Manhattan, was made known yesterday by Mrs. Hild, the daughter. Her father, she said, had told her that he was much worried about the questions under consideration by the Grand Jury. She had asked him what troubled him, and he had vaguely answered that some one had been trying to get him to "do something." She pressed him further, and he finally said that some one wanted to bribe him.

"I said to him," continued Mrs. Hild, "'Don't take a bribe from any one, no matter what trouble you are in. You know it will surely come out some time, and then it will be all the worse for you.' He replied, 'Don't be afraid. I won't take a bribe, but it worries me.'

"But the trouble continued. Notes were slipped under the door, and when he read them he was very much troubled. One of these notes attempted to make an appointment at the Clarendon Hotel.

"He always assured me that he would never take a bribe. He was very good, and I know he would not do anything of that sort unless he did not realize what he was doing. The notes continued to come, and always annoyed him very much. He seemed to be afraid of something or some one. Only yesterday morning one of these notes was pushed under the door. When he picked it up and read it, he found the words, 'You know what is wanted,' or something to that effect."

What the Mysterious Notes Said.

Mrs. Hild had three of the notes in her possession. The first read as follows: "Pleased to see you at Clarendon Hotel."

Next came one which read: "Come to Newark Sunday night; we will meet you." This may refer to the appointment which Mr. Ohlsen kept on the night of his suicide.

The third one was: "Kindly advise us what night we can see you at, you know."

Each of these notes was inclosed in a common yellow envelope. They appear to have been written in a disguised hand, and some of the words were misspelled.

Hild was asked about the alleged attempt at bribery, and replied: "Mr. Ohlsen told me of a letter he had received from some one threatening him, but he did not give me much information about it. There were some notes put under the door, and all were unsigned."

Mr. Ohlsen leaves a wife and three married daughters. When he was summoned on the Grand Jury he complained that his health was poor and his business demanded his attention, and said he did not wish to serve. He was seldom present at the sittings of the jury.

This is not the first report of attempted bribery in connection with the City Works indictments. On the day that the indictments were handed up to Judge Aspinall, it was rumored that some one had unsuccessfully attempted to bribe the foreman, Thomas E. Edwards. Mr. Edwards refused to discuss the story.

The Grand Jury Continues Its Work.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday resumed its investigation of the conduct of the Brooklyn City Works Department under Commissioner Willis. The Water Works are now under examination, and the principal witness yesterday was Laurens C. Eisenhut, who was an engineer in that department, and who has severely criticised some of the contracts given out. Christian Hoffman, a Bath Beach contractor, was also summoned before the Grand Jury.

Statement from Emil L. Boas.

Emil L. Boas, General Manager in New York of the Hamburg-American Line of steamers, sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday a contradiction of a statement contained in a letter from Berlin and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday. The letter, referring to certain attacks on Dr. Pitcairn, United States Consul in Hamburg, said they "undoubtedly emanated from the agents of the Hamburg-American Line in the United States." Mr. Boas said that one of the company's steamers leaves Hamburg on Sundays. Dr. Pitcairn declined to sign the papers or do any work on Sundays, and the matter had been referred to the Treasury Department. The difficulty had been rectified. Dr. Pitcairn or his deputy now signs the papers Sunday, and the little dispute was at an end. No attacks were made on the Consul by the company and there had been and is no unpleasantness of any sort.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE SALE OF IMPURE MILK WAS NOT PROVED.—A judgment given in favor of John Kellina, in a suit brought against him in the First District Court, in the name of the people of the State, to recover a penalty of $200 for alleged violation of the Agricultural law of 1893, prohibiting the sale of adulterated milk, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Gildersleeve. The decision of the District Court, by Justice Lynn, was upon the ground that no proof was given that adulterated milk was sold. It appeared that about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 23d of last July two Milk Inspectors boarded defendant's milk wagon, driven by one Wilder, when near the Twenty-third Street ferry, and took some samples of the milk, which were examined by Government experts and found to be adulterated. Mr. Kellina testified upon the trial that none of this milk was sold by him, and that when he was informed of what had occurred it was all returned to the farm of G. D. Parsons of Oxford, Orange County, from whom he got it. The detectives who examined the cans upon the wagon said five of them were all right, but that one was not right. Mr. Kellina produced railroad receipts to show that he had shipped back all of this milk, and Parsons said he received it back the next night, at the same time receiving complaint that it was supposed to be adulterated. Justice Gildersleeve, in his opinion, said, in part: "The statute does not declare the mere possession of such milk unlawful, and it only applies where there is some action taken or intended to be taken by the person charged, whereupon traffic in the adulterated article may be found. McGuire, the Inspector, swears that he boarded the wagon at 3 A. M. at Thirteenth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, near the ferry. He did not know what became of the milk or where it was taken. The defendant swears that his driver went every morning and got milk at Jersey City. It cannot be presumed that the defendant was engaged in an unlawful act. The presumption is that his conduct would be upright and honorable, and in accordance with the law. It cannot be said that the testimony adduced points with reasonable certainty to the conclusion of guilt. The inference that the driver was on his way to defendant's place of business, where an inspection was to be had before offering the milk for sale, is quite as rational an hypothesis. There is no sufficient evidence to sustain a finding that the defendant's driver was delivering milk to customers at the time the impure milk was found upon the defendant's wagon. His driver had apparently just received it from the shipper. There is no evidence of collusion with the shipper, and none will be presumed. The conclusion of the trial Justice is fully supported by the evidence."

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CONVERSION OF TRUST FUNDS.—Mrs. Mary H. Holley was a widow with two daughters when she married William R. Bunker, one of the members of the firm of Caldwell & Bunker. Mrs. Bunker, who died in August, 1891, by her will left her residuary estate to her husband as executor, in trust for her two daughters for life, with remainder to their children. Bunker, at various times had pledged, without his wife's knowledge or authority, bonds belonging to the trust estate, to Caldwell & Bunker during the existence of the firm, as collateral security for loans to himself individually. In November, 1894, the firm failed, and made a general assignment to Sherman W. Knevals. Gertrude M. Randall and others, the beneficiaries under Mrs. Bunker's will, then brought suit against Mr. Knevals, impleaded with others, to recover $14,000 of bonds in the possession of the Bank of America, which held them as security for notes of Caldwell & Bunker. The bank's right to the bonds as pledges in good faith was not questioned, but plaintiffs claimed that other securities which the bank held for the notes should first be applied to their payment, and that the bonds, or what was left of them, should be delivered to their trustee. The assignee claimed that the firm was a bona fide holder of the bonds for value, and that he, as assignee, had succeeded to its rights. The referee before whom the case was tried, reported in favor of the plaintiffs. That decision has now been affirmed by the First Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice Barrett. The main questions presented by the appeal were whether the declaration of Bunker made to plaintiffs' agent, in February, 1894, during the existence of the firm, was admissible as against the assignee, and if it was, whether Caldwell & Bunker were holders of the bonds in good faith. Justice Barrett held that the declaration having been made by one member of a partnership during its continuance, with regard to partnership affairs and property, was evidence as against the firm. The trust ownership of the bonds being thus proved, it followed that Caldwell & Bunker were not purchasers of them in good faith, and for value. Bunker's guilty knowledge was clearly imputable to the firm. "The burden was upon the firm," Justice Barrett said, "to show good faith, and that called for proof on its part of the circumstances attendant upon the transaction between Bunker and itself. No such proof was given. The bad faith of Bunker was beyond peradventure."

⁂

VIOLATION OF BUILDING COVENANT.—In May, 1896, Ephraim B. Levy sold four building lots in this city to John Schreyer, the latter covenanting in the deed that he would not erect on any part of the premises any "tenement house" or any "houses except private dwellings," the front walls of which should set back "at least ten feet from the front line of the lot." Schreyer soon after began to build on one of the lots, when Levy sought to enjoin him, because the front wall was not ten feet from the front line of the lot and because the building was not a private residence, but a flat or tenement house. The trial court sustained the contention of the defendant, Schreyer, that the construction of the building did not violate the covenant, but held that a portion of the front wall did not set back ten feet from the front line of the lot. On appeal by both parties the judgment has been reversed by the Appellate Division, Justice McLaughlin giving the opinion. The appellate tribunal holds that the side of a bay window projection is but 8 feet 8 inches from the front line of the lot for 4 feet 2 inches of length, and that the trial court was right in holding that the construction of the bay window was a violation of the defendant's covenant. The court also holds that the building violates the covenant not to erect houses except private dwelling houses. "It is constructed," Justice McLaughlin said, "so that it can be occupied by three families living separate and apart. This characterizes the building and prevents it, as it seems to me, from coming within the class of buildings which the parties termed a private residence." Justices Rumsey and O'Brien dissented.

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AWARD FOR FEE AND EASEMENT.—An award to unknown owners for a lot of land taken in a proceeding by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement to acquire title to Decatur Avenue, from Brookline Street to Mosholu Avenue, was claimed by Cornelius B. Schuyler, as owner of the fee, and also by Henry D. Purroy, as owner of an easement, to which the land taken was appurtenant. After the award was paid into the court, a referee, appointed to take proof, reported that Schuyler owned the fee, subject to an easement that the property should be kept open as a street, vested in Purroy. Schuyler was awarded $75, and Purroy $482.66. The Appellate Division, on Schuyler's appeal, has affirmed the order of confirmation of the referee's report, holding, by Justice Ingraham, that the two claimants together were the owners of the land, and were entitled to the fund which stood in place of the land, according to their respective interests.

Buffalo Bill's Annual Parade.

The annual parade of Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders of the World will take place this morning. It will include several hundred horsemen gathered by Col. Cody from the four quarters of the globe. Each one of this curious procession will appear in the garb of his calling at home. The parade will leave Madison Square Garden at 10 o'clock and will move on Madison Avenue to Twenty-third Street, thence to Lexington Avenue, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Waverley Place, to University Place, to Wooster Street, to Grand, to Bowery, to Fourth Avenue, and thence back to Madison Square Garden, where it will disband. A feature of the procession will be the presence of Col. Delgado of the Cuban Army, the companion of Maceo, who will be at the head of fifteen Cuban soldiers. The Cuban flag will be carried.

Epiphany Church Meetings.

A series of meetings will be held at the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, every evening this week, beginning at 8 P. M., under the direction of the pastor, the Rev. H. L. Jones; the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, the Rev. G. M. Shott, and the Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting. The public is cordially invited to attend.

BAUER CONVICTED AGAIN

Precautions Taken to Prevent the Prisoner from Killing Himself.

A THIRTEEN-YEAR SENTENCE

Recorder Goff Tells the Prisoner that Sooner or Later He Would Have Committed Murder—To be Tried Again To-morrow.

Paul Bauer, alias George W. Duval, who last week was found guilty of attempting to escape from the Tombs, was tried and convicted before Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday on the charge of carrying knockout drops. Immediately after the jury had given its verdict the Recorder sentenced him to three years in State prison on the first conviction and gave him the maximum sentence of ten years on the second. There is still another charge against him—that of robbing Sadie Miller of her diamonds, for which he will be placed on trial to-morrow.

Bauer had made threats to kill himself if convicted on the second charge, and, through fear that he might attempt to carry out these threats, eight Central Office detectives were stationed in court to help the court officers in case of trouble. But the prisoner had no opportunity to make away with himself, even if he had so intended. He had been searched very carefully, and during the trial several officers were sitting almost within reach of him.

His Relatives Testify.

Among the witnesses who testified in the case were Bauer's step-mother, Mrs. Rosina Bauer, and his half sister, Isabelle Bauer, both of Newark. The sister, a respectable-looking young girl with spectacles, testified that Bauer had kept chloroform in a large bottle, from which she often saw him fill small bottles, which he put in his pocket. The mother testified to the same effect. An attendant in the Tombs testified that the prisoner had asked him for chloroform for a toothache. Bauer did not get the chloroform as he had asked for it, but Dr. O. J. Ward, the Tombs physician, had prescribed for him a solution of the drug.

After the announcement of the verdict Bauer showed signs of breaking down. He showed signs of anger, too. He threw his hat across the table at which he sat, and, sinking far down in his chair, pulled out his handkerchief and wiped away the tears that gathered in his eyes. When he was called to the bar he looked around the room as if contemplating escape.

The Recorder's Comments.

In sentencing the prisoner the Recorder said:

"I do not wish to say anything that would increase the enormity of your offense and the unfortunate position in which you are, but I consider that the safety of the community, even the degraded members of it, would be better safeguarded by your being protected against yourself. I think the interests of the community require that a criminal of your intelligence and capacity should be put beyond doing harm to your fellow-men. Being in possession of these anaesthetics or narcotics is a most heinous offense. One who provides himself with such deadly instruments as that would commit murder. You are not a chemist, and you could not understand the degree of application or the quantity of chloroform that might safely be administered to a person. You use it in its original condition in a way that no chemist or physician in America would dare to use it upon an animal, much less upon a human being; so that murder would follow sooner or later from your practice. I therefore consider it my duty, for the protection of the public, and as an exemplary warning to all such inclined, that the full intent of the Legislature should be given to this offense—ten years in State prison, to commence at the expiration of the first term to which you have been sentenced."

A REQUEST FROM GEN. GRANT.

Col. Grant in Washington with His Late Father's Letter Asking a Cadetship for U. S. Grant III.

President McKinley will probably be reminded to-day of a campaign promise made in response to a most effective appeal which came from his late predecessor, Gen. Grant, and was indorsed by one other famous Union General, Sherman. The request is for an appointment to West Point for Ulysses S. Grant III., which Col. Frederick Dent Grant, the young man's father, and the son of Lee's conqueror, carried yesterday to Washington. Its form was a letter dictated to Col. Grant by his father nearly thirteen years ago, addressed to "The President of the United States," and indorsed two years later by Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Ulysses S. Grant III. is a student at the Cutler School, in East Fiftieth Street, and is sixteen years old, having been born on Independence Day, 1881. When he was in his fourth year and his famous grandfather was nearing the Summer of 1885, which was to prove fatal to him, the latter, who wanted his small namesake to have a soldier's training, bethought himself of writing a note to the man who should fill the President's chair when the youngster was of an age to go to West Point, and asking him to favor the boy's appointment. So he dictated the letter referred to in a few brief lines. This was done in the old Grant home, 3 East Sixty-sixth Street. The understanding was that the letter should be delivered to the Executive when young Ulysses reached the age of sixteen. A short while after the boy attained his fourth year, Gen. Grant died.

Two years later, Col. Grant asked Gen. W. T. Sherman to add his indorsement to the letter of his old chief, and the latter did so in a brief note, written across the foot of the sheet. This double request would naturally assure U. S. Grant III. the cadetship he wants, but he has an even further guarantee in the promise of President McKinley. In the Summer of 1896, Col. Grant passed through Canton with his son, and at that time William McKinley said that "he would be glad to appoint" the grandson of Gen. Grant to the cadetship, if he should be elected President.

Col. and Mrs. Grant and Miss Julia Dent Grant, their daughter, left their home, at 25 East Sixty-second Street, yesterday for a visit to Washington. Col. Grant took the letter with him, and will wait his chance to present it. Ulysses S. Grant III. is a tall, sturdy young man, proficient in his studies and fond of athletics, though his parents have kept him from football. An injury would make a soldier's life out of the question. He learned German during his father's term as United States Minister to Austro-Hungary under Harrison, 1889-93. He finishes his course at the Cutler School this year, and purposes to study one year at the Columbia School of Mines, going to West Point in 1899, if he is appointed this Spring.

DIED AFTER EATING OYSTERS.

Two Physicians Say Mrs. Ellis Was Killed by Ptomaine Poisoning.

he Coroners' office was informed yesterday by Dr. P. T. Leyendecker of 138 Second Street that Mrs. Mary Ellis of 157 Second Street had died of ptomaine poisoning after eating an oyster stew.

At 11 o'clock last Thursday night Mrs. Ellis and her husband went to a restaurant at 13 Avenue B, and she called for an oyster stew. After she reached home she fell ill, and grew rapidly worse until she died. Dr. Carl H. Lellman of 71 East Fifty-fifth Street concurred in the opinion that the woman had died from the cause named.

Oyster stew is sold at the restaurant they patronized for 12 cents a plate, but the aproprietress of the place says it is just as good as any stew ever made. She says Mrs. Ellis did not die from eating the stew, but was sick when she came into the restaurant.

Lecture on Spurgeon.

A lecture on the life and work of the Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, the famous English Baptist divine, will be delivered in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church this evening by the Rev. J. W. Ashworth. The lecture will be free. Dr. Ashworth for thirty years enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with the great English preacher.

RAPID TRANSIT WORK.

The Commission to Meet in a Few Days—Charles Stewart Smith Returns Next Week.

A meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners will be held this week, probably Thursday afternoon. The calling of an earlier meeting will depend upon whether or not Engineer McLean, of the Finance Department, makes his report to the Controller on the proposed franchise for the Manhattan Company, which was referred to him last week. The disposition of the seven franchises for the Manhattan, recommended by the Committee on Contract, is the chief immediate concern of the board, it being the desire and purpose to bring the negotiations with Mr. Gould and his associates to a head as soon as possible and reach some definite settlement. Charles Stewart Smith will return to this city next week and after that time the board will no longer be dependent upon the attendance at its meetings of either the Mayor or Controller.

President Orr has signed the stipulation as to the bond to be required of the contractor or contractors of the proposed underground road, upon which the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court conditioned its approval of the report of its Commissioners in favor of the construction of the road. The form of advertisement for bids for the construction, equipment, and operation of that road yet remains to be determined, and is a subject that will doubtless be taken up in the near future.

The appointment of George H. Peagram as consulting engineer of the Manhattan Railway Company was announced yesterday by one of the newspapers as a piece of news having significance in view of the Manhattan Company's announced intention to improve and extend its lines. Mr. Peagram's appointment to this place was made some time ago and was published in these columns at the time.

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Reply of the Municipal Commission to the State Board's Inquiry About Them.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has made a reply to the recent inquiry sent to it by the State Board of Civil Service Commissioners as to what grounds it had for not submitting the new municipal civil service regulations to the State Board for approval.

The answer of the municipal commission, which was made through its Secretary, Lee Phillips, denies the right of the State board to have any say in regard to the civil service rules relating to positions under the municipal Government. Mr. Phillips, in speaking of the matter last night, said:

"The Commissioners' reply to the State board was couched in courteous terms, and merely stated that the old law which required that the Mayor prescribe the regulations to be approved by the State Board of Civil Service Commissioners, was made null and void when the new city charter went into effect, as this provides that the municipal Commissioners shall make the regulations and submit them to the Mayor for his approval. They could make no other answer to the inquiry under the circumstances, as their position is demonstrated so clearly in the charter, and I do not think the question will be brought up again."

HEARING ON TAX ARREARS.

Mayor Van Wyck Considering a Bill Relieving Property in Long Island City.

Patrick J. Gleason, ex-Mayor of Long Island City, and his enemies in the Borough of Queens, appeared before Mayor Van Wyck yesterday at a hearing on a bill to relieve from penalties property in arrears of taxes within the boundaries of the former city. At the hearing it developed that there is now about $1,000,000 unpaid taxes, the penalties on which are in some cases twelve per cent., amounting to a total of about $200,000. It is these penalties which the bill seeks to wipe out.

Benjamin Estes, representing a number of properties, appeared in favor of the bill, as did former City Treasurer Lucian Knapp. Mr. Knapp said that some of the arrears extended for a period of twenty years. The property on which the taxes were due was principally unimproved. There were spots here and there which for a time enjoyed a boom, but which were in reality farm lands assessed away above their real price, and unsalable at present.

Mayor Van Wyck asked if there was not also some improved property which would be relieved also if the bill went into effect.

Mr. Knapp said that was so, but the amount was so small as to be not worth taking into account.

"Suppose such a bill were proposed for the Borough of Manhattan," suggested the Mayor.

Mr. Knapp said the conditions were radically different in the two boroughs.

Mr. Gleason said: "I represent a man who owns more property in Long Island City, who has paid more taxes and more assessments there, than any other man, and that is myself. I am opposed to this bill. It has come before me year after year, and I have without hesitation vetoed it, because I believe this property should bear its just burden of taxation. I would be a beneficiary under the bill because I own property which is in arrears of taxes, but I would not take anything. It is the rich real estate owners, the men who own large tracts and hold them for speculative purposes, who will benefit by this bill, not the poor home owner who has his property paid for."

Mr. Gleason presented a table showing large increases in the assessed valuation of property in the old city. "This would be a good table for the tax assessors," he said.

"Leave it with me, and I will see they get it," said the Mayor.

The Mayor intimated that the provisions of the bill were too sweeping, and he is likely to veto it.

TEACHERS DISAPPOINTED AGAIN

Shortage in the Money Sent to Long Island City for Them.

Auditor Clare of the Borough of Queens received yesterday the wages of the teachers for February. On counting the money over he found that it was $538 short.

The teachers had been informed that they would be paid their February salaries today, and all were anxiously waiting for their money. Although there is nearly another month's pay, that of March, due them, they were disappointed again, for Auditor Clare announced that because of the shortage in the amount he would not pay out any money, and referred the whole matter back to Manhattan. It is believed that another week will be spent in righting the mistake.

Appointments to City Places.

The following appointments were announced yesterday: Meyer Bickart, purchasing agent for the Department of Correction, salary of $2,000; John Brady and Stephen N. Dowd, keepers at the penitentiary; Robert Van Buren, engineer in chief of water supply, Borough of Brooklyn, $5,000; Gustav H. Boullier, engineer in charge of the water supply, Borough of Queens, $2,500; Edward De Voe, engineer in the Department of Bridges, $1,890; Patrick Larkin and Cornelius J. Lynch, Superintendent and Inspector of Bridges, respectively, in the Borough of the Bronx.

The Margaret Clarkson Case.

A jury impaneled by Coroner Zucca decided yesterday that Margaret Clarkson, the woman found strangled on March 14 in a yard at 27 Monroe Street, came to her death at the hands of a person or persons unknown to the jury. "Sailor" Brown and the four other prisoners in the case were sent back to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Major Richard Allison Promoted.

Major Richard Allison, Chief Liquidator of the Seventh Division, Liquidations, of the Custom House, has been appointed Chief Clerk and Acting Deputy Collector of the Eighth (Drawbacks) Division, succeeding James A. Cryan, now Deputy Collector in charge of this division.

Archibald H. Welch Ill.

Archibald H. Welch, Second Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, is ill at his home at Morristown, N. J. A message received from there last evening said that he was resting comfortably.

Each Spring and Fall gives birth to new shapes in Derbys; the old ones are good enough, but how else could the manufacturers live?

These several shapes, endorsed by the leading manufacturers, become the fashion.

We have those fashionable shapes and no others.

We have them of the best felt, best trimmings, put together by the best workmen money can obtain.

$3.

Spring overcoats; Spring furnishings and a Spring book describing them are also ready.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
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Thirty-second and Broadway.

NATIONAL HEALTH MEASURE

New York Board of Trade Tells Why It Opposes the Caffery Bill.

PRESIDENT JAMES'S LETTER

He Explains to Senator Gallinger the Bill Would Be Inoperative Unless Backed by Marshals or United States Troops—The Spooner Bill Indorsed.

Darwin R. James, President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, has written a letter to Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, at Washington, on behalf of the board, protesting against the Caffery bill, which provides for the granting of more power to the Marine Hospital Service. Last November the board appointed a committee to investigate the conditions existing between the State, or local, and the National health authorities, growing out of the epidemic of yellow fever last year in the Southern States, and on March 9 the committee reported its conclusions. Mr. James in his letter says that the committee, which was appointed to make its investigation "owing to the lack of harmony of action between the local and National health authorities, and the inability of the latter to enforce its regulations," addressed personal letters of inquiry to nearly 1,000 professional men, sanitarians, and men engaged in transportation and commercial pursuits, their questions covering matters pertaining to the quarantine status in the United States and foreign countries.

These matters were covered from every standpoint, and Mr. James says that, of the hundreds of valuable replies received, only thirteen indorsed the proposition to enlarge the powers of the Marine Hospital Service, on the chief ground that it was a good nucleus upon which to build a National Health Bureau.

The Caffery Bill Obnoxious.

"On the other hand," Mr. James goes on to say, "a very large majority of the replies expressed the opinion that the National Government can never hope to create a successful National health organization based upon the Marine Hospital Service as a nucleus, because in many States the bitter hostility to the Marine Hospital Service, engendered by its own acts, is so formidable as to preclude any possibility of harmony between it and such State and local authorities. The opinion was that to give the Marine Hospital Service still more arbitrary powers, as proposed in the Caffery bill, without the obligation to consult or in any way regard the local authorities, would only widen the breach, intensify the bitterness and render resort to force necessary to carry out the Marine Hospital Service regulations.

"An officer of the Marine Hospital Service, in his statement to our committee, admitted that under the conditions existing in the South last Fall the Marine Hospital Service would have been powerless to enforce its regulations 'even if it had the entire standing army of the United States at its command.' For this reason few attempts were made to enforce the law locally, and none met with success except where State and local authorities co-operated. The Caffery bill, if passed, would be absolutely inoperative unless backed and enforced by United States Marshals or United States troops.

"The Caffery bill exaggerates the importance of quarantine, and makes no other provision for public health protection, while advanced sanitary science pronounces quarantine to be barbarous and obsolete. The practically uniform opinion was that the country is now ready for a law which will make quarantine of constantly decreasing importance as local sanitary administration shall be stimulated and perfected. And it was very clearly shown that any law that will successfully meet the situation and the needs of the country must of necessity have due regard for the wishes and views of the people, must foster and encourage good will, a spirit of harmony, and co-operation between States and between the National authorities and local authorities for the common well-being. The Caffery bill is the antipode of this view. It is obnoxious in its spirit, and would be more so in its enforcement, to the great mass of the American people in all the States."

In Favor of the Spooner Bill.

Mr. James then makes reference to the Spooner bill, which, he says, is in full accord with the most enlightened modern views of health protection. It does not abolish quarantine, he says, but would in time bring about conditions which would make it almost unnecessary, and the committee reported favorably on the bill, recommending some amendments, which the board heartily indorsed, and which the board understood had met with the approval of Senator Spooner and the friends of the bill. Touching on the Spooner bill, Mr. James says:

"It recognizes several departments of the National Government and every State and Territory as interested and important factors in the scheme of health protection, and gives to each a voice in the framing of health regulations, and this is done by means of organization so simple as to be immediately moved to action in emergencies. It removes friction and hostility and promotes harmony and co-operation, which are essential to the success of any National health law. It violates no principle of National or local policy.

"Our committee went over all this ground with the greatest deliberation, and although their views upon taking up the question had a decided leaning toward the proposition to give the Marine Hospital Service the absolute and arbitrary power it asks for, they finally and unanimously reached the opinion that the passage of the Caffery bill would be a serious injury to the people of the United States by delaying and hindering the broader, better, and more certain solution of the problem which the Spooner bill will afford."

In closing, Mr. James makes reference to the Marine Hospital Service as follows:

"I can only add that when I served with you in the House I had the highest regard for the Marine Hospital Service, and still have the greatest respect for it, but conditions have changed and demand a broader and more comprehensive plan of health protection, and I therefore feel that the conclusions of our committee are wise, practical, and patriotic, and I sincerely hope that they will have some influence upon Congress."

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

VENETIAN CLOTH SUIT.

$25.00.

Fly-front Jacket and Silk Drop Skirt, tailored in rows of straps and made in Black, Blue, Brown and Castor,

$25.00.

FINE BROADCLOTH SUIT.

$35.00.

Tailored in squares on the Skirt, new in shape, with Taffetas Silk Drop Skirt of best quality. The Jacket is the "two button box" style, finished with straps and lined with Silk as in the Skirt,

$35.00;

Made to order would be $60.

At this Store only.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

THE RICHARDSON WILL CASE.

A Nurse Declares that the Millionaire Kept Some Securities in the Coal Cellar.

The contest over the will of Joseph Richardson, builder of the "spite house," was continued before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday. Mrs. Hetty Green was an interested listener.

Cortez Nelson, a nurse employed by Mr. Richardson during his last illness, was the first witness. In answer to questions of counsel, he said that he had never heard the decedent say that he thought there was a conspiracy to rob him. He believed Mr. Richardson was perfectly rational.

Nelson said that Mr. Richardson was in the habit of keeping his securities hidden in the coal cellar of the house. "I saw him go down into the coal cellar once," said he. "He came back in a few moments carrying a bag. When he got up stairs he opened it. It contained a lot of legal documents, securities, and stocks. After Mr. Richardson had examined them carefully he again locked them in the bag, and at his request I locked the bag in a closet in the room."

"A night or two after I had come to Mr. Richardson's house," continued Nelson, "his son George came to me and asked me to make a daily report to him of everything that went on in the house. I was to take notice of everybody that came to the house and listen to whatever conversation went on. I was to report to George Richardson in writing."

"Did you make those reports?"

"Yes. I wrote it out each evening before I left the house."

There was a long argument between the lawyers at this point over the request for the production of these letters. Mr. Peckham, counsel for George Richardson, refused to produce but two of the letters. In one of them Nelson wrote, "Your father is more rational than he was when you were here this afternoon." In the other the writer said, "Your father still imagines that he is in London."

As to the word rational in the first letter, Nelson said he did not use it in the legal sense. He said that he meant that Mr. Richardson was more reasonable.

The case went over until April 6.

Inquest in Bowery Fire.

The management of the Bowery mission at 105 Bowery, in the burning of which eleven men lost their lives early in the morning of March 13, was exonerated from blame yesterday by a jury impaneled by Coroner Zucca. The jury found that the men lost their lives by "accidental conflagration." John H. Wyburn, Superintendent of the mission, in his testimony, attributed the great loss of life to the fact that the men were intoxicated when they went to bed. He said that they could have escaped easily if they had had their wits about them.

"English Mary's" Body Identified.

The body of "English Mary," who was murdered early last Friday morning in a saloon at Oliver and South Streets by "Gus" Eckhardt, was identified at the Morgue yesterday as that of Mary A. Gasting, thirty years old, who is believed to have lived somewhere on Forsyth Street. The body was identified by Mary E. Morgan of 17 Hamilton Street, who said she was a friend of the murdered woman.

Aid Society Wants $150.

The Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured asks for $150 for the purpose of purchasing skeletons, charts, &c., needed for its classes in the Fire Department. Two hundred and seventy-five men are now attending the lectures, and the number could be largely increased if the society were able to supply the necessary appliances. Contributions for this object are therefore earnestly solicited, and may be sent to Charles H. Marshall, President, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, by whom they will be promptly and gratefully acknowledged.

In Memory of Miss Willard.

It is proposed to make The Temple in Chicago a memorial building bearing the name of Frances E. Willard, to be used not only for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but also for other philanthropic work. To raise the needed funds, committees will be organized in each city of the Union. A committee will be formed in this city, with ex-Postmaster James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, as Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d St.......Begins 8:15. ....Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2. THIRD MONTH. LAST 5 NIGHTS.
The TREE of KNOWLEDGE
***NEXT MONDAY ONE WEEK, EVERY EVENING AT 8:30, The SERVISS PICTORIAL LECTURES. SERVISS PICTORIAL LECTURES. Splendidly Illustrated...........Ably Described MONDAY EVE., "Spain." TUESDAY, "Peter the Great." WEDNESDAY, "The Rhine." THURSDAY, "Napoleon." (Friday Theatre closed.) SATURDAY afternoon, 2:30, "Paris." SATURDAY Eve., "The Alps." Seats 50c to 1.50.

AMERICAN 42d & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. 4TH MONTH. CASTLE SQ OPERA CO. MIKADO ENTIRE HOUSE 25c.-50c.-75c. MATINEE TO-MORROW 25c To Follow—Double Bill—I Pagliacci & Billee Taylor

CASINO. IN GAY N. Y. Superb Revival! The Casino's 3d Annual Review! With Walter Jones & Immense Cast!

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 West 40th St. —TO-NIGHT— JOSEPHINE HARTMAN, Pianist, Assisted by Eminent Artists.

COLUMBUS FLO IRWIN in THE WIDOW JONES.

Grand Free Street

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST and Congress of ROUGH RIDERS of the World.

THIS FORENOON, Starting from Madison Square Garden at 10 o'clock and moving over the following route: Madison Av. to 23d St., to Lexington Av., to 57th St., to 5th Av., to Waverley Place, to University Place, to Wooster St., to Grand, to Bowery, to 4th Av., to Garden.
OPENING EXHIBITION AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TO-MORROW (WED.) NIGHT, MARCH
All the old and many New Features.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN AT THE GARDEN.
Prices: Gallery, 25c.; Balcony, 50c.; Balcony Reserved, 75c.; Boxes, $12; Seats in Boxes, Seats in First Tier Boxes, $1.50.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1897—FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON—189 ANTON SEIDL.........CONDUCTOR 8th Public Rehearsal, Friday, April 1, Eighth Concert, Saturday, April 2, at 8:15 PROGRAMME: Prelude, Chorale and Fugue.........Bach "Cleopatra," Scene for Soprano. Henry Holden Mme. CLEMENTINE DE VERE Overture, "Euryanthe" Symphony, No. 9 (Choral,)...Beethoven SOLOISTS: Mme. CLEMENTINE DE VERE, Soprano; MRS. CARL ALVES, Contralto; WM. H. RIEGER, Tenor; Mr. HEINRICH MEYN, Bass. CHORUS, selected from the RUBINSTEIN and APOLLO CLUBS, Mr. WM. R. CHAPMAN, Director. Box Office open daily from 9 A.M. to Seats 75cts. to $2. Boxes $12. General admission AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL. ORATORIO SOCIETY WALTER DAMROSCH...Conductor GRAND FESTIVAL OF FOUR CONCERTS in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Society by DR. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH. April 12, 13, 16, Evgs.; April 15, afternoon. "SULAMITH".......Dr. Leopold Damrosch (in memory of the founder of the Society) and the principal choral numbers sung at the first concert given by the society, 1873. "DAMNATION OF FAUST".......Berlioz "ST. CHRISTOPHER".......Horatio Parker (First Time.) "ELIJAH".......Mendelssohn Subscription sale NOW open at Box Office, Carnegie Hall. Res. seats for the four concerts, $4.25 to $8.50. Boxes seating six, $30.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15; Matinées at 2. The Fascinating Japanese THE GEISHA. Virginia Earl, Mabel Gillman, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Joseph Herbert, and Marguerite Lemon. MATINEES WED. AND SAT. **In Rehearsal: La Poupée. Easter week—MISS REHAN, for 3 farewell nights and a farewell Wednesday Matinée.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON. THIRD CHAMBER MUSIC MATINEE, THIS (TUESDAY) AFTERN. AT 2:30. assisted by ALEXANDER SILOTI. Programme: DVORAK, Quartet, F major, op. 96. BEETHOVEN, Variations from Quartet, A major, op. 18. TSCHAIKOWSKY, Trio for Piano, Violin, and Violoncello, op. 50. Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's and hall.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. CONTINUOUS Refined Vaudeville. Noon to 11. 25c. 50c. John Mason, Lillian Burkhart Musical Comedietta. In A Passing Fancy Ed Latell, Henry J. Bagge & Co., Kilpatrick & Barber, Morris' Ponies, Johnson & Dean; others

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Thursday Afternoon, March 31st, at 2:30. Ffrangcon Davies SONGS and CANTILLATIONS. Reserved seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. Rogers Bros., John C. Rice & Sally Cohen, Mlle. Rombello, Jos. J. Dowling & Co., Fred Eldridge, Edw. M. Favor and Edith Sinclair, Paulinetti & Pico, C. W. Littlefield. Others.

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3. EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. PASSION PLAY. Afternoon at 3; Evening at 9. New list of Cinematograph Views.

WALLACK'S Last week. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. JOHN DREW. ONE SUMMER'S DAY. APR. 11—THE BOSTONIANS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. LAST 4 SORMA NIGHTS. To-night and Wed'y.........."DIVORCONS." Thur. & Fri...."TAMING OF THE SHREW." Sat. Mat. & Eve., 1st time, THE LITTLE LAMB.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway. Last 5 nights. Last Sat. Mat. OH! SUSANNAH! Preceded Nightly, 8:30; Mats., 2:15. ANNIE RUSSELL in DANGERFIELD '95.

14th St. Theatre, Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed., Sat. Reserved Orch. Circle or Balcony, 50 cents. FUN ABOARD THE PACIFIC MAIL. MAGGIE CLINE, R. E. Graham, 30 others. Next Week—THE GIRL FROM PARIS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl. Over 200 People in the Ball Scene. "THE WHITE HEATHER." Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

MANHATTAN BROADWAY AND 33D ST. WAY DOWN EAST. MATINEE TO-MORROW. Next Sunday, Innes and his Band.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY The Highwayman TO-NIGHT—Miss Hilda Clark as Constance in THE HIGHWAYMAN.

BIJOU. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK WILLIE COLLIER in THE MAN FROM MEXICO. Monday, April 4, "THE OLD COAT."

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. 50 Handsomest Women in the World.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. 100th Performance Wed. Evg., Souvenirs. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors

KOSTER & BIAL'S. CHARMION, AND 15 OTHER VAUDEVILLE ACTS. April 4, AU BAIN, Introducing Adele Ritchie

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. HENRY MILLER 50th Perf. April 4. Souvenirs. THE MASTER. Evgs., 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av. 73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS. Open from March to May 14. ADMISSION..........25c.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. MAUDE ADAMS THE LITTLE MINISTER.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way and 28th St. Evgs. 8:20. Only Mat. Sat. at 2. TO-NIGHT!! MRS. FISKE IN TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. LAST TWO WEEKS. WM. H. CRANE—A Virginia Courtship EVGS. AT 8:30. MAT. SAT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. EAST LYNNE

Herald Sq. Thea. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Ev., 8:15. Mat. RICE'S—THE BALLET